

UTTAR PRADESH



AGRI EXPORT PLAN

2022



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Agricultural Foreign Trade, U.P.
(Agriculture Export Nodal Agency , Uttar Pradesh)**
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FOREWORD

Uttar Pradesh is the fourth largest state in India, with a landmass area of 2,40,928 sq km. The state has four ecological zones, namely the Terai, the Gangetic plain, the Bhabar and the Vindhya region. The state is further divided into nine (9) agro-climatic zones on the basis of soil, rainfall and terrain of various zones. Overall, Uttar Pradesh's climate profile is largely sub-tropical, which is a favourable climate for farming. Uttar Pradesh is primarily an agrarian, with agriculture being the highest contributor to the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Wheat, maize, paddy, potato, sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds and many fruits and vegetables are cultivated in the state. About 21% of India's food grains, 10.8% of fruits and 15.4% vegetables are produced in the state.

Uttar Pradesh contributes nearly 9.77% in terms of value to India's agricultural export basket (APEDA portfolio products) and is ranked 5th (2021-22) next to Gujrat (26.91%), Maharashtra (17.27%), West Bengal (11.49% and Andhra Pradesh (10.77%). In terms of value exported, Uttar Pradesh's contribution to the country's export basket include Buffalo Meat (54.69%), Processed Meat (50.76%), Animal Casings (28.56%) Casein (20.39%), Natural Honey (10.87%), Miscellaneous Preparations such as flakes, granules etc. (9.63% Alcoholic Beverages (9.12%), Cereal Preparation (8%), Other Fresh Vegetables (7.45%) Dairy products (6.77%), Jaggery & Confectionery (4.35) and much more in 2021-22.

The Action plan is an effort to appraise and appreciate the necessity of enhancing agricultural exports from the state, including value-added, organic products to establish Uttar Pradesh as an Agri export hub. The government of Uttar Pradesh has envisaged its own "Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy-2019" (UP AEP-2019) in coherence with national "Agriculture Export Policy-2018" (AEP-2018) of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India with the vision to provide a new framework for promoting agriculture exports, to harness the potential of exports of agricultural produce and products, and to substantially augment the income of farmers and other stakeholders. This Agri. export Plan is focused on district/ division potential products and priority areas of intervention based on their current strengths and gap areas. The state envisions exports to be driven through cluster-led production and localized value-addition mechanisms. This would be achieved by strengthening infrastructure, quality and regulatory standards and requirements and value-chain quality assurance systems (ISO, HACCP, QS etc.). Furthermore, strengthening traceability systems and enhancing sustainable supply-chains in the state are necessitated to establish Uttar Pradesh as an agricultural export hub of India.

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INTRODUCTION



Exports of agricultural products (including marine and plantation products) for the year 2021-22 have crossed USD 50 billion, highest level ever achieved for agriculture exports. As per the provisional figures released by DGCI&S, the agricultural exports have grown by 19.92% during 2021-22 to touch \$50.21 billion. The growth rate is remarkable as it is over and above the growth of 17.66%, at \$41.87 billion, achieved in 2020-21.

APEDA's portfolio of agricultural and processed food products exported to the tune of USD 25.6 billion, which is 51 per cent of India's total agriculture exports of USD 50 billion. Registering a growth of 27% in 2021-22, the export of non-basmati rice was the top forex earner among all Agri-commodities, at USD 6115 million.

Uttar Pradesh Agri Exports has registered a growth of 5.42% in 2021-22 from the five-year average of 2016 to 2021. The export value of APEDA portfolio agri-products from Uttar Pradesh was approximately INR 18,049.21 crore (2021-22). Exports of Casein and animal casings have seen 441.25% and 140.5% growth in the FY 2021-22 from FY 2016-17, while other fresh fruits (94.03%), export Products over 100 crores exports which registered significant growth in 2021-22 over five-year average are fresh onion (91.75%), processed vegetables (63.92%), wheat (62.54%), maize (40.70%), Miscellaneous preparation (36.66%), cereal preparations (36.35%), non-basmati rice (8.25%) have also registered significant export-growth since the past five years.

As Uttar Pradesh's export grows year on year, it has become vital to increase exports of other commodities from the state, including certain Geographical Indicator tagged commodities such as Kalanamak Rice, Basmati Rice, Allahabadi Surkha Guava, among others. Commodities such as fish products, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables and cereal crops also present an opportunity for Uttar Pradesh to increase its exports and become a leader among other states in the country for Agri-exports. For this purpose, the Export Plan aims at highlighting the various nodes in the value-chain of various commodities produced at the district/divisional level and what efforts can be made to strengthen the value-chain to increase Agri-exports from the State. The Export Plan would also look to drive exports from the state by achieving inter-departmental convergence and operationalizing various aspects of the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Export Policy-2019 to enhance production, supply chains, quality, and market acceptance of the agro-commodities from the state.



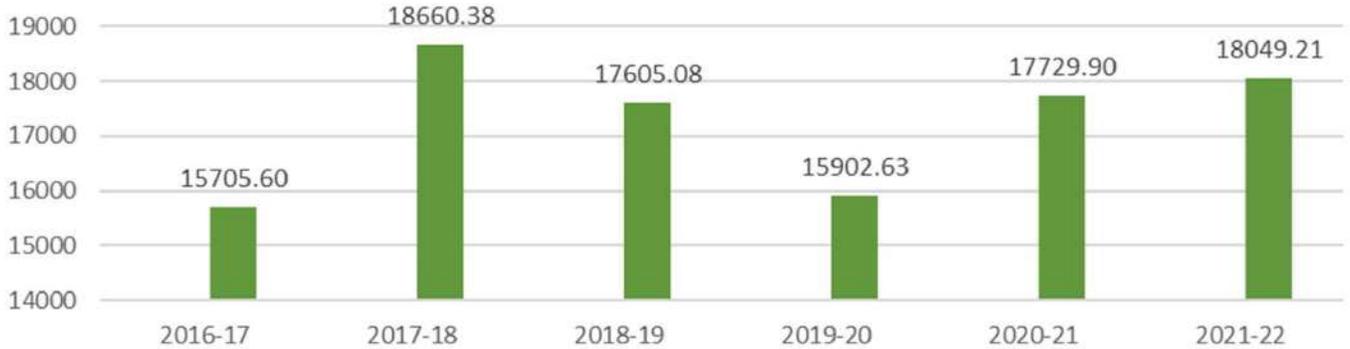
CURRENT STATE OF UP AGRI EXPORTS

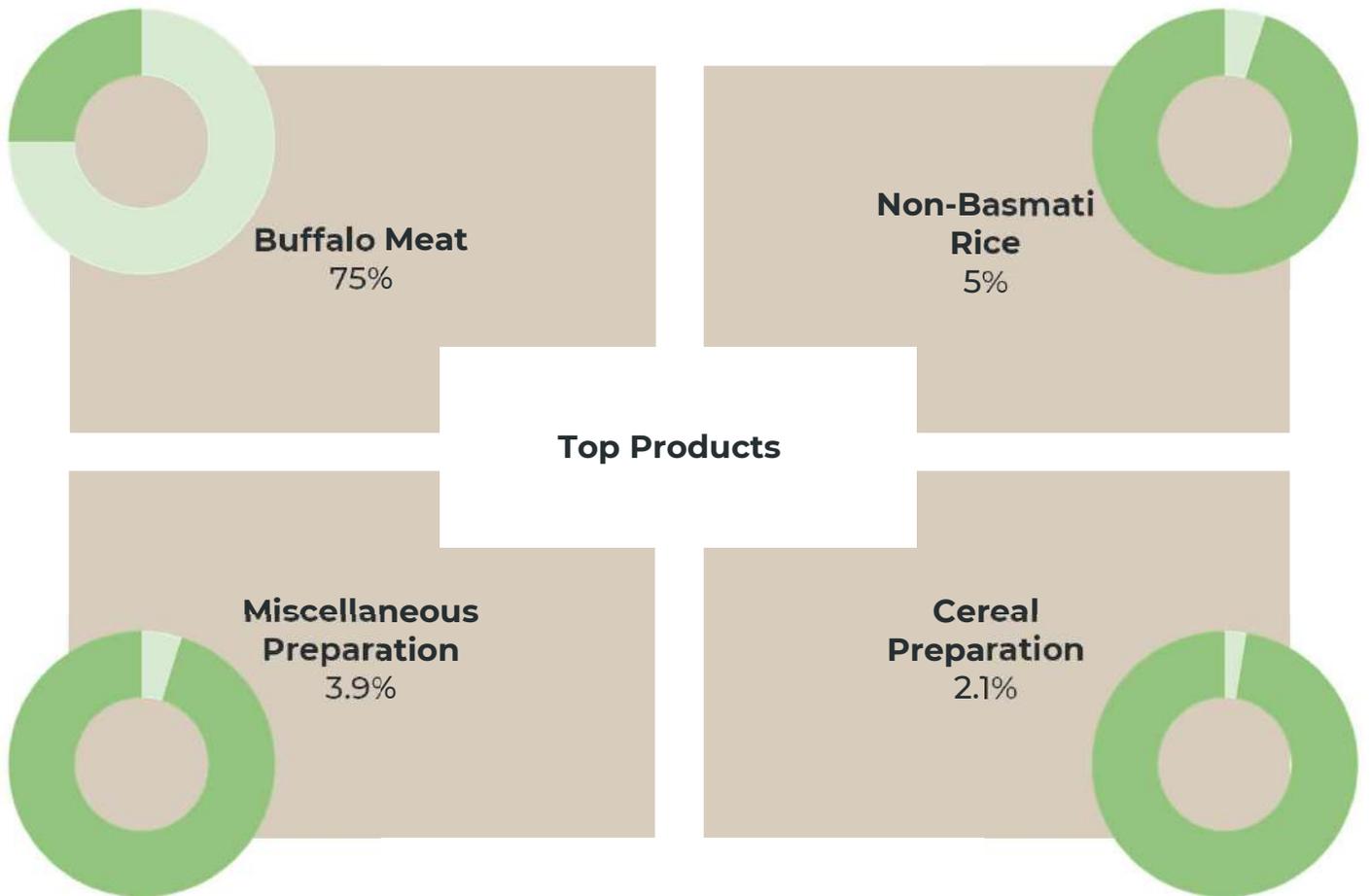


Uttar Pradesh Agri Export Qty in MT



Uttar Pradesh Agri Exports in Crores



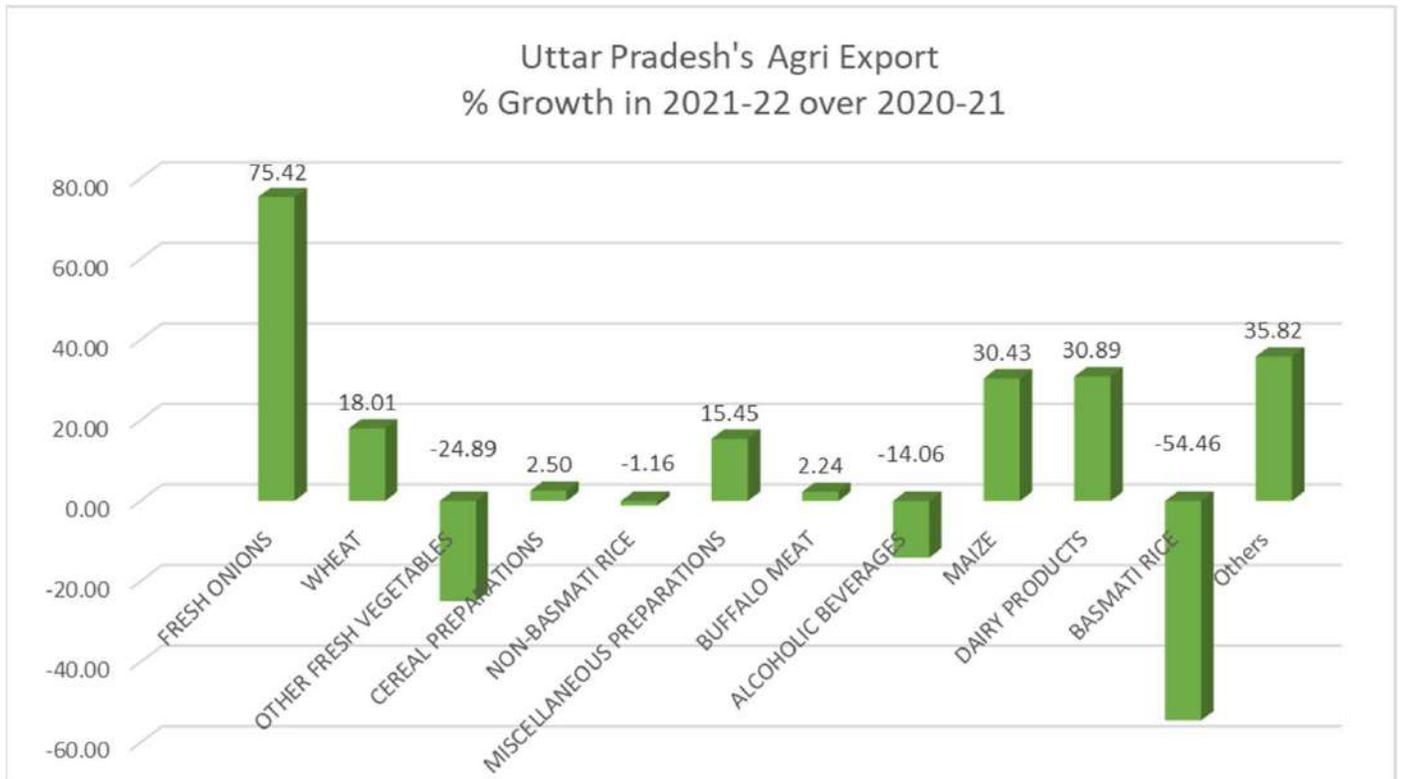


Top Products Contributing to UP Agri Export Basket in 2021-22

Agri Export Statistics Uttar Pradesh

Product Name	% Growth in 2021-22 over 20-21	2020-21	2021-22
		Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore
FRESH ONIONS	75.42	98.7	173.14
WHEAT	18.01	231.81	273.56
OTHER FRESH VEGETABLES	-24.89	214.36	161
CEREAL PREPARATIONS	2.50	380	389.5
NON-BASMATI RICE	-1.16	913.22	902.6
MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS	15.45	618.08	713.57
BUFFALO MEAT	2.24	13166.36	13461.38
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	-14.06	219.7	188.82
MAIZE	30.43	135.94	177.31
DAIRY PRODUCTS	30.89	151.38	198.14
BASMATI RICE	-54.46	845.6	385.07
Others	35.82	754.75	1025.12
Total		17729.9	18049.21

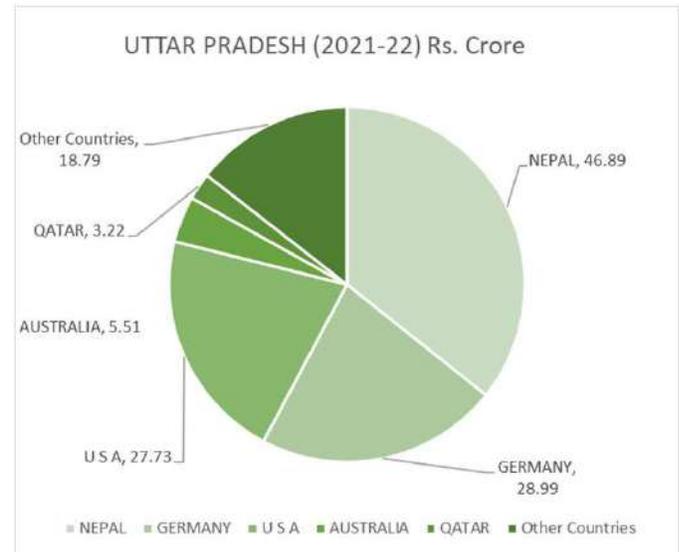
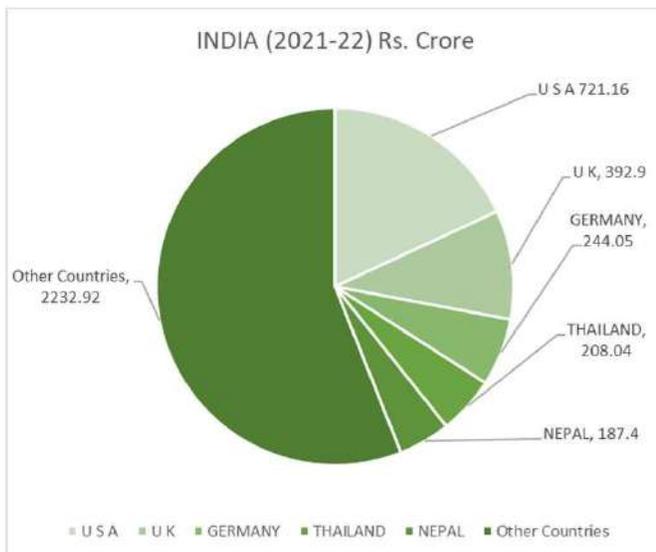
Agri Export Statistics Uttar Pradesh



Processed Vegetables

Top 5 destination of Processed Vegetables

INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
U S A	721.16	18.09	NEPAL	46.89	35.76
U K	392.9	9.86	GERMANY	28.99	22.11
GERMANY	244.05	6.12	U S A	27.73	21.15
THAILAND	208.04	5.22	AUSTRALIA	5.51	4.20
NEPAL	187.4	4.70	QATAR	3.22	2.46
Other Countries	2232.92	56.01	Other Countries	18.79	14.33
Total	3986.47	100.00	Total	131.13	100.00

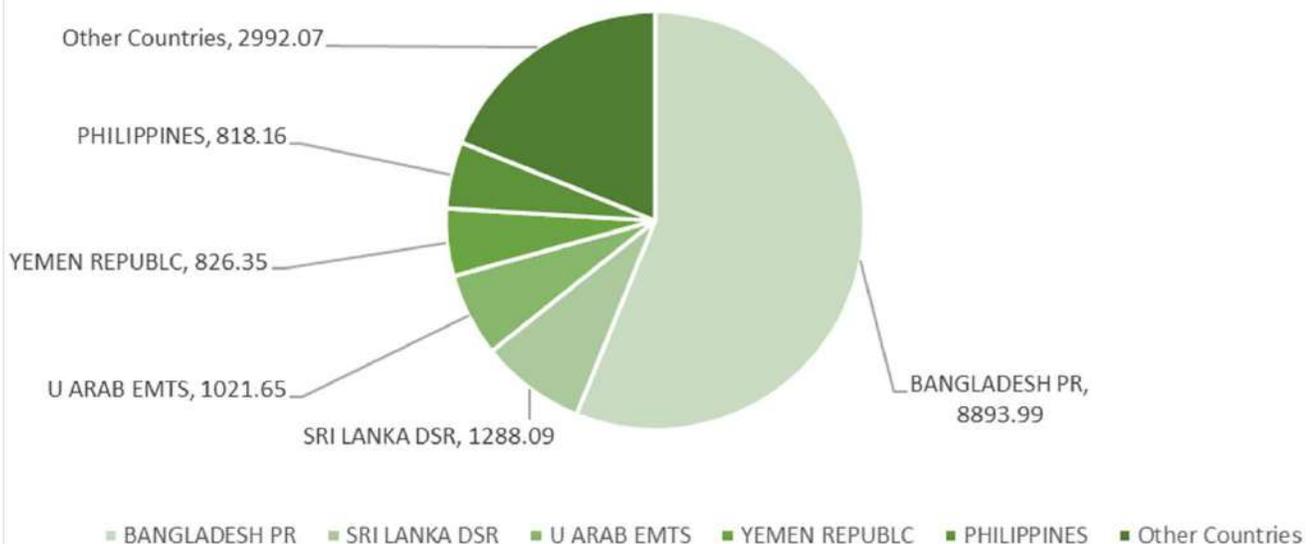


Wheat

Top 5 destination of Wheat

INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
BANGLADESH PR	8893.99	56.15	NEPAL	273.56	99.99
SRI LANKA DSR	1288.09	8.13	Other Countries	0	0
U ARAB EMIRATES	1021.65	6.45			
YEMEN REPUBLIC	826.35	5.22			
PHILIPPINES	818.16	5.17			
Other Countries	2992.07	18.89			
Total	15840.31	100.00	Total	273.56	100

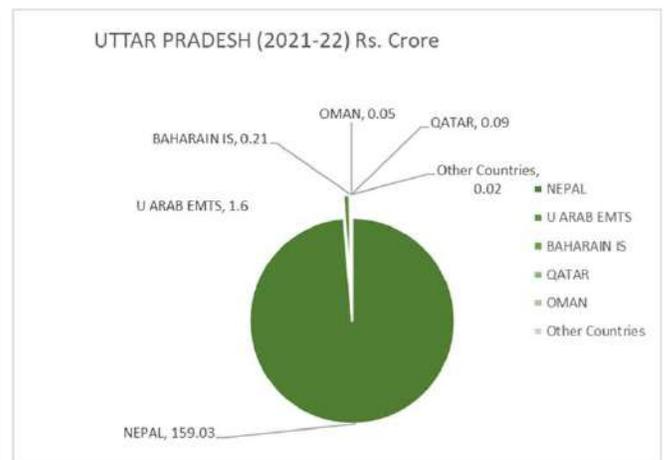
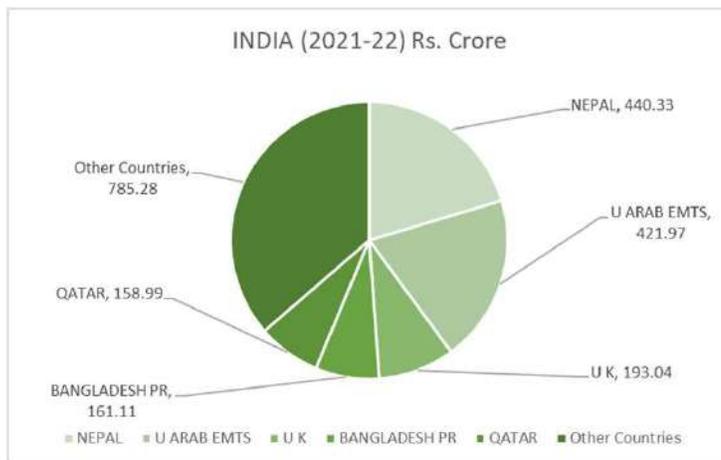
INDIA (2021-22) Rs. Crore



Other Fresh Vegetables

Top 5 destination of Other Fresh Vegetables

INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
NEPAL	440.33	20.38	NEPAL	159.03	98.78
U ARAB EMIRATES	421.97	19.53	U ARAB EMIRATES	1.6	0.99
UK	193.04	8.93	BAHRAIN IS	0.21	0.13
BANGLADESH PR	161.11	7.46	QATAR	0.09	0.06
QATAR	158.99	7.36	OMAN	0.05	0.03
Other Countries	785.28	36.34	Other Countries	0.02	0.01
Total	2160.72	100.00	Total	273.56	100

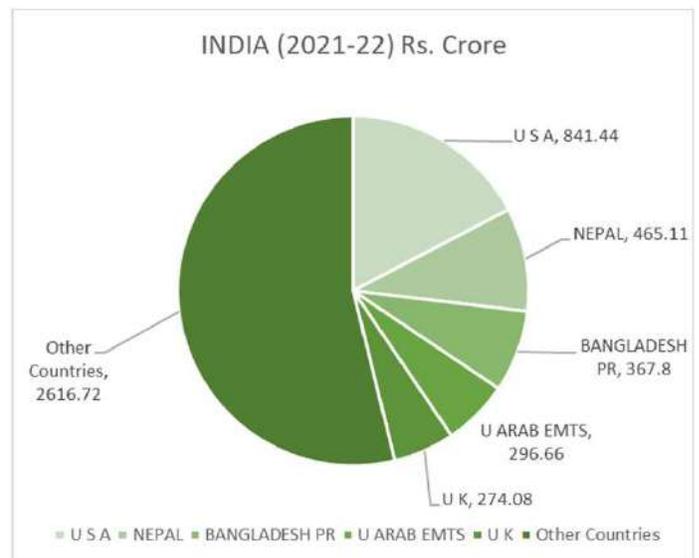
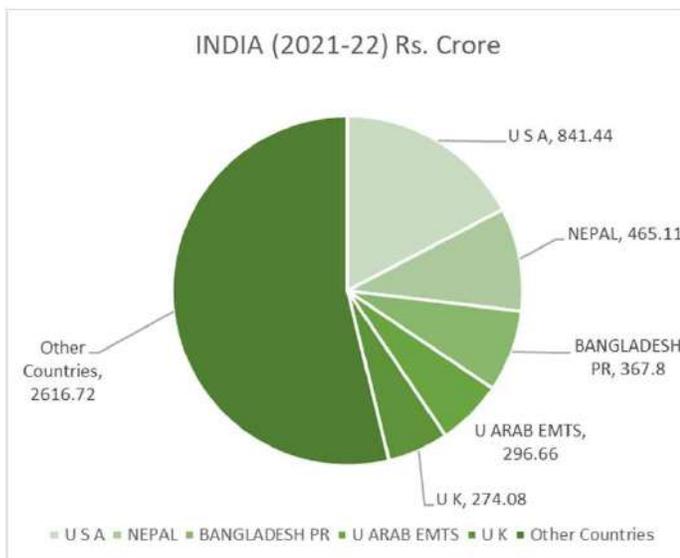


Cereal Preparations

(Papad, Sweet Biscuits, Wafers, Pasta, Corn flakes, Rusk, Pastries & Cakes etc.)

Top 5 destination of Cereal Preparations

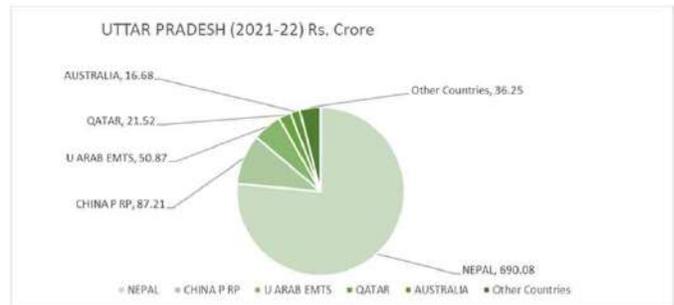
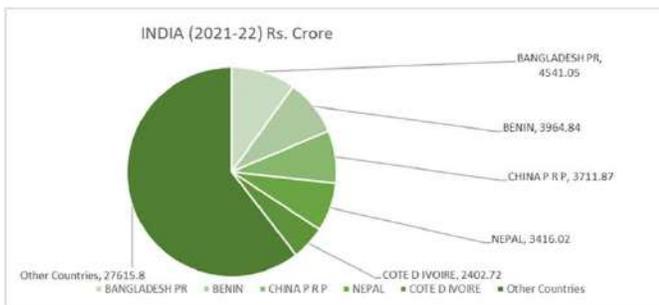
INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
USA	841.44	17.31	NEPAL	237.09	60.87
NEPAL	465.11	9.57	USA	48.36	12.42
BANGLADESH PR	367.8	7.57	AUSTRALIA	16.62	4.27
U ARAB EMTS	296.66	6.10	UK	13.66	3.51
UK	274.08	5.64	SAUDI ARABIA	6.94	1.78
Other Countries	2616.72	53.82	Other Countries	66.84	17.16
Total	4861.81	100.00	Total	273.56	100



Non-Basmati Rice

Top 5 destination of Non-Basmati Rice

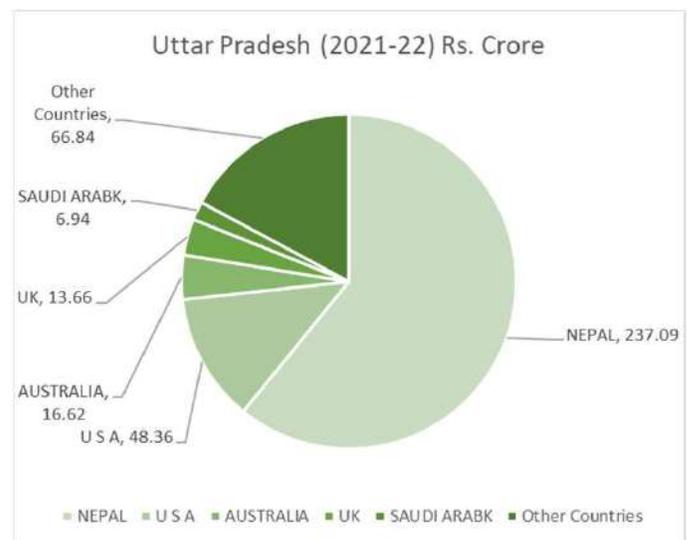
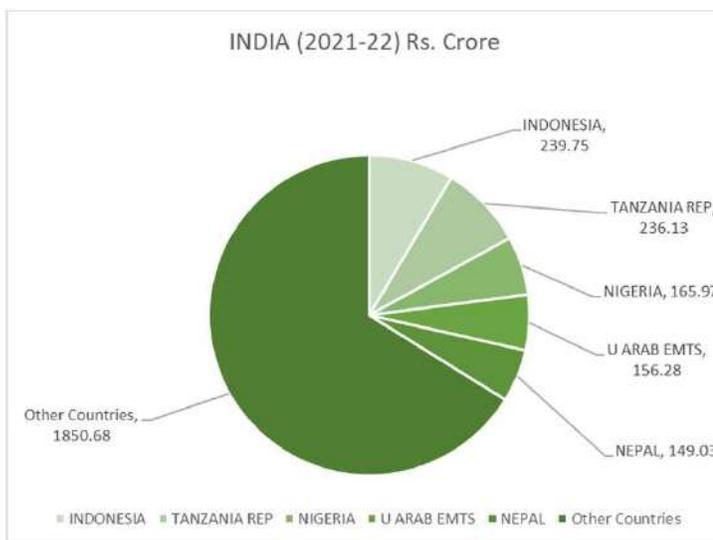
INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
BANGLADESH PR	4541.05	9.95	NEPAL	690.08	76.45
BENIN	3964.84	8.68	CHINA PRP	87.21	9.66
CHINA PRP	3711.87	8.13	UARAB EMTS	50.87	5.64
NEPAL	3416.02	7.48	QATAR	21.52	2.38
COTE D IVOIRE	2402.72	5.26	AUSTRALIA	16.68	1.85
Other Countries	27615.8	60.49	Other Countries	36.25	4.02
Total	45652.3	100.00	Total	902.61	100



Jaggery & Confectionery

Top 5 destination of Jaggery and Confectionery

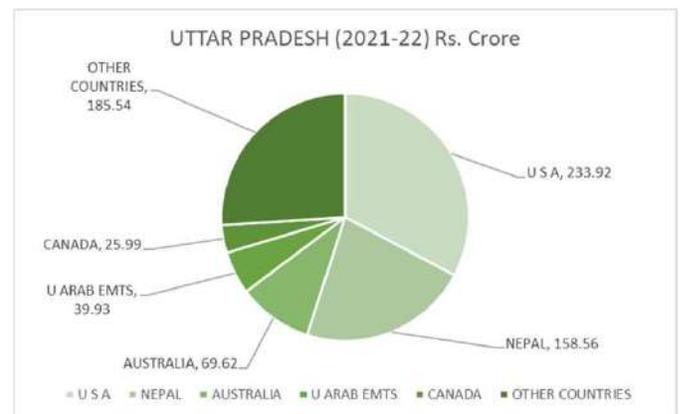
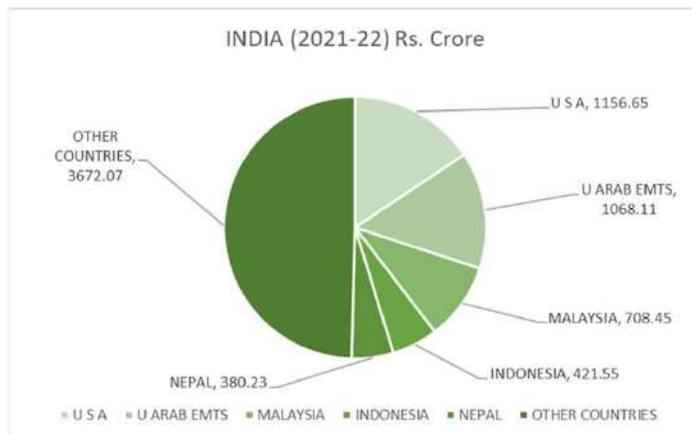
INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
INDONESIA	239.75	8.57	NEPAL	62.31	51.15
TANZANIA REP	236.13	8.44	VIETNAM SOC REP	30.04	24.66
NIGERIA	165.97	5.93	INDONESIA	4.21	3.46
U ARAB EMTS	156.28	5.59	USA	3.07	2.52
NEPAL	149.03	5.33	CANADA	2.96	2.43
Other Countries	1850.68	66.15	Other Countries	19.23	15.79
Total	2797.84	100.00	Total	121.82	100



Miscellaneous Preparations

Top 5 destination of Miscellaneous Preparations

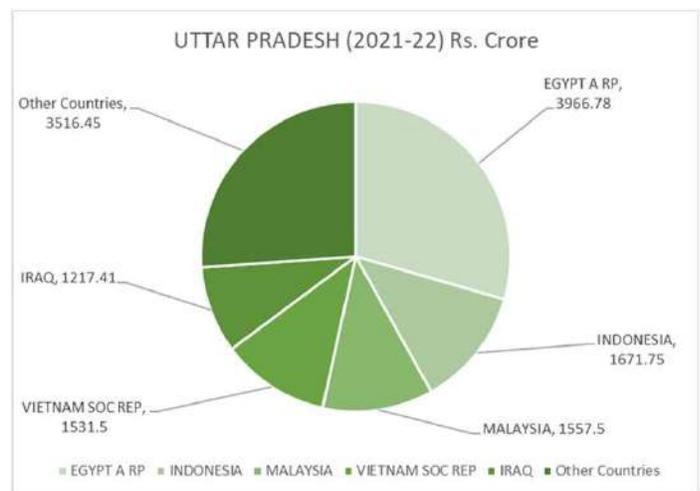
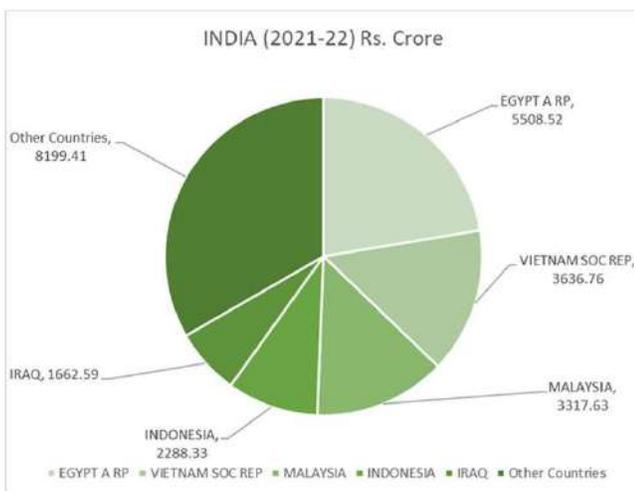
INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
USA	1156.65	15.62	USCANADAA	233.92	32.78
U ARAB EMTS	1068.11	14.42	NEPAL	158.56	22.22
MALAYSIA	708.45	9.56	AUSTRALIA	69.62	9.76
INDONESIA	421.55	5.7	U ARAB EMTS	39.93	5.60
NEPAL	380.23	5.13	CANADA	25.99	3.64
Other Countries	3672.07	49.58	Other Countries	185.54	26.00
Total	7407.06	100.00	Total	713.56	100



Buffalo Meat

Top 5 destination of Buffalo Meat

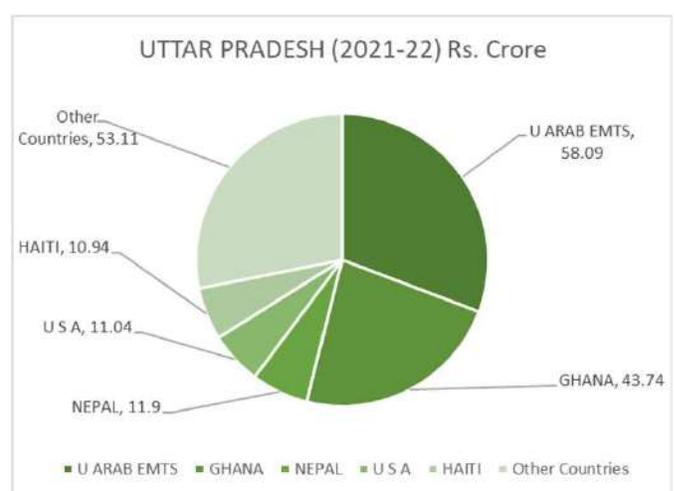
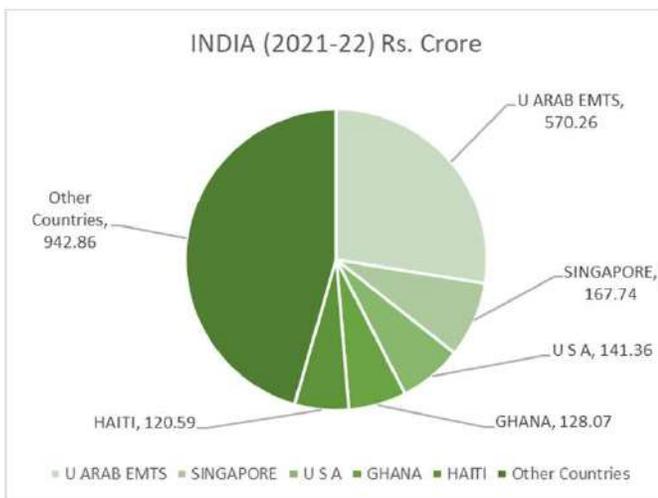
INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
EGYPT A RP	5508.52	22.38	EGYPT A RP	3966.78	29.47
VIETNAM SOC REP	3636.76	14.78	INDONESIA	1671.75	12.42
MALAYSIA	33317.63	13.48	MALAYSIA	1557.5	11.57
INDONESIA	2288.33	9.3	VIETNAM SOC REP	1531.5	11.38
IRAQ	1662.59	6.75	IRAQ	1217.41	9.04
Other Countries	8199.41	33.31	Other Countries	3516.45	26.12
Total	24613.24	100.00	Total	13461.39	100.00



Alcoholic Beverages

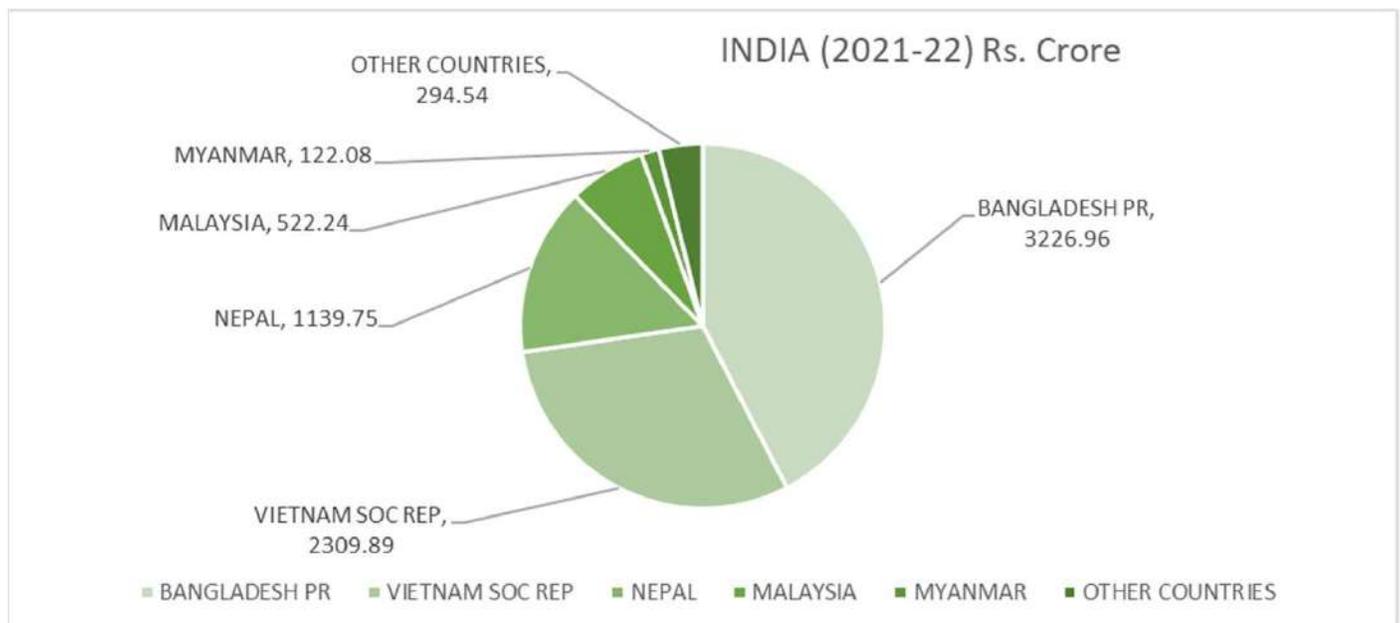
Top 5 destination of Alcoholic Beverages

INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
U ARAB EMTS	570.26	27.54	U ARAB EMTS	58.09	30.76
SINGAPORE	167.74	8.10	GHANA	43.74	23.16
USA	141.36	6.83	NEPAL	11.9	6.30
GHANA	128.07	6.18	USA	11.04	5.85
HAITI	120.59	5.82	HAITI	10.94	5.79
Other Countries	942.86	45.53	Other Countries	53.11	28.13
Total	2070.88	100.00	Total	188.82	100



Maize

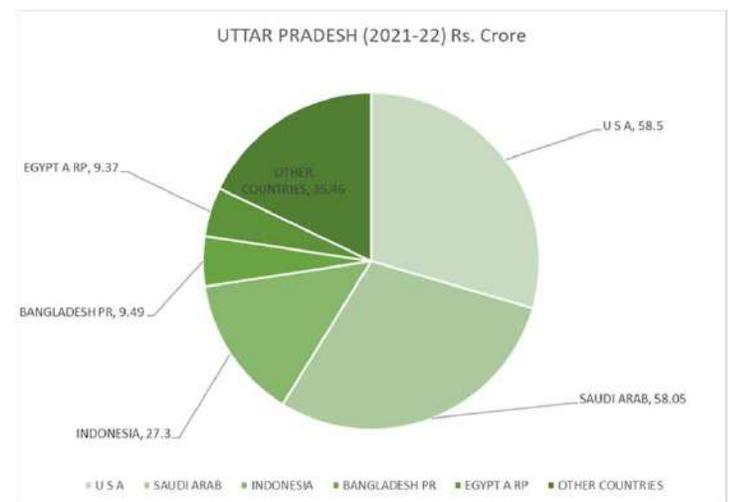
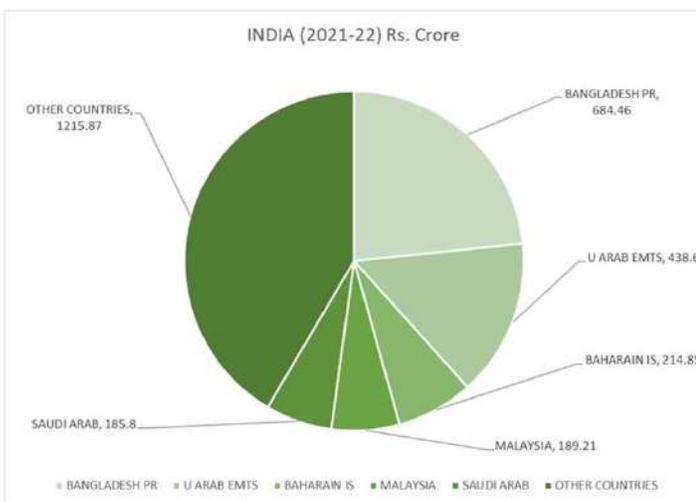
Top 5 destination of Maize					
INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
BANGLADESH PR	3226.96	42.37	NEPAL	177.31	100
VIETNAM SOC REP	2309.89	30.33	Other Countries	0	0
NEPAL	1139.75	14.97			
MALAYSIA	522.24	6.86			
MYANMAR	122.08	1.60			
Other Countries	294.54	3.87			
Total	7615.46	100.00	Total	177.31	100.00



Dairy Product

Top 5 destination of Dairy Product

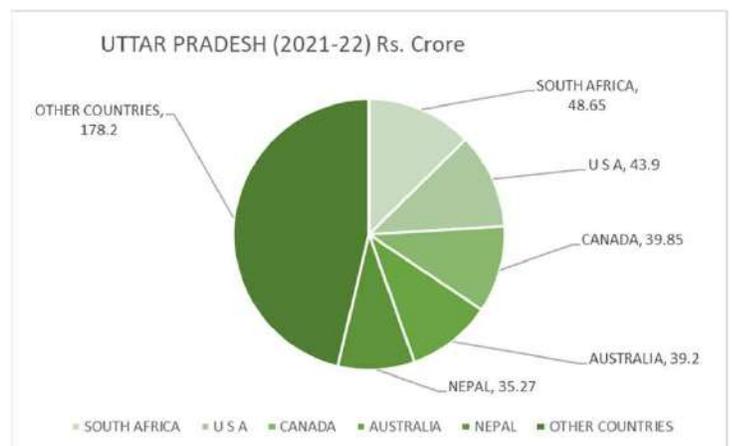
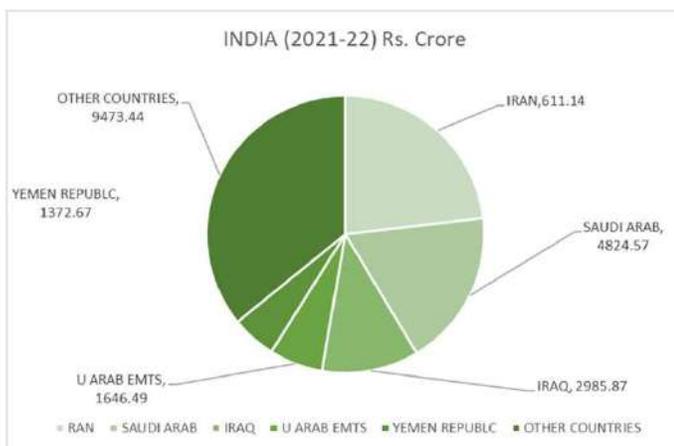
INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
BANGLADESH PR	684.46	23.37	USA	58.5	29.52
U ARAB EMIRATES	438.6	14.98	SAUDI ARAB	58.05	29.29
BAHRAIN IS	214.85	7.34	INDONESIA	27.3	13.78
MALAYSIA	189.21	6.46	BANGLADESH PR	9.49	4.79
SAUDI ARAB	185.8	6.34	EGYPT A RIP	9.37	4.73
Other Countries	1215.87	41.51	Other Countries	35.46	17.89
Total	2928.79	100.00	Total	198.17	100



Basmati Rice

Top 5 destination of Basmati Rice

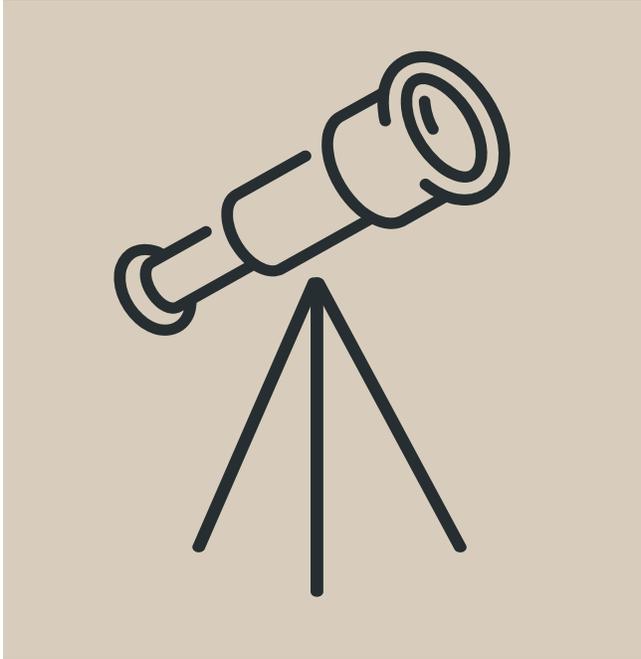
INDIA (2021-22)			Uttar Pradesh (2021-22)		
Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share	Importing Countries	Rs. Crore	% Share
IRAN	6111.14	23.14	SOUTH AFRICA	48.65	12.63
SAUDI ARAB	4824.57	18.27	USA	43.9	11.40
IRAQ	2985.87	11.30	CANADA	39.85	10.35
U ARAB EMTS	1646.49	6.23	AUSTRALIA	39.2	10.18
YEMEN REPUBLIC	1372.67	5.20	NEPAL	35.27	9.16
Other Countries	9473.44	35.86	Other Countries	178.2	46.28
Total	26414.18	100.00	Total	385.07	100



VISION AND STRATEGY FOR EXPORT PROMOTION



VISION



“To provide new framework for promoting agriculture exports, to harness the potential of exports of agricultural produce and products, and to substantially augment the income of farmers and other stakeholders.”



STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION



Strengthening institutional mechanism, higher synergy among departments & effective utilization of existing institutional framework.



Enabling infrastructure to facilitate agricultural exports from the State and ensuring quality control and maintaining required standards at all levels.



Establishing State level Agriculture Exports Facility Center as a contact point for stakeholders.



Promoting and facilitating ways to make business easy for exporters of agricultural produce and products.



Encouraging private sector investments to create modern value chain which are well integrated with global market.



Promoting Good Agriculture Practices, developing disease and pest free areas and long-distance sea protocol for the export of fresh fruits and vegetables.

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION



Conducting capacity building of officials and stakeholders.



Setting up systems to promote innovation and start-ups



Organizing promotional events to connect State with international market opportunities.



Attracting business for more investment and emphasis on state brand promotion.



Increasing agriculture exports from the state through cluster approach by forming clusters of areas within the district or groups of districts in which the exportable agriculture produce is being traditionally produced or processed or which are otherwise suitable for the purpose.



Encouraging research and development in collaboration with national and state level institutions.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING EXPORT PLAN

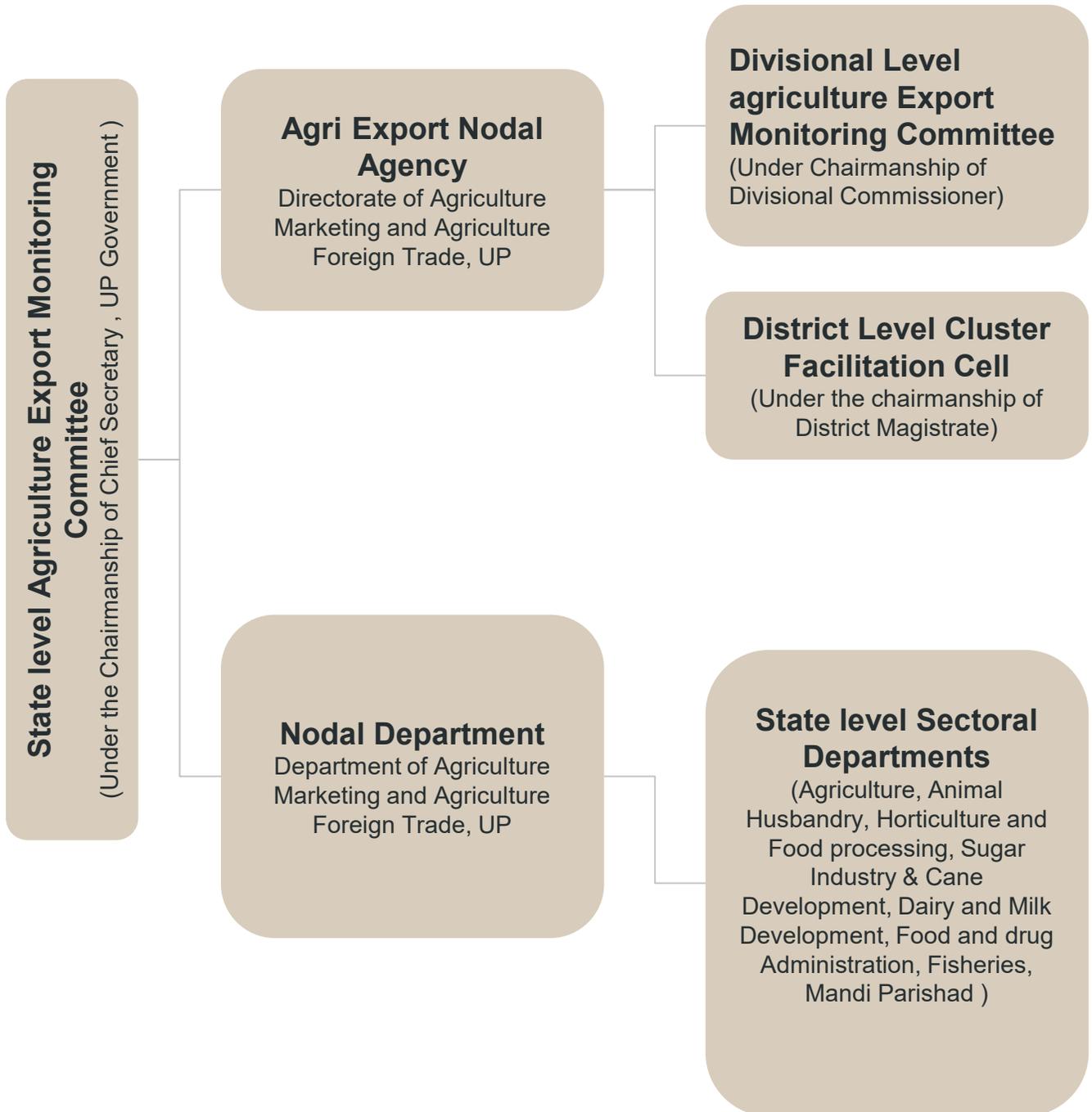


INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This policy shall be implemented by all the departments of agriculture and allied sector departments e.g. Agriculture Department, Agriculture Marketing & Agriculture Foreign Trade department in which also includes Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad Uttar Pradesh, Animal Husbandry department, Food and Drug Administration, Fisheries, Dairy and Milk development Department, Horticulture & Food Processing Department, Sugar Industry & Cane Development department and such other departments as are directed by the State Level Export Monitoring Committee constituted under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy-2019 and these departments shall be called allied department under this policy.

The Department of Agriculture Marketing and Agriculture Foreign Trade, Uttar Pradesh shall act as nodal department at State level, Directorate of Agriculture Marketing and Agriculture Foreign Trade, Uttar Pradesh shall act as nodal agency. In order to make adequate discharge of its obligations and activities of agricultural export promotion, the nodal agency shall be allocated the budget every year by the government according to the minimum requirement. Nodal agency shall leverage the support of Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad, U.P. and Mandi Samiti for the implementation of this policy. The funds provided by the state government shall be utilised to fill the critical gaps in infrastructure and also to incentivise exports and related issues.





S. No.	Committee Designation	Official Designation
1.	Chairman	Chief Secretary, Govt. of U.P.
2.	Vice Chairman	Agriculture Production Commissioner, Govt. of U.P.
A.	State Government Agriculture Export related departments/ Institutions	
1.	Member	Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary, Finance, Govt. of U.P.
2.	Member	Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary, Planning, Govt. of U.P.
3.	Member	Principal Secretary, Agriculture, Govt. of U.P.
4.	Member	Principal Secretary, Agriculture Marketing & Agriculture foreign Trade, Govt. of U.P.
5.	Member	Principal Secretary, Horticulture & Food Processing, Govt. of U.P.
6.	Member	Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry, Govt. of U.P.
7.	Member	Principal Secretary, MSME, Govt. of U.P.
8.	Member	Principal Secretary, Fisheries, Govt. of U.P.
9.	Member	Principal Secretary, Sugar Industry & Cane Development. Govt. of U.P.
10.	Member	Principal Secretary, Dairy & Milk Development Govt. of U.P.
11.	Member	Export Commissioner, Export Promotion Bureau, U.P.
12.	Member	Commissioner, Food Safety & Drug Administration, Govt. of U.P.
13.	Member	Director General, Uttar Pradesh Council of Agriculture Research (UPCAR)
14.	Member	Managing Director, HoFED, Uttar Pradesh.
15.	Member	Director, Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad, Uttar Pradesh.
16.	Member	Director, U.P. State Organic Certification Agency, Lucknow.
17.	Member Secretary	Director, Directorate of Agriculture Marketing & Agriculture Foreign Trade, Uttar Pradesh.

S. No.	Committee Designation	Official Designation
B.	Central Government Agriculture Export related departments/Institutions	
1.	Member	DGFT or his representative
2.	Member	Chief Commissioner Customs , Govt. Of India
3.	Member	Representative member of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi
4.	Member	Representative of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), New Delhi
5.	Member	Regional Authority of Export Inspection Council (EIC)
6.	Member	Regional Officer/ Representative of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage, Faridabad, Haryana
7.	Member	Regional Officer/ Representative, Animal Quarantine & Certification Services, New Delhi.
8.	Member	Representative of Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO), New Delhi
C.	Other Members	
1	Member	Two (02) Nominated Progressive Farmers and / or FPOs by the State Government
2	Member	Two (02) Nominated Eminent Exporters by the State Government
3	Member	Two (02) Nominated Representative of Industry Chambers by the State Government
6.	Member	Regional Officer/ Representative of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage, Faridabad, Haryana

Vice chairman shall act as Chairman in the absence of Chairman and the tenure of nominated members shall be 2 years.

DIVISIONAL LEVEL AGRICULTURAL EXPORT MONITORING COMMITTEE

S. No.	Committee Designation	Official Designation
1.	Chairman	Divisional Commissioner
2.	Member	Representative of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi
3.	Member	Representative of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage, Faridabad, Haryana
4.	Member	Representative of state/ Central Agriculture University nominated by the chairman.
5.	Member	Joint Director Agriculture/ Deputy Director Agriculture
6.	Member	Joint Commissioner, Industries MSME & Export Promotion Department
7.	Member	Deputy Director, Horticulture
8.	Member	Principal, State Food Science Training Centre/Food Processing Officer, Deptt. of Horticulture & Food Processing
9.	Member	Additional Director, Animal Husbandry
10.	Member	Assistant Commissioner (Food), Deptt. of Food and Drug Administration, U.P.
11.	Member	Deputy Director (Administration/ Marketing), Mandi Parishad
12.	Member	Deputy Director Fisheries
13.	Member	General Manager, Sugar Mill, Nominated by the Chairman
14.	Member	Representative of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
15.	Member	Representative of Small Farmer's Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC)
16.	Member	Representative of NABL accredited Laboratory nominated by the chairman.
17.	Member	Representative of reputed Non Government Organization (NGO), Nominated by the Chairman
18.	Member	Two (02) Nominated Progressive Farmers and / or FPOs by the Chairman
19.	Member	Two (02) Nominated Eminent Exporters of the Division by the Chairman
20.	Member Secretary	Assistant Agriculture Marketing Officer/ Assistant Marketing Officer, Deptt. of Agri. Marketing & Agri. Foreign Trade, U.P.

The tenure of nominated members shall be 2 years.

CLUSTER FACILITATION CELL

Under the chairmanship of District Collector, as follows:

S. No.	Committee Designation	Official Designation
1.	Chairman	District Collector
2.	Member	Chief Development Officer
3.	Member	Deputy Director Agriculture/ District Agriculture Officer
4.	Member	District Horticulture Officer
5.	Member	Chief Veterinary Officer, Animal husbandry
6.	Member	Deputy Commissioner, Industries & Industry Promotion Center
7.	Member	Designated Officer , Food and Drug Administration, U.P.
8.	Member	Assistant Director Fisheries
9.	Member	General Manager, Sugar Mill , Nominated by the Chairman
10.	Member	Representative of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)/ Representative of Small Farmer's Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC)
11.	Member	Representative of reputed Non Government Organization (NGO), Nominated by the chairman.
12.	Member	Representative of NABL accredited Laboratory, Nominated by the chairman.
13.	Member	Two (02) Nominated Progressive Farmers and / or FPOs by the Chairman
14.	Member	One (01) Nominated Exporters of the district by the Chairman
15.	Member Secretary	District Agriculture Officer /Senior Agriculture Marketing Inspector , Department of Agriculture Marketing

The tenure of nominated members shall be 2 years.

DIVISION/ DISTRICT WISE POTENTIAL EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Selected Agricultural Commodity/Product
Agra	1	Agra Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Basmati Rice, Processed Products, Okra, Tomato, Petha,
	2	Mathura Amla, Potato, Animal/Dairy and their products, Processed Products, Milk Products, Fresh Vegetables, Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder, Milk Products (Peda)
	3	Mainpuri Banana, Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Garlic, Tomato
	4	Firozabad Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Garlic, Green Chilli
Aligarh	5	Aligarh Mango, Guava, Fresh Vegetables, Basmati Rice, Animal/Dairy and their products, Potato, Milk Products, Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder
	6	Etah Guava, Fresh Vegetables, Chicory, Garlic, Animal/Dairy and their products, Milk products, Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder
	7	Hathras Guava, Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Asafoetida (Hing)
	8	Kasganj Mango, Guava, Fresh Vegetables, Chicory, Garlic, Desi Ghee
Kanpur	9	Auraiya Fresh Vegetables, Desi Ghee,
	10	Etawah Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Mustard
	11	Farrukhabad Guava, Potato, Fresh Vegetables
	12	Kannauj Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Perfume (Itra)
	13	Kanpur Dehat Fresh Vegetables, Milk Products
	14	Kanpur Nagar Guava, Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Processed Products, Green Chilli, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder, Bakery Products

DIVISION/ DISTRICT WISE POTENTIAL EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Selected Agricultural Commodity/Product	
Prayagraj	15	Prayagraj	Guava, Amla, Potato, Prayagraji Surkha Guava, Processed Products, Fresh Vegetables
	16	Fatehpur	Banana, Amla, Fresh Vegetables, Green Chilli
	17	Kaushambi	Banana, Guava, Amla, Fresh Vegetables, Prayagraji Surkha Guava
	18	Pratapgarh	Mango, Amla, Fresh Vegetables
Ayodhya	19	Ayodhya	Mango, Amla, Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery and co-products of Jaggery
	20	Ambedkarnagar	Mango, fresh vegetables, chilli
	21	Barabanki	Mango, Banana, Fresh Vegetables, Mentha, Potato, Tomato
	22	Sultanpur	Fresh Vegetables, Mentha
	23	Amethi	Fresh Vegetables, Amla
Devipatan	24	Bahraich	Banana, Fresh Vegetables, kala namak Rice
	25	Balrampur	Mango, kala namak Rice, Fresh Vegetables, Pulses (Food Processing), Maize Products
	26	Gonda	Fresh Vegetables, Maize, kala namak Rice, Pulses (Food Processing), Banana
	27	Shravasti	Banana, kala namak Rice, Fresh Vegetable

DIVISION/ DISTRICT WISE POTENTIAL EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Selected Agricultural Commodity/Product
Gorakhpur	28	Deoria kala namak Rice, Fish & Fish products, Fresh Vegetables, Chilli
	29	Gorakhpur Banana, kala namak Rice, Animal/Dairy and their Products, Fish and Fish Products, Milk Products, Fresh Vegetables, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder
	30	Kushinagar Mango, Banana, Fresh Vegetables, kala namak Rice, Fish and Fish Products
	31	Maharajganj Banana, kala namak Rice, Fish and fish products, Fresh vegetables
Basti	32	Basti Amla, Fresh Vegetables, kala namak Rice
	33	Sant kabir nagar Banana, kala namak Rice, Fresh Vegetables
	34	Siddharth nagar Banana, kala namak Rice, Fresh Vegetables
Azamgarh	35	Azamgarh Amla, Fresh Vegetables, Basil (Tulsi)
	36	Ballia Fresh Vegetables, Parwal, Lentils
	37	Mau Fresh Vegetables, Mango
Jhansi	38	Jalaun Fresh Vegetables, Sesame, Mentha, Green Peas, Tomato, Peas
	39	Jhansi Fresh Vegetables, Sesame, Processed Products, Basil (Tulsi)
	40	Lalitpur Fresh Vegetables, Green Peas, Turmeric

DIVISION/ DISTRICT WISE POTENTIAL EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Selected Agricultural Commodity/Product
Chitrakoot Dham	41	Banda Sesame, Fresh Vegetables, Oilseed Based Products
	42	Chitrakoot Fresh Vegetables, Oilseeds Based Products
	43	Hamirpur Fresh Vegetables, Sesame, Fisheries
	44	Mahoba Fresh Vegetables, Sesame, Green Peas, Oilseed Based Products
Lucknow	45	Hardoi Mango, Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Green Chilli, Groundnut Products
	46	Lakhimpur Kheri Mango, Banana, Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery and co-products of Jaggery
	47	Lucknow Mango, Banana, Fresh Vegetables, Malihabadi Dussehri, Animal/Dairy and their products, Processed products, Milk products, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk powder
	48	Rae Bareilly Fresh Vegetables, Amla
	49	Sitapur Mango, Mentha, Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery and co-products of Jaggery
	50	Unnao Mango, Guava, Fresh Vegetables, Animal/Dairy and their products, Milk products, Green Chilli, Okra, Tomato
Meerut	51	Bagpat Mango, Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery
	52	Bulandshahr Mango, Guava, Fresh Vegetables, Animal/Dairy and their products, Milk Products, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder
	53	Gautam Buddha Nagar Processed Products, Fresh Vegetables, Bakery

DIVISION/ DISTRICT WISE POTENTIAL EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Selected Agricultural Commodity/Product	
	54	Ghaziabad	Processed Products, Fresh Vegetables, Bakery
	55	Meerut	Mango, Fresh Vegetables, Basmati Rice, Animal/Dairy and their products, Processed Products, Milk Products, Okra, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder, Jaggery
	56	Hapur	Fresh Vegetables, Petha
Saharanpur	57	Muzaffarnagar	Mango, fresh vegetables, jaggery and co-products of jaggery
	58	Saharanpur	Mango, Basmati Rice, Fresh Vegetables, Honey
	59	Shamli	Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery
Bareilly	60	Bareilly	Fresh Vegetables, Basmati Rice, Mentha, Jaggery and co-products of jaggery, Milk products
	61	Pilibhit	Banana, Jaggery, Fresh Vegetables
	62	Shahjhapur	Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery
	63	Badaun	Guava, Potato, Mentha, Fresh Vegetables
Moradabad	64	Bijnor	Mango, fresh vegetables, jaggery and co-products of jaggery
	65	Amroha	Mango, Fresh Vegetables
	66	Moradabad	Mango, Banana, Guava, Fresh vegetables, Basmati rice, Mentha, Green chilli, Jaggery and co-products of jaggery, Honey
	67	Rampur	Mango, Guava, Mentha, Animal/Dairy and their products, Milk products, Fresh vegetables
	68	Sambhal	Guava, Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Mentha

DIVISION/ DISTRICT WISE POTENTIAL EXPORTABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

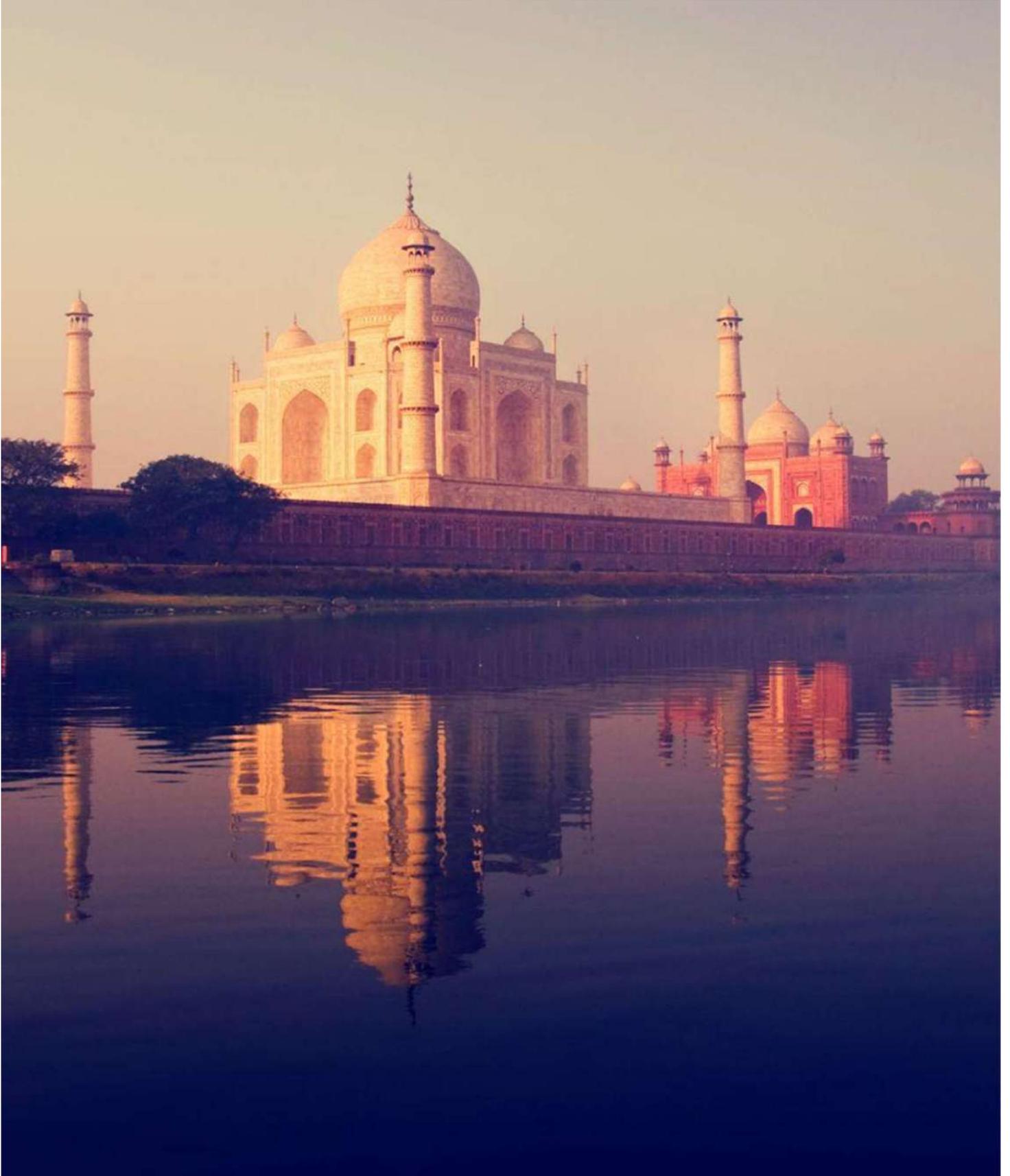
Name of the Division	Name of the District	Selected Agricultural Commodity/Product	
Varanasi	69	Chandauli	Fresh Vegetables, Tomato
	70	Ghazipur	Fresh Vegetables, Onion
	71	Jaunpur	Fresh Vegetables, Milk Products
	72	Varanasi	Mango, Fresh Vegetables, Animal/Dairy and their Products, Processed Products, Dairy Products, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder, Chilli
Vindhyachal	73	Mirzapur	Fresh Vegetables, Green Chilli, Tomato
	74	Bhadohi (Bhadohi)	Fresh Vegetables, Onion
	75	Sonbhadra	Fresh Vegetables, Tomato

DIVISION / DISTRICT PROFILE & EXPORT - PLAN



AGRA DIVISION

(AGRA, FIROZABAD, MAINPURI & MATHURA)



ABOUT AGRA DIVISION



Agra Division is one of the administrative divisions of Uttar Pradesh. It consists of four districts namely– Agra, Firozabad, Mainpuri and Mathura. Entire division lies in the South Western Plains of Agro Climatic Zone V as per NARP classification, which is a Semi-Arid zone.

The division is blessed with rich cultural diversity, biodiversity and natural resources with Yamuna river flowing through its districts. Taj Mahal is one of the cultural monuments situated here on the bank of river Yamuna in Agra. Important crops like mustard, potato, coarse grains, vegetables, and cereals drives the growth of primary industries which are mostly agro based, thus drives the economic growth in the region

1. AGRA

District Agra is the city of the inimitable Taj Mahal. The Agra district is situated in western U.P., between 27.11' degree latitude north and 78.0' degree to 78.2' degree longitude east. Its altitude is 169 meters above sea level. On the north it is bounded by Mathura district, south it is bounded by Dhaulpur district, on the east it is bounded by Firozabad district and on the west by Bharatpur. Agra is situated on the bank of Yamuna river. Primarily the economy of the Agra district is based on agriculture. Major crops are wheat, paddy, bajra, mustard, potato etc. About 40% of the total economy of Agra depends on directly or indirectly on small scale industries. Over 7200 small scale industrial units are spared all over the district. Agra city is famous for the leather goods, handicrafts, *zari zardozi*, marbel and stone carving inlay work. Agra is also famous for sweets (Petha) and snacks (*Dalmoth* and *Gajak*). Many major mustard oil extraction units are established in the district.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Agra district is divided into six tehsils etmadpur, Agra, Kiraoli, Kheragarh, Fatehabad and Bah and 15 Blocks and 942 villages. As per census report of India, population of Agra in 2011 is 1,585,704; of which male and female are 845,902 and 739,802 respectively. Although Agra city has population of 1,585,704; its urban / metropolitan population is 1,760,285 of which 939,875 are males and 820,410 are females respectively.

LAND UTILISATION

Agra district has a gross cropped area of around 423.8 ('000) hectares and net sown area is 284.3 ('000) hectares with 135% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern of the district is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	399.0
Cultivable area	314.0
Forest area	36.7
Land under non-agricultural use	43.5
Permanent pastures	0.9
Cultivable wasteland	2.5
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	6.9
Barren and uncultivable land	4.0
Current fallow	15.5
Other fallow	4.9

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Agra is well connected to the other parts of the state & country as well via national and state highways. The main national highways passing through the district are: NH2 which links Agra to Delhi, NH11 Agra to Jaipur, NH93 connects Agra to Moradabad via Aligarh. The recently constructed Delhi-Agra Taj Expressway connects New Delhi with Agra via Greater Noida and Mathura and provides entire region a fast pace road connectivity for easy transport. The other expressways named as Agra-Lucknow expressway connects Lucknow with Agra via Kannauj and Etawah.</p>	<p>The city of Agra is served by seven railway station and the main railway stations, namely, Agra Cantt. and Raja Ki Mandi which provide connectivity to major cities viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmadabad, Bhopal, Jaipur, Ernakulam & Guwahati, etc.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>ICD Port is available in the district</p>	<p>There is a domestic airport in Agra and nearest international airport is situated in Delhi, about 230 km from Agra and at Lucknow (about 310 km).</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

The nearest Phytosanitary Station (PQ) is situated in Lucknow & Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

No such facility available in district. The nearest pesticide residue testing facilities/ NABL labs are available at Ghaziabad and Delhi.



Processing Units

There are approximately 12 processing units as rice mills, flour mills, pickles , namkeen , oil mills and spice processing units in the district



Export oriented pack house

The nearest export oriented pack house is situated in Dadri, Gautam Budh Nagar, Bulandshahr and Ghaziabad.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Perishable Cargo Centre

There is a Perishable Cargo Centre in Agra for domestic purpose only and nearest International Perishable Cargo Centre is situated at international airport Delhi & Lucknow.



Area certified for organic production

The certified area and coverage under UPSOCA in district Agra is 26.1652 ha.



Cold Storage facilities

The total Cold storage facilities is present in Agra is 284 with storage capacity of 2553111.56 MT and its main purpose is storage of potato etc.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses

In Agra district, the following Warehouses are available-

Resource and year (2019-20)	No of Go down	Capacity (mt.)
F.C. I	1	51620
Central warehousing corporation	0	0
State warehousing corporation	2	27190
State Govt.	28	55162
Co-operative	31	3540
Other's	32	21260

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agriculture Institutes

Agra has several institutes which are working to provide agriculture related training to officials and farmers and FPO viz Krishi Vigyan Kendra KVK Bichpuri Agra, Central Integrated Pest Management Centre (CIPMC) Sikandara Agra, Raja Balwant Singh college (RBS) Agriculture College Agra. Nearby institutional facilities available viz Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Evam Gau Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura and Central Institute of Goat Research Makhdoom, Farah Mathura can be leverage for providing best practices for the farmers to grow the quality produce of products like potato, fresh vegetables, milk products & livestock etc.



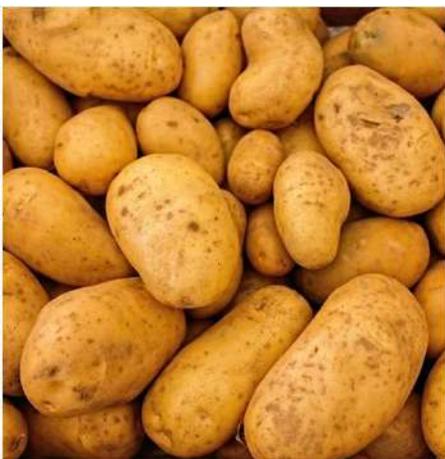
Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are around 65 FPO/ FPCs who are engaged in Agriculture & allied business activities ranging production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities, largely potato, fresh vegetables, wheat, gram, pearl millet. FPCs holds the potential for diversifying the district's agriculture export basket by production of more export ready products, more processed & value-added agriculture products, organic agriculture products, ethnic food products etc. for export.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



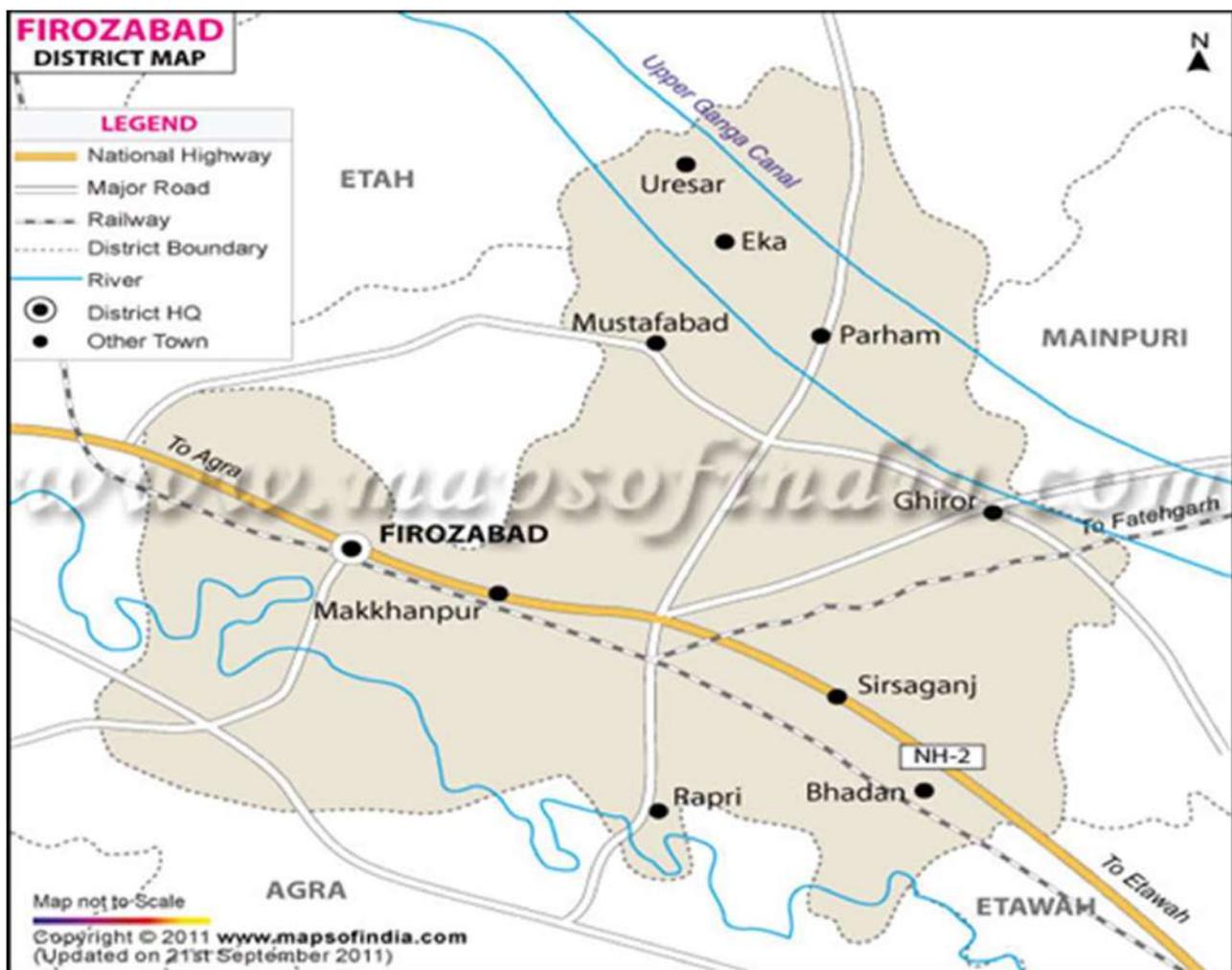
Petha has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Agra is an identified district under the clusters for potato, tomato, okara, fresh vegetables, basmati rice and processed products formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019).



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables such as potato, okra, tomato and basmati rice.

2. FIROZABAD

Firozabad district is also known as the “Glass City of India”. This unique name of the city comes from its beautiful bangles, crafts, tableware and other exquisite items made of glass. The capital of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow is about 285 km east from here. In the east, it is Mainpuri and Etawah, Agra in the west. Etah in the north and the Dholpur Rajasthan in the south. It lies between “27.1592degree N, latitude and 78.3957 degree E longitude. Land and other natural resources also make Firozabad a cultivable area. The place has a cultivable area of around 2874.20 sq. kms which is used for growing principal crops like potato, rice, barley, wheat, maize, jowar and bajra.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per 2011 census of India, Firozabad district has a population of 2,496761. out of which 1337141 are male and 1,159620 are female. The district is divided in five tehsils, nine blocks and 806 villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Firozabad district has a gross cropped area of around 304.3 ('000) hectares and net sown area is 182.6 ('000) hectares with 152% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	241.2
Cultivable area	199.3
Forest area	8.7
Land under non-agricultural use	26.6
Permanent pastures	0.6
Cultivable wasteland	2.9
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.0
Barren and uncultivable land	6.0
Current fallow	6.3
Other fallow	6.4

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The city of Firozabad is connected with National Highway NH02 (connecting from Mathura Agra -Kanpur) .</p>	<p>The city is served by three Railway station namely, Tundla Jn., Firozabad Jn. and Shikohabad Jn. which provide connectivity to major cities viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Jaipur, Ernakulam, Guwahati, etc</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port (ICD) at Agra</p>	<p>The nearest airport to the district is the domestic airport in Agra and International Airport Delhi & Lucknow</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

The nearest Phytosanitary Station (PQ) is situated in Lucknow & Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

No such infrastructure/facility available in Firozabad district and nearest pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL labs is situated in Ghaziabad & Delhi.



Processing

The production of fruits and vegetable, garlic, milk and milk products, groundnut is very high in Firozabad district but only milk has private processing unit in the district, processing unit established by other agriculture products as well.



Export oriented pack house

The nearest export oriented pack house is situated in Dadri, Gautam Buddh Nagar, & Ghaziabad.



Perishable Cargo Centre

There is a Perishable Cargo Centre in Agra 25 km away from Firozabad for domestic purpose only and nearest International Perishable Cargo Centre is situated in International Airport Delhi & Lucknow.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

The certified area and coverage under UPSOCA in district Firozabad is 57.108 hectares.



Cold Storage facilities

The total 148 cold storages are in Firozabad with storage capacity of 1458949.80 MT and its main purpose for storage of potato etc.



Other Agriculture Institutes

District level Farm Science Centre established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Hazratpur.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are around 09 FPO/ FPCs who are engaged in Agriculture & allied business activities ranging production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities, largely potato, fresh vegetables, wheat, gram, pearl millet.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Potato has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Firozabad is an identified district under the clusters for Potato, Fresh vegetables and Garlic under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019).



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include Fresh vegetables such as potato and green chilli.

3 MAINPURI

Mainpuri district is one of the districts in Agra division of Uttar Pradesh state of India. Mainpuri town is the district headquarter. It consists of six tehsils, namely Mainpuri, Bhongaon, Karhal, Kishni, Kurawali and Ghiror. It is bounded on the North by Etah district, on the east by district Farrukhabad and Kannauj, on the South by Etawah and on West by the Firozabad and Etah. It lies between North 26.53 degree latitude to 27.31 degree and East longitude 78.27 degree to 79.26 degree. The main crops of Mainpuri district are potato, maize, paddy, garlic and onion.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census 2011 Mainpuri district had a population of 2,131,171, and the density is 670 inhabitants per square kilometer. The district is divided into six tehsils, nine blocks and 854 Villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Mainpur district has a gross cropped area of around 331.7 ('000) hectares and net sown area is 192.8 ('000) hectares with 142% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	272.7
Cultivable area	233.3
Forest area	1.8
Land under non-agricultural use	22.4
Permanent pastures	1.4
Cultivable wasteland	6.7
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.6
Barren and uncultivable land	1.8
Current fallow	15.5
Other fallow	16.6

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Mainpuri Connected to other parts of the state through- NH-91, NH-92, NH02. Agra is (131 Km) New Delhi (349 km), Lucknow (254 Km)</p>	<p>Mainpuri city is linked by railways to Farrukhabad and Shikohabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Delhi and other major cities within a 300-kilometre range of Mainpuri.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port (ICD) is at Agra</p>	<p>Mainpuri have no active airport, the nearest airport from Mainpuri is domestic airport Agra and international airport New Delhi</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

The nearest Phytosanitary Station (PQ) is situated in Lucknow & Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

NABL lab is not established in district Mainpuri. The Nearest NABL lab is available at Ghaziabad & Delhi.



Area certified for organic production

The certified area and coverage under NPOP & UPSOCA in the district Mainpuri is 1.878 hectare.



Cold Storage facilities

There are 52 cold storages available with a storage capacity of 495415.12 MT. The main purpose of cold storage is to store potato.



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in district. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs on crop, seeds, pesticides, fertilizer, equipment, techniques etc.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are around seven FPO/FPCs who are engaged in Agriculture & allied business activities ranging production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities, largely potato, fresh vegetables, wheat, gram, pearl millet.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Garlic has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Mainpuri is an identified district under the clusters for banana potato, fresh vegetables and garlic under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019).



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables such as potato and tomato.

4 MATHURA

Mathura district situated along the banks of the river Yamuna is a district of Uttar Pradesh state of north-central India. The historic city of Mathura is the district headquarter. Mathura district is home to many important sites associated with goddess Radha and Krishna, who is believed to be born in Mathura and grew up in the nearby town of Vrindavan. Both cities are some of the most sacred sites in the Vaishnava tradition, making Mathura district an important Hindu pilgrimage centre. Mathura district have a total geographical area of 3340 Sq Km. The total cropped area is 330328 hectares. In ancient times, Mathura was an economic hub, located at the junction of important caravan routes. Mathura has been chosen as one of the heritage cities for the Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana scheme of Government of India. Mathura is located on the western bank of river Yamuna at latitude 27 degree 41 minute N and 77 degree and 41 minute E. it is approximately 57.6 kilometres north of Agra, and 166 kilometres south-east of Delhi; about 14.5 kilometres from the town of Vrindavan, and 22 kilometres from Govardhan. The economy of the area largely depends on agriculture and animal husbandry



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

The 2011 census of India estimates the population of Mathura to be 441,894, male account for 54% (268,445) and female for 46% (173,449) of this population. Population density in 2011 was 761 person per square km. The district is divided into five tehsils ten blocks and 901 Villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Mathura district has a gross cropped area of around 398.4 ('000) hectares and net sown area is 269.3 ('000) hectares with 140% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	330.3
Cultivable area	284.5
Forest area	1.6
Land under non-agricultural use	39.6
Permanent pastures	1.3
Cultivable wasteland	4.9
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.9
Barren and uncultivable land	3.2
Current fallow	5.5
Other fallow	4.0

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The Mathura can be reached by road from many cities of India. The Yamuna Expressway connects Mathura and Vrindavan with National Capital and (NH2) connected through major state's city.</p>	<p>Mathura city is an important and major railway station located on the Agra-Delhi section of Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Chennai lines, and operated by the North-Central railway</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port (ICD) is at Agra.</p>	<p>The nearest domestic airport is Agra, which is 58 km away from Mathura district. While the nearest international airport is in New Delhi.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

The certified area and coverage under National Program for Organic Production (NPOP) & Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA) in the district Mathura is 5.851 hectare.



Cold Storage facilities

Total cold storage in district Mathura 49 and storage capacity of cold storage is 408048.49 MT. The main purpose of cold storage to store potato etc.



Processing

There are many micro & small scale processing unit in the district for agricultural products grown in the district. One milk processing unit of Parag dairy is located at Mathura district.



Export oriented pack house

The Export oriented pack house not available in District Mathura. The nearest facility available in District Agra.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses

The Railway siding is not available in District Mathura. Although three Private Sector Warehouses with capacity of 3200 MT are available in district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agriculture Institutes

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Mathura, Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Evam Gau Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura, Central Institute of Goat Research Makhdoom, Farah Mathura.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are around seven FPO/ FPCs who are engaged in Agriculture & allied business activities ranging production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Milk Product (Peda) has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Mainpuri is an identified district under the clusters for Amla, Potato, Animal/Dairy & their Products and Processed Products formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019).



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables such as potato, cauliflower, tomato, milk products and amla.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - AGRA DIVISION

Establishing a market for the key products and building awareness of various buyers and exporters need on the production and supply of crops in the division.

To establish supply chain based on Hubs and Spokes model for consolidation of the produce from the multiple vegetable farms for export consignment. Cold Chain development for perishable agri. produces.

To promote diseases free potato with the help of Horticulture & other concerned departments

Development of processable varieties with the help of Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI) for export-oriented production

Increasing trained and skilled manpower in the division.

Enhancing inter-departmental convergence to ensure Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) are adopted among farmers and FPOs to increase export acceptance of commodities.

Ensuring that the large pool of farmers and FPOs/FPCs become market players for their organic/GI tagged commodities in the division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - AGRA DIVISION

- Division Agra produces potatoes on a large scale and is a primary crop for many producers in the districts of the division. However, the export of potatoes from the region has been confined to Nepal (in 2021-22, about 1.38 lakh metric tons of potatoes were supplied to Nepal at a total value of INR 125.95 crore). This single-destination export has presented a problem of fetching a comparatively lower value of the commodity as compared to exporting the commodity to other international market destinations. To increase the export of the commodity to other countries where an appreciated value can be achieved, it is important to ensure the production of quality potatoes and attach appropriate certifications to the commodity. Districts such as Agra and Firozabad must design interventions to establish a disease-free area to boost exports to developed countries. Cluster Facilitation Cell can plan to develop the disease-free areas with the active intervention of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), CPRI regional station Modipuram, APEDA and the State Horticulture Department. FPOs/FPCs in the district must be encouraged to avail appropriate schemes for establishing grading, sorting and washing line facilities. The district CFCs should leverage various departments and research institutes to focus on increasing product visibility from their districts by working on product development and branding of the commodity.
- District such as Agra, Mathura, Mainpuri and Firozabad which required Introduce better varieties for production potatoes are sugar rich and hence not very suitable for either long term retention or for processing. Hence there is need for development of better varieties.
- Work needs to be done on Pack House / Storage / Godown / Ripening Chamber / Processing Unit / Logistics related infrastructure in the division.
- For efficient cold chain of perishables, an integrated Cold Chain Infrastructure with Collection centers, Reefer vans Pack houses, and Center for Perishable Cargo Complex (CPC) should be planned and established. The UP AEP allows for private sector intervention for this purpose. The Cluster Facilitation Cell should recommend appropriate interventions to create such facilities in public, private and public-private-partnership (PPP) mode. For transport of perishables commodities, facilities such as reefer vans/ trucks need to be promoted and the incentive given under the Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy 2018 and The Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy 2017 can also be leveraged.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - AGRA DIVISION

- Establish collection centers with the facility of sorting, grading and pre-cooling. So the primary processing of the produce will be done at these collection centers and the quality produce found worth for exports will only be transported through Reefer vans to pack house.
- Necessary support of Agriculture Export / Horticulture Department / Industry Department / NABARD should be sought for export promotion. The Agriculture Department / Horticulture Department has personnel appointed at the Tehsil / Block level, through which the schemes and interventions can be taken to the ground.
- Organizing Regular Buyer-Seller Meets To encourage markets from participating in the district, awareness has to be built among buyers/exporters of the logistical and production capabilities of the district. As per the seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller events can be planned between FPOs/Producers and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be spread across the production process- sowing, mid-way, harvesting- to better guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence-

Before Sowing (Virtual Mode of meeting)	Mid-way (Virtual Mode of meeting)	After harvesting (Physical Mode of meeting)
To discuss required commodities- quality, variety, parameters. Etc	To discuss the status of quality compliances and further precautions/ way forward.	To discuss final quality and quantity along with price and delivery schedule.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - AGRA DIVISION

- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.
- To enhance exports, it is imperative to provide training & exposure to the FPO/farmers for the adoption of innovative methods in the growth of quality Agri. products.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Agra	Agra	Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Basmati Rice, Processed Products, Okra, Tomato, Petha,
	Mathura	Amla, Potato, Animal/Dairy and their products, Processed Products, Milk Products, Fresh Vegetables, Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder, Milk Products (Peda)
	Mainpuri	Banana, Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Garlic, Tomato
	Firozabad	Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Garlic, Green Chilli



ALIGARH DIVISION

(ALIGARH, ETAH, HATHRAS & KASGANJ)

Aligarh Division



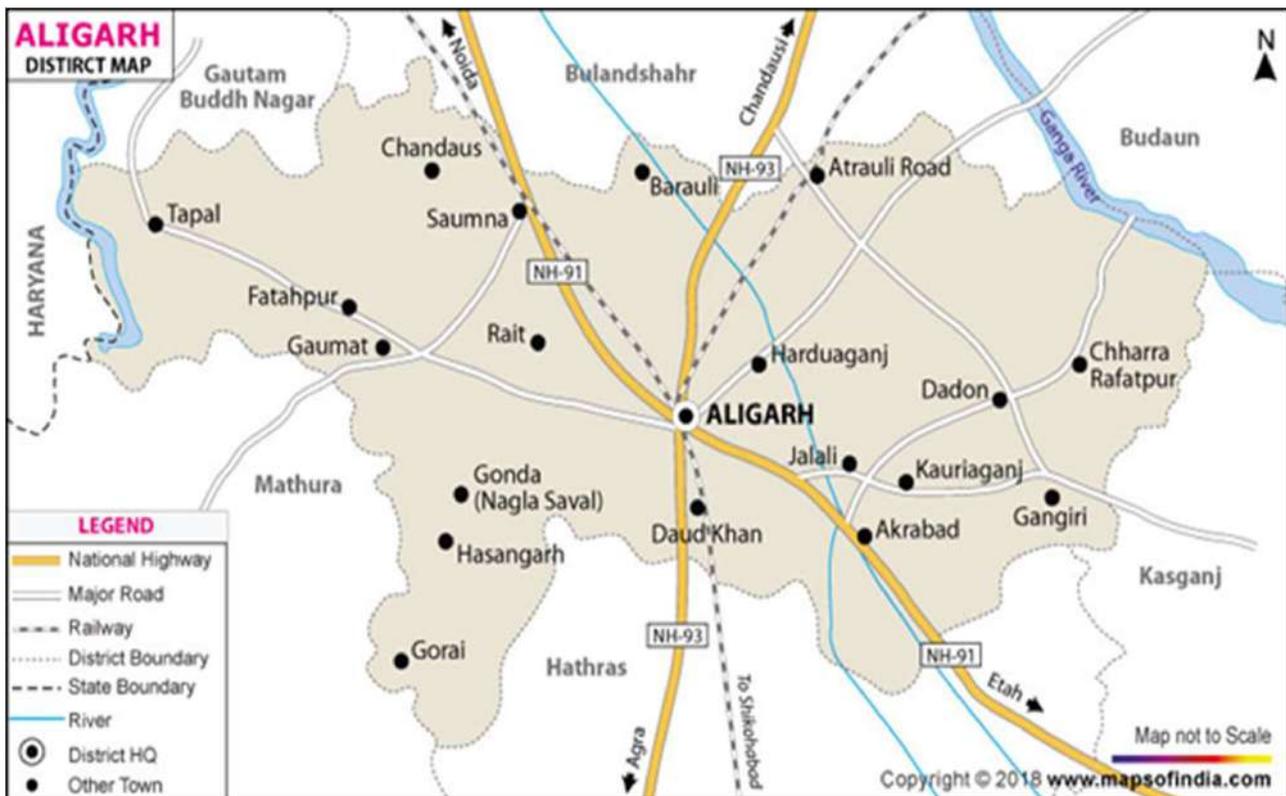
Aligarh Division is in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It consists of the following districts:

- Aligarh
- Etah
- Hathras
- Kasganj

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures of Aligarh are 26.7 °C and 15.50 °C respectively. The Monsoon starts in July and runs to September. The mean annual rainfall of the district is 800 mm, relative humidity 65%. The division lies under south western semi arid agriculture zone with a semi arid climate.

1 ALIGARH

Aligarh is located about 90 miles (140 km) southeast of New Delhi. It is also divisional headquarter for all four districts Aligarh itself, Hathras, Kasganj, and Etah. It is mostly known as a university town where the famous Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is located. It is also a well-known district internationally because of its lock industries. Total cultivators as per census 2011 are 2.81 Lakhs, count of agricultural laborers i.e., who work on other land is 2.67 Lakhs. The geographic location of Aligarh district makes it favorable for agriculture, which is one of the main occupations in the district the monsoon influences Aligarh's climate, and it is located in the Doab of Ganga and Yamuna which makes Aligarh a fertile Alluvial plain.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the Census India, the population of Aligarh in 2011 is 874,408; of which males and females are 461,772 and 412,636 respectively. its urban/metropolitan population is 911,223 of which 481,207 are males and 430,016 are females. The district is divided into five tehsils- and 12 block and includes 1170 villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Aligarh has a gross cropped area of around 3691.50 hectares. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	371.3
Cultivable area	321.3
Forest area	2.6
Land under non-agricultural use	40.6
Permanent pastures	1.7
Cultivable wasteland	6.5
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.3
Barren and uncultivable land	5.0
Current fallow	5.4
Other fallow	5.0

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Aligarh District is well connected through National Highways as given:</p> <p>National Highway 91: Connects Kolkata to the national capital, New Delhi Ghaziabad – Bulandshahr – Aligarh section is a 4-Lane Highway.</p> <p>National Highway 93: Connects Moradabad to Taj Nagri via Aligarh. Aligarh Agra section is constructed as Brijbhoomi expressway.</p> <p>Yamuna Expressway: It is a six lane expressway connecting Greater Noida with Agra.</p>	<p>Aligarh Junction railway station is the primary station for Aligarh city and is a major stop on the Delhi-Kolkata route. It is one of the oldest railway stations on this route. It connects Aligarh to the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, north-east and most of Uttar Pradesh, and important stations of cities such as New Delhi railway station, Mumbai Central, Kolkata and Bhopal.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port (ICD) at Agra & Dadri (G.B. Nagar)</p>	<p>The nearest international airport from Aligarh is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi at a distance of 140 km. Aligarh Airport, in Dhanipur, is under construction.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

The nearest Phytosanitary station in New Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest NABL Lab is established in the Ghaziabad district.



Processing Unit

There are processing units for Basmati Paddy/rice, potato, animal/dairy product, mango, guava, and fresh vegetable. There are six private dairies, and one rice mill, eight integrated meat factories, processing units established in the Aligarh district.



Start-ups functional in Agri export/ processing:

Eight integrated meat factories are functioning in district Aligarh for small and big animal processed meat export.



Export-oriented pack house

There is no export-oriented pack house in the Aligarh district with the nearest facility available in district Ghaziabad and Bulandshahar.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Perishable Cargo Centre

As there is no airport in Aligarh, so the perishable cargo center facility can be availed at the nearest cargo center available in domestic airport Agra and international airport New Delhi.



Area certified for organic production

The certifies area and coverage under UPSOCA in district Aligarh is 169.93 hectare.



Cold Storage facilities

A total of 109 cold storage mainly for storing potatoes are available in the district with a storage capacity of 850376.86 MT..



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses

The details of warehouses available for storing food grains are given:

Resource and year (2019-20)	No of Go down	Capacity (mt.)
FCI	3	107850
State warehousing corporation	39	68635
State Govt.	24	8054
Total	66	184539

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agriculture Institutes

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) available in the district.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are six functional FPOs/PG/FPC working in Aligarh district according to UPFPO Shakti Portal engaged in the production of varied commodities.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Aligarh has surplus production of Basmati paddy/rice, potato, fresh vegetables, wheat, animal /dairy product, etc.

2. Etah

Etah is at a distance of 204 km from the capital of the country, New Delhi and is 280 km from the state capital Lucknow. The district is situated in the western part of the state. It lies in the central portion of the Ganga and Yamuna *Doab* and is bounded on the northeast side by the river Ganga, which separates it from the Budaun district. For administrative convenience & proper extension of development activities, the district has been further divided into three tehsils and these tehsils have been further divided into eight blocks. The area of the district is 4451 square kilometers. The economy of Etah district is agrarian. The farmers are harvesting three crops in a year. The water for irrigation is available the year round. Major agricultural products are rice, wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, and maize. The soil is also suitable for the cultivation of tobacco.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As of the 2011 Indian census of Etah had a total population of 118,517 which males and females are 62,590 and 55,927 respectively. it's urban/metropolitan population is 130,931 of which 69,097 are males and 61,834 are females. The District is divided into three tehsils Etah, Aliganj, Jalesar, and 8 Block, and includes 494 Villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Etah has a gross cropped area is 3,28,333 hectares and a forest area is 26.18 in sq km (2019). Further details on the land-utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	244.1
Cultivable area	218.9
Forest area	1.0
Land under non-agricultural use	21.9
Permanent pastures	0.2
Cultivable wasteland	10.5
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.5
Barren and uncultivable land	2.9
Current fallow	6.9
Other fallow	5.2

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Etah district can be reached by road from major cities of India. Etah is connected by road to Aligarh, Kanpur, Agra, Kasganj, etc.</p>	<p>Etah railway station is on the Barhan–Etah branch line. It is located in Etah district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It serves Etah and the surrounding areas. Rail facility is available only from Etah to Avagarh, Jalesar, Barhan Jn., Tundla Jn. and Mitawali-Etmadpur-Agra fort.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port (ICD) at Agra.</p>	<p>The Airport facility is not available in Etah District. The nearest domestic airport is in Agra and the international airport is in New Delhi</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

The district has no PPQS in its territory, but the district can utilize the phytosanitary station in Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

Although the district is yet to establish such labs, the nearest from Etah district is in Ghaziabad & Delhi.



Processing Unit

There are several private and public run processing units in the district which include fruits and vegetables, garlic, chicory, milk & milk products and groundnut. Seven chicory processing units are available in the district.



Export oriented pack house

The nearest is in Bulandshahar, Gautam Buddh Nagar & Ghaziabad.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Perishable Cargo Centre

The nearest Perishable Cargo Centre is in Delhi.



Area certified for organic production

District Etah has 8.942 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA)



Cold Storage facilities

District Etah has a total of 18 cold storages, with a capacity of 161188.85 MT which are mainly used for potato. Stored potatoes are used for domestic use as well as for export to nearby districts and regions.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses

Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses are not available in the district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agriculture Institutes

District level Farm Science Centre established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi at Awagarh Campus in District Etah of R.B.S. College, Agra for efficient transfer of technology to farmers' fields.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

At present, six FPOs / FPCs are working in the Etah district, which are engaged in exportable production of fruits & vegetables, garlic, chicory, milk, and milk products, and groundnut etc.

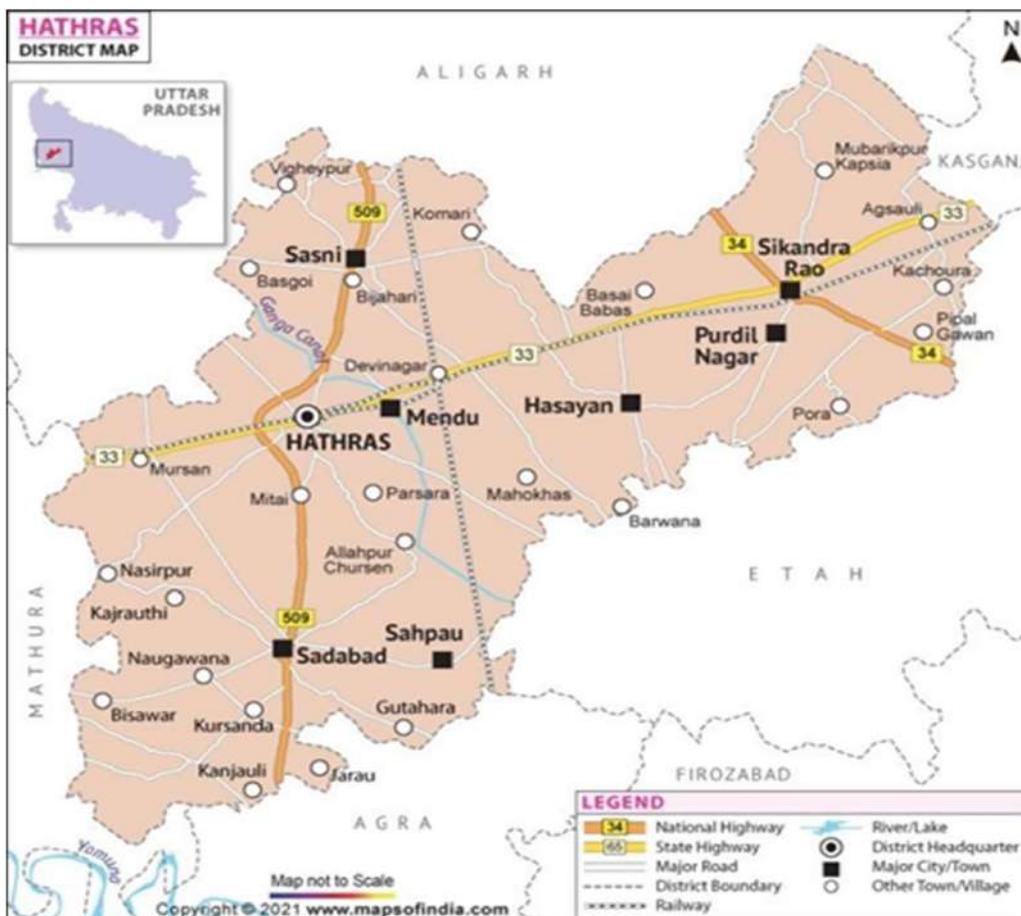
AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



The production of fruits-vegetables, garlic, chicory, milk & milk products, and groundnut, out of which chicory is processed and exported abroad.

3. Hathras

Hathras district was created vide Govt. Notification dated 06.05.1997. Hathras was an industrial hub during the British Raj. Cotton milling, knives, the spice asafetida or *Hing*, and *Desi Ghee* products were the main industries. The last two continue to thrive. Cotton milled at the Purana Mill Compound was exported around the world. The chief articles of commerce are sugar and grain. Hathras is now notable for Holi colour and *Gulal* skin powders, the manufacture of readymade garments, chemicals, carpet manufacturing, artificial Moonga-Moti (pearls), brass, art ware and hardware, edible oil, metal handicrafts, and beverages.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census 2011 of India, the total Hathras population is 551,540 people living in this Tehsil, of which 294,943 are male and 256,597 are female. The population of Hathras in 2021 is 683,910 literate people 344,916 out of 207,682 are male and 137,234 are female. The district comprises four tehsils: Hathras, Sadabad, Sikandra Rao, and Sasni, which are further divided into seven blocks and 259 Villages

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the district is 178,968 hectare, out of which the net sown area is 145,636 hectares. The area under irrigation is 144,393 hectares. The cropping intensity is around 170 percent. The district enjoys a moderate climate throughout the year. Further details on the land utilization pattern of the district is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	180.2
Cultivable area	155.4
Forest area	1.8
Land under non-agricultural use	19.7
Permanent pastures	1.0
Cultivable wasteland	1.5
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.2
Barren and uncultivable land	2.3
Current fallow	2.4
Other fallow	2.1

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Hathras district can be reached by road from many major cities of India. It is connected to the national capital Delhi via Mathura (Yamuna expressway), and to Lucknow via Taj expressway.</p>	<p>The main railway station is situated in Hathras. It is connected to all famous cities with railway tracks. The Kanpur–Delhi section of the Howrah–Delhi main line and the Howrah–Gaya–Delhi line.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port (ICD) at Agra.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport from Hathras is Indira Gandhi International airport, New Delhi at a distance of 170 km.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

The nearest Phytosanitary station is in Lucknow and New Delhi .



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

NABL lab is not established in district Hathras for pesticide residue testing. However, the nearest NABL lab is established in the district Ghaziabad.



Processing Unit

Hathras district has approximately eight processing units to make processed products like Asafoetida, Spices, etc.



Export oriented pack house

The nearest facility available in Bulandshahar and Dadri (G.B.Nagar).



Perishable Cargo Centre

The nearest Cargo Centre available in Agra and Delhi.



Area certified for organic production

The certified area and coverage under NPOP & UPSOCA in the district is 1.369 hectares.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage facilities

There are 158 cold storages units available in the district with a storage capacity of 12,63,224.42 MT. The main purpose of cold storage is to store potatoes.



Other Agri based available institutions

Krishi Vigyana Kendra (KVK) Hathras.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are five functional FPOs/FPCs involved in the production of commodities in the districts.

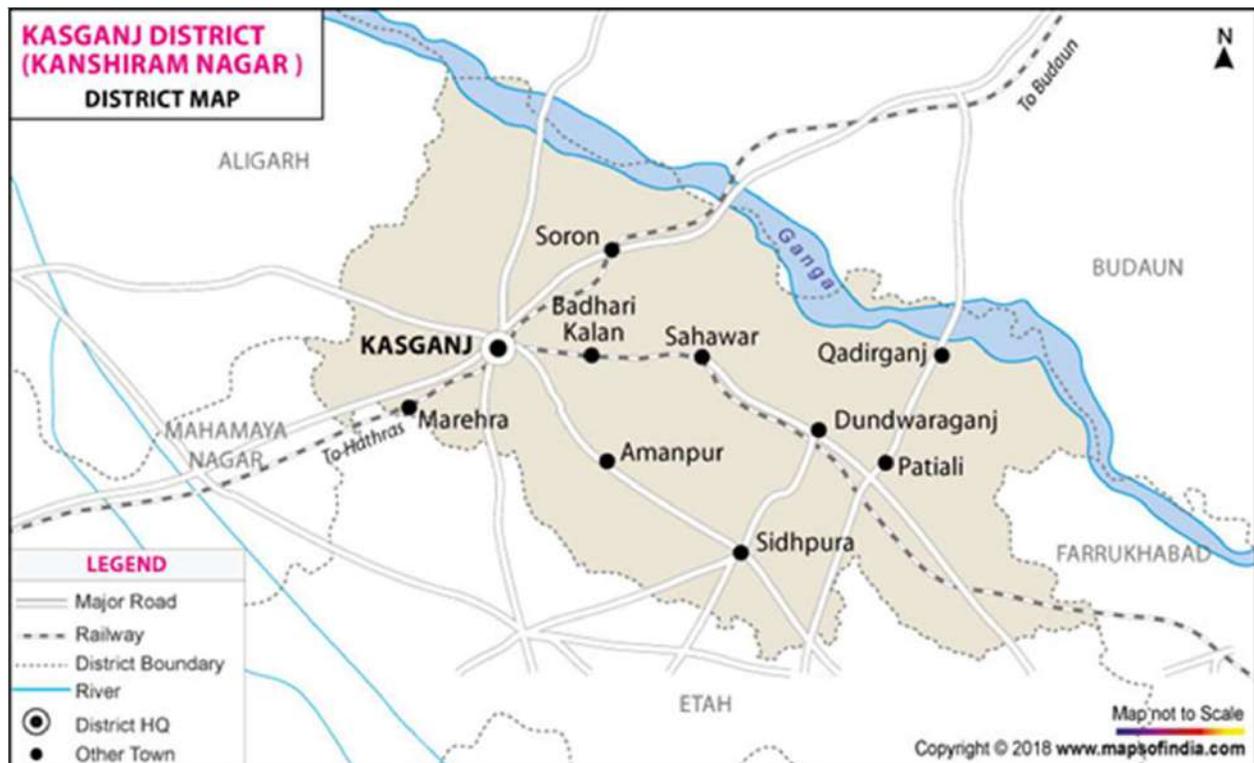
AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



The district Hathras has surplus production of potatoes. Main products grown and having potential from an export perspective are fresh vegetables, potato, guava, chicory etc.

4. Kasganj

Kasganj comes in the Aligarh division jurisdiction and is surrounded by Farukkhabad in the east, Aligarh in the west, Etah district in the north and in the south is surrounded by Badaun. Situated on the banks of river Kali, the town is in proximity of the Himalayan foothills. It is located in the *Doab*, the area between the holy rivers Ganges and Yamuna and the alluvium soil makes the land one of the most fertile regions. A large number of surrounding villages depend on agriculture and related economic activities. The area of Kasganj district is 1993.08 sq km. The district is divided into three tehsil namely Kasganj, Sahawar, and Patiyali and seven blocks including Sahawar, Kasganj, Amanpur, Soron, Sidhpura, Ganj Dundwara, Patiyali. Gross district domestic productivity in Kasganj district largely depends on agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry and logging, transportation, mining and quarrying, and manufacturing units



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per provisional data of the 2011 census, Kasganj had a population of 101,241, out of which males were 53,507 and females were 47,734. The literacy rate was 77.36 percent. The district is divided into three Tehsils (Kasganj, Patiyali, and Sahawar) and seven development blocks (Amanpur, Kasganj, Ganj Dundwara, Patiyali, Sidhpura, Soron, Sahawar) and 715 villages.

LAND UTILISATION

The area of Kasganj district is 1993.08 sq km and is at 68th place in Uttar Pradesh in terms of area of the district. The rural area covers 1918.2 sq km and the urban recorded 75.6 sq km. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	195.601
Cultivable area	164.004
Forest area	2.057
Land under non-agricultural use	26.395
Permanent pastures	0.207
Cultivable wasteland	10.506
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.506
Barren and uncultivable land	2.898
Current fallow	6.609
Other fallow	5.187

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Kasganj District can be reached by road from many major cities of India. Kasganj is connected by road to Aligarh, Etah, Agra, Badaun & Farukhabad, etc.</p>	<p>Rail facility is available from Kasganj to Kanpur, Agra, Kolkata, Ramnagar, Lucknow, Maharashtra & Ahemdabad.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port (ICD) available at Agra.</p>	<p>The nearest domestic airport is in Agra District and the International Airport is in New Delhi.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

The nearest phytosanitary station is in New Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest labs are in Ghaziabad & Delhi.



Perishable Cargo Centre

The district has no Perishable Cargo Centre but the nearest is in Delhi



Cold Storage facilities

District Kasganj has a total of 15 cold storages, with a capacity of 92870.19 MT, which are mainly used for potato storage, and stored potatoes are used for domestic use, for export to nearby districts and regions.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses

Railway siding & Private Sector warehouses are not available in the district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri based institutions which are available:

District level Farm Science Centre (KVK) established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi in District Kasganj



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

A total of eight FPOs/FPCs are working in the district which are engaged in exportable production of fresh fruits & vegetables, garlic, chicory, milk & milk products and groundnut, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



The production of fresh fruits & vegetables, garlic, chicory, milk & milk products in large amount, out of which chicory is processed and exported abroad.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - ALIGARH DIVISION

Establishing a market for the key products and building awareness of buyers and exporters needs on the production and supply of crops in the division.

Determining and expanding new clusters in the division to include fruits and vegetables (fresh or processed) Mango and guava.

Promote animal/dairy products for export consignment and cold chain development for perishable agri produces.

Development of processable varieties with the help of the Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI) for export-oriented production.

Enhancing inter-departmental convergence to ensure Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) are adopted among farmers and FPOs to increase export acceptance of commodities.

Ensuring a large pool of farmers and FPOs/ FPC become market players for their organic/GI tagged commodities in the division.

Increasing trained and skilled manpower in the division.

Ensuring a market for the identified commodities and capitalizing on the proximity to major markets in Aligarh division.

Strengthening the value chain through increased infrastructure and logistic support.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - ALIGARH DIVISION

- Aligarh division produces potatoes on a large scale and is a primary crop for many producers in the districts of the division. However, the export of potatoes from the region has been confined to Nepal (in 2021-22, about 1.38 lakh metric tons of potatoes were supplied to Nepal at a total value of INR 125.95 crore). This single-destination export has presented a problem of fetching a comparatively lower value of the commodity as compared to exporting the commodity to other international market destinations. To increase the export of the commodity to other countries where an appreciated value can be achieved, it is important to ensure the production of quality potatoes and attach appropriate certifications to the commodity. Districts such as Aligarh and Hathras must design interventions to establish a disease-free area to boost exports to developed countries. Cluster Facilitation Cell can plan to develop the disease-free areas with the active intervention of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), CPRI regional station Modipuram, APEDA and the State Horticulture Department. FPOs/FPCs in the district must be encouraged to avail appropriate schemes for establishing grading, sorting and washing line facilities. The district CFCs should leverage various departments and research institutes to focus on increasing product visibility from their districts by working on product development and branding of the commodity.
- Aggregation of similar products to a location central to the processing areas is required. Such a centralized location should be well connected and have storage infrastructure in place. This helps in pooling a sizeable volume for marketing and enhancing the scale of operations. Such pooling warehouses can be installed in the region after the feasibility assessment. Existing warehouses and cold storage could be utilized as an effective collection centre.
- For the efficient cold chain of perishables, an integrated Cold Chain Infrastructure with Collection centers, Reefer vans Pack houses, and Center for Perishable Cargo Complex (CPC) should be planned and established. The UP AEP allows for private sector intervention for this purpose. The Cluster Facilitation Cell should recommend appropriate interventions to create such facilities in the public, private, and public-private partnership (PPP) model. For the transport of perishables commodities, facilities such as reefer vans/ trucks need to be promoted and the incentive is given under the Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy 2018 and The Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy 2017 can also be leveraged.
- The focus must be laid on skill development in the region as it is fundamental to the execution of infrastructure and supply linkages. Training programs should be conducted to focus on multiple domains which will mainly include supply chain management, food processing, organic farming, horticulture, packaging, distribution, etc. MoUs can be signed with various government institutes and universities in the region.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - ALIGARH DIVISION

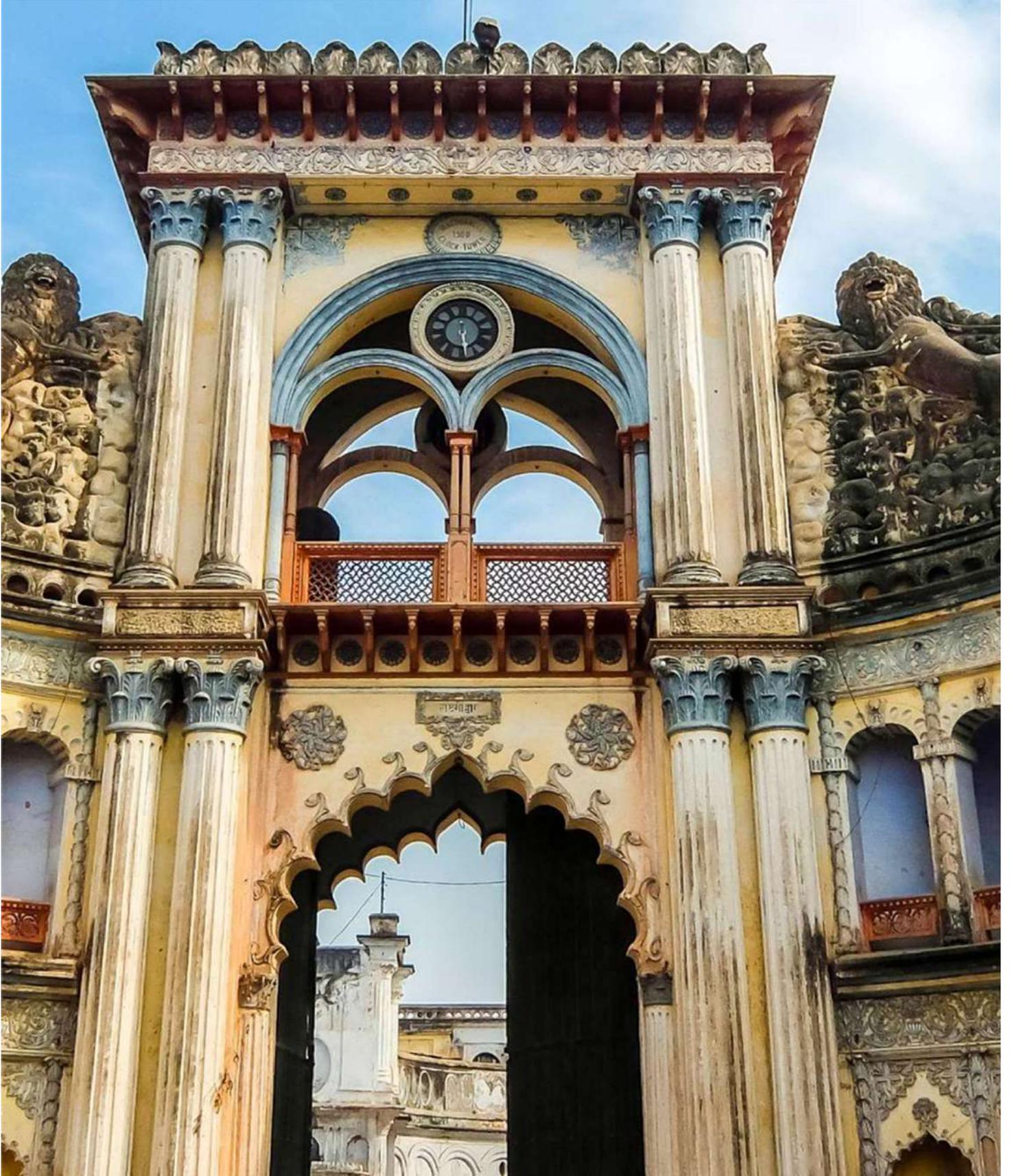
- To enhance exports it is imperative to provide training & exposure to the FPO/farmers for the adoption of innovative methods in the growth of quality agri. products.
- Establish collection centers with the facility of sorting, grading, and pre-cooling. So the primary processing of the product will be done at these collection centers and the quality produce found worth for exports will only be transported through Reefer vans to pack house.
- To encourage markets from participating in the district, awareness has to be built among buyers/exporters of the logistical and production capabilities of the district. As per the seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller events can be planned between FPOs/Producers and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be spread across the production process- sowing, mid-way, harvesting- to better guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Aligarh	Aligarh	Mango, Guava, Fresh Vegetables, Basmati Rice, Animal/Dairy and their products, Potato, Milk Products, Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder
	Etah	Guava, Fresh Vegetables, Chicory, Garlic, Animal/Dairy and their products, Milk products, Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder
	Hathras	Guava, Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Asafoetida (Hing)
	Kasganj	Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Garlic, Green Chilli

AYODHYA DIVISION

(AYODHYA, AMBEDKAR NAGAR, BARABANKI,
SULTANPUR & AMETHI)



AYODHYA Division



Ayodhya (earlier known as Ayodhya) division is an administrative-geographical unit in Uttar Pradesh which comprises 5 districts- Ayodhya, Ambedkar Nagar, Barabanki, Sultanpur and Amethi. The divisional headquarter of the Ayodhya division is the city of Ayodhya (also known as Saketa). Ayodhya is considered to be a centre of religious significance as it is said to be the birthplace of Lord *Rama*. Over the years, Ayodhya has become a major cultural hub, with an upcoming airport being constructed in the city of Ayodhya.

The constituent districts of the Ayodhya division fall in the Eastern Plain Zone and the Central Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh. In the Eastern Plain Zone, rainfall is adequate with a normal of 1,025 mm. The climate is dry sub-humid to moist sub-humid. Over 70% of the land is cultivated and more than 80% of the cultivated area is irrigated. The Central Plain Zone region receives on an average 979 mm of rainfall; the climate ranges from dry sub-humid to semi-arid and the soil is alluvium calcareous sandy loam. About 62% of the land is cultivated of which 56% is irrigated.

1 AYODHYA

The district of Ayodhya (earlier known as Ayodhya), is situated in the eastern region or Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh, on the bank of river Saryu, about 130 km east of Lucknow. It is surrounded by Basti district to the East, Barabanki district to the west, Gonda district to the North and Sultanpur to the South. Ayodhya is a place of sugar refineries and mills for extracting oil from seeds. It is a market center for the production of food grains, oilseeds, cotton, and tobacco.

Ayodhya has a humid subtropical climate, typical of central India. Summers are long, dry, and hot, lasting from late March to mid-June, with average daily temperatures near 32°C. They are followed by the monsoon season which lasts till October, with annual precipitation of approximately 1,067 mm and average temperatures around 28°C. Winter starts in early November and lasts till the end of January, followed by a short spring in February and early March.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the 2011 census of India, Ayodhya district has a population of 2,470,996. Out of total population urban and rural population is 1,597,051 and 2,079,790 respectively, with population density of 2395 per.sq.km.

LAND UTILISATION

Ayodhya has a gross cropped area of around 262.845 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Ayodhya is 171.016 ('000) hectares with 163% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern of is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	260.9
Cultivable area	171.01
Forest area	2.4
Land under non-agricultural use	36.06
Permanent pastures	2
Cultivable wasteland	4.13
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	3.58
Barren and uncultivable land	5.0
Current fallow	21.79
Other fallow	10

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Ayodhya is situated on National Highway 28(Lucknow Mokama Road),NH96(Prayagraj Ayodhya Road) and NH 330A (Raebareli Jagdishpur Ayodhya Marg). The main cities including Kanpur (185 km), Varanasi (195 km), Prayagraj (167 km) and Lucknow (125 km) are linked to Ayodhya by different modes of transport.</p>	<p>Ayodhya Cantonment railway station is well connected to all the major cities and towns of the country including Lucknow, Delhi, Varanasi and Prayagraj.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>The nearest Inland Container Depot (ICD) from the district is located in the Kanpur Nagar district.</p>	<p>An airport is under construction in the Ayodhya district. Chaudhari Charan Singh Lucknow International Airport is the nearest airport to Ayodhya, which is situated at a distance of 130 km from the city.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility is available in Lucknow at Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre (R-FRAC) Uttar Pradesh.



Processing Units

There are 23 rice mills and four (4) flour mills established in the district. Additionally, there are 300 cane crusher units installed in the district.



Export oriented pack house

Packhouse facility is available in the nearest district of Lucknow (Mango pack House) at Rehmankhera.



Area certified for organic production:

District Ayodhya has 17.899 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage facilities

There are nine (9) Cold storage with a 58714.10 MT potato storage facilities available in the District.



Railway siding & Private sector Warehouses

Railway siding facility is available in the district, along with a railway warehouse.



Other Agriculture Institutions

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district, located at Masaudha village. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, equipment & techniques etc. Other institutes in the district are:

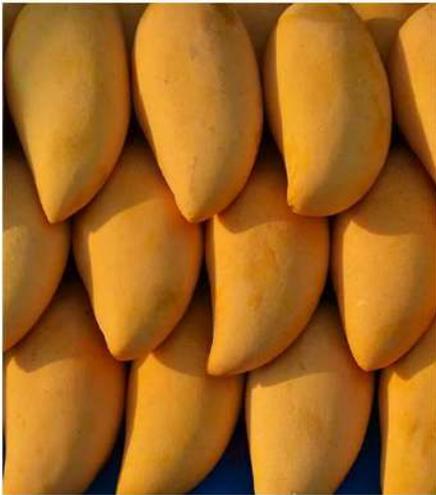
- Acharya Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya.
- Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about eight (8) active Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as mushrooms, fisheries, wheat & paddy, green vegetables, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



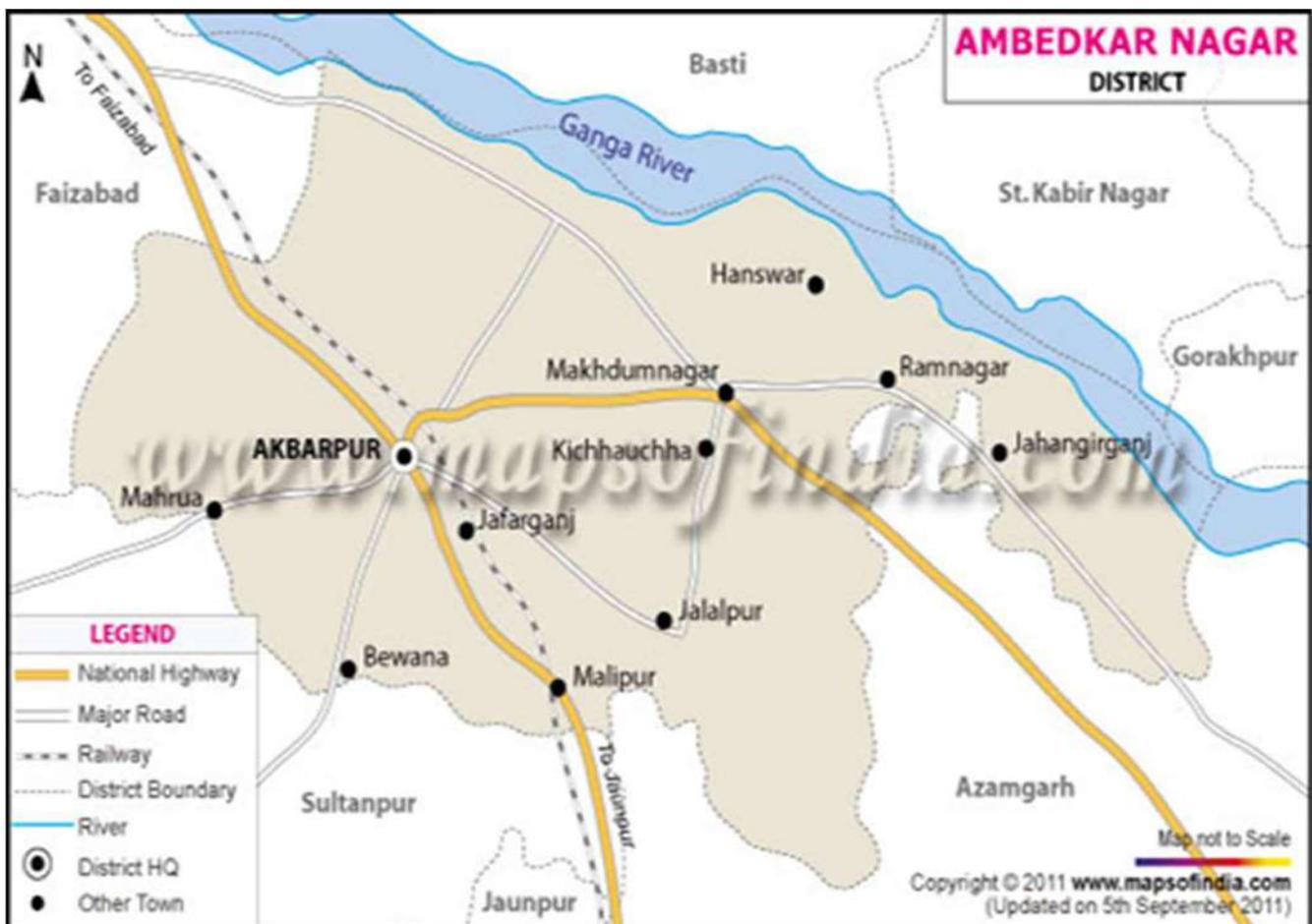
- According to the commodity cluster identified by the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy, 2019, Ayodhya identified for Mango, Amla and Fresh Vegetables commodity-cluster.
- Mango production occurs in large quantities and with a large number of producers/FPOs/FPCs in the district.



Jaggery has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.

2. Ambedkar Nagar

Ambedkar Nagar district is a district in the Ayodhya division of Uttar Pradesh. Ambedkar Nagar district is located in the North-Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. It lies between 26.09 degree N to 26.40 degree N latitudes and 82.12 degree E to 83.05 degree E longitudes. It is bounded on the north by Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar districts, on the north-east by Gorakhpur district, on the south by Sultanpur district, on the west by Ayodhya district and on the east by Azamgarh district. The city of Akbarpur is situated on the bank of the River Tons (Tamasa), which divides the city into two parts Akbarpur and Shahzadpur, with the latter being the main commercial center of the city. Several small and big industries are located on the outskirts of Ambedkar Nagar namely NTPC, Ayodhya Grinding Operations (JAAGO) at Tanda, Chetriya Sri Gandhi Asharam at Akbarpur and a sugar mill, at Mijhaura.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to the 2011 census, Ambedkar Nagar district has a population of Approx. 2,397,888. Out of which male and female are Approx.1212410 and 1185478 respectively with 1021 person per sq.km.

LAND UTILISATION

Ambedkar Nagar has a gross cropped area of around 282.0 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Ambedkar Nagar is 166.90 ('000) hectares with 168.98 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	236
Cultivable area	190.8
Forest area	0.328
Land under non-agricultural use	4.1
Permanent pastures	0.5
Cultivable wasteland	3.9
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	4.4
Barren and uncultivable land	3.4
Current fallow	10.5
Other fallow	5.0

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>NH232(Lalganj Fatehpur Banda Road), NH233(Bharat Nepal Border(Lumbini Nawgarh Siddharthnagar Bansi Basti Tanda Azamgarh Varanasi Road) and Several major roadways run through the district which connects it to neighbouring districts such as Ayodhya, Azamgarh, Basti, Sultanpur and Sant Kabir Nagar.</p>	<p>Ambedkar Nagar is connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains. Akbarpur Railway Station is the major railway station in the district. Nearby stations are Ayodhya Junction and Azamgarh.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>The nearest Inland Container Depots (ICD) from the district is located in the Varanasi and Kanpur Nagar district.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport to Ambedkar Nagar is Lal Bahadur Shastri Varanasi International Airport (121 km).</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Pesticide Residue Testing Facility/NABL Lab facilities are not available in the district. The nearest NABL Labs is in Lucknow.



Processing Units

About 45 rice mills established in the district.



Export oriented pack house

A Packhouse facility is available in the nearest district of Lucknow (Mango pack House) at Rehmankhera and Varanasi (under construction).



Perishable cargo center

The nearest facility is available in Rajatalab, in the district Varanasi.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage facilities

There are seven (7) Cold storage with 28360.98 MT potato storage facilities available in the district.



Railway siding & Private sector Warehouses

The nearest railway siding facility is available in the Ayodhya district, along with a railway warehouse.



Other Agriculture Institutions

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc. Other institutes, which are near the district are:

1. Acharya Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya.
2. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about five (5) Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as wheat & paddy, fresh vegetables, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



According to the commodity cluster identified by the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy, 2019, Ambedkar Nagar identified for Mango, Fresh Vegetables commodity-cluster

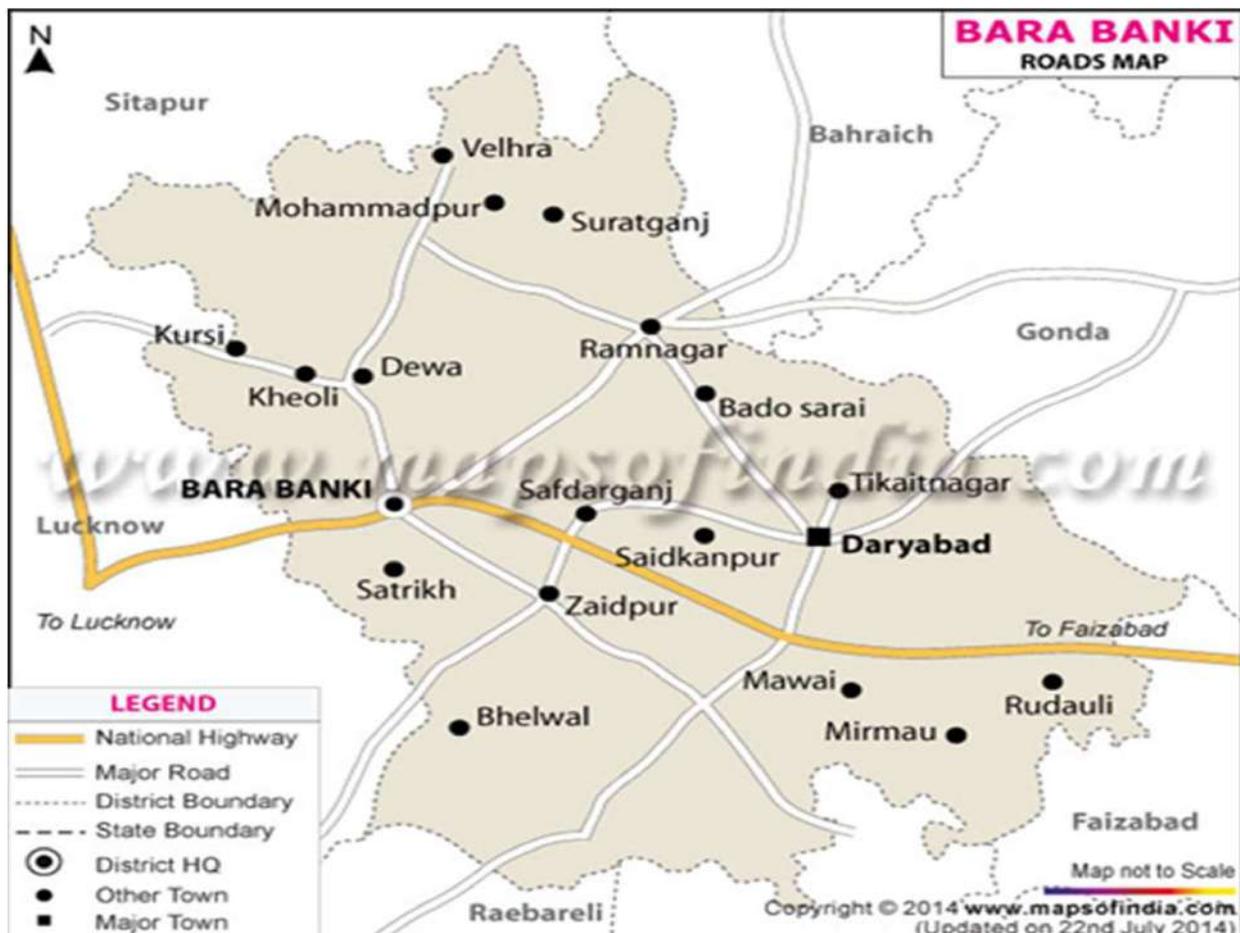


Green chilli has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.

3. Barabanki

The district of Barabanki is located about 29 km from Lucknow. This district is one of the five districts of the Ayodhya division, is located in the heart of the Awadh region and it lies between Latitudes 26.30 degree North and 27.19 degree North and Longitudes 80.58 degree East and 81.55 degree East. District Barabanki is surrounded by district Ayodhya in the East, districts Gonda and Bahraich in the North East, district Sitapur in the North West, district Lucknow in the West, district Rae Bareli in the South and district Amethi in the South East. The river Ghaghra forms the North-Eastern Boundary that separates Barabanki from Bahraich and Gonda.

Barabanki has a sub-tropical climate. The temperatures in the summer season soar up to 40°C to 45°C. The monsoon lasts from mid-June to mid-September. In winters, the temperature can drop to as low as 11°C.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh has a total population of 3,260,699 as per the Census 2011. Out of which 1,707,073 are males while 1,553,626 are females with As per Census 2011 out of the total population, 10.1% of the population live in urban areas while 89.9% live in rural areas.

LAND UTILISATION

Barabanki has a gross cropped area of around 509.0 ('000) hectares and net sown area is 258.4 ('000) hectares with 196.9 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	442.8
Cultivable area	258.4
Forest area	5.9
Land under non-agricultural use	56.3
Permanent pastures	1.6
Cultivable wasteland	7.9
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	8.1
Barren and uncultivable land	3.1
Current fallow	31.4
Other fallow	15.9

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Three important National Highways- NH-28 (West-Northeast), NH-28C (Leading to Nepal Border) and NH-56 (Passing through Haidargarh (Tehsil of Barabanki) to East Uttar Pradesh- run through the district which connects to many states and major cities of North India.</p>	<p>Barabanki comes under the North-Eastern Railway division and has railway routes connecting all the Metro-cities and the majority of State capitals in the country.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>The nearest Inland Container Depot (ICD) from the district is located in the Kanpur Nagar district.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport to Barabanki is the Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow, which is about 45 Kms from Barabanki.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

The nearest Plant protection and Quarantine lab/office available in Lucknow.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility is available in Lucknow at Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre (R-FRAC) Uttar Pradesh.



Processing Unit

Barabanki district has six (6) Mentha/Mint processing facilities along with 68 rice and flour mills.



Export oriented pack house

Packhouse facility is available in the nearest district of Lucknow (Mango pack House) at Rehmankhera.



Area certified for organic production

District Barabanki has 17.157 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage facilities

There are about 38 cold storage facilities available in the district, with a capacity of 4,18,594.91 MT.



Railway siding & Private sector Warehouses

The nearest railway siding facility is available in the Ayodhya district, along with a railway warehouse.



Other Agriculture Institutions

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) at Haidergarh, 59 km from district head quarter. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc. Other institutes, which are near the district are:

1. Acharya Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya.
2. State Agricultural Management Institute, Rehmankhera, Lucknow.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 26 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as wheat & paddy, green vegetables, potato, mint/mentha, banana etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



According to the commodity cluster identified by the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy, 2019, Barabanki identified for Potato, Mango, Mentha, Fresh Vegetables and Banana commodity-cluster.



Potato, wheat, and paddy production occurs in large quantities and with a large number of producers/FPOs/FPCs in the district.



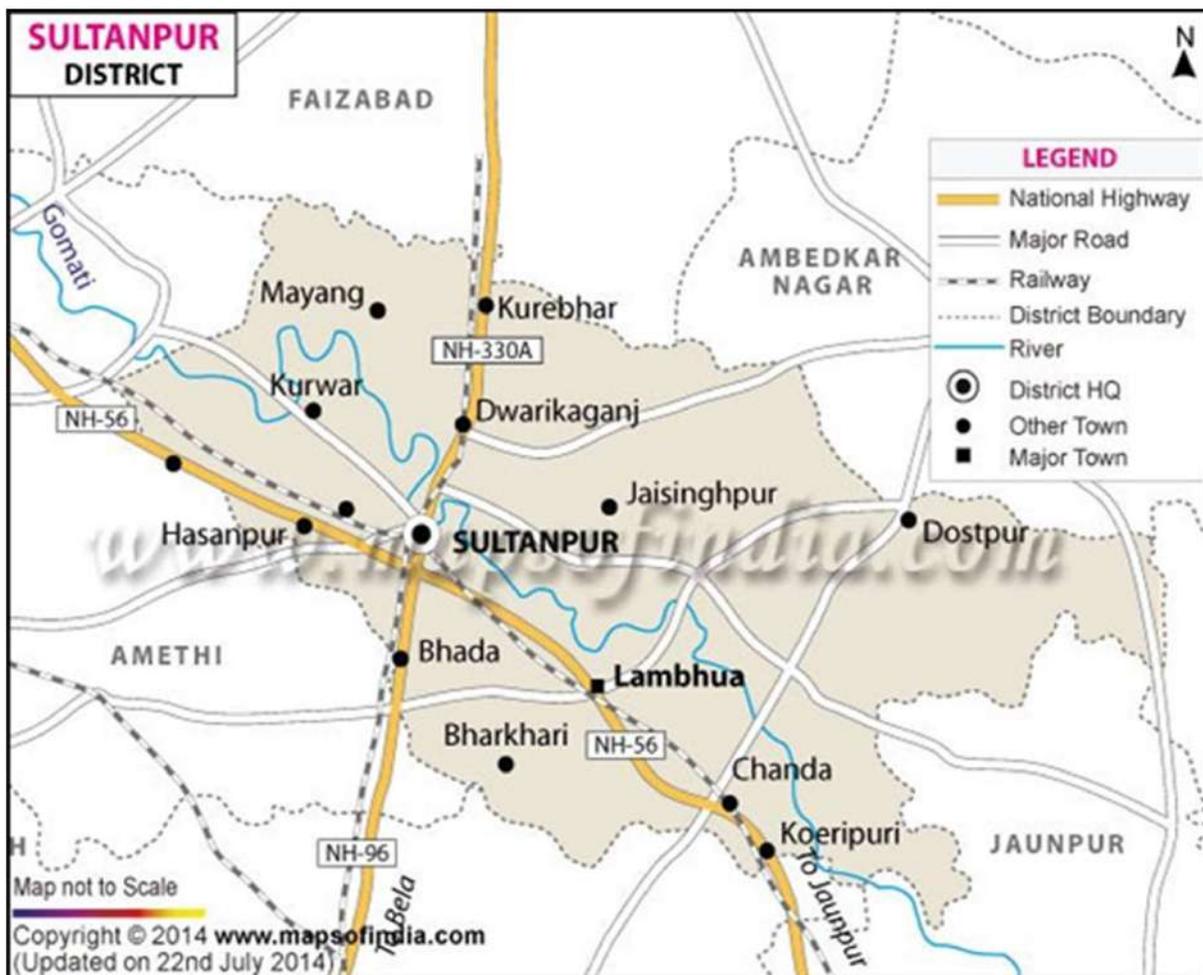
Mint has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.

4. Sultanpur

Sultanpur is an agrarian district of the eastern-plain zone of Uttar Pradesh, The district has been divided into 4 subdivisions, 14 blocks, 113 Nyaya Panchayats and 1731 Villages.

The district is surrounded by the districts of Ayodhya to its north-east, Ambedkar Nagar to its east, Jaunpur to its south, Pratapgarh to its south-west, Barabanki to its north-west and Amethi to its west.

In Sultanpur, the summers are short, sweltering, humid, and clear and the winters are short, cold, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 10°C to 40°C.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to the 2011 Indian Census, Sultanpur had a total population of 2431490. Out of which male and female population is 1226650 and 1204840 respectively with 910 person per sq.km.

LAND UTILISATION

Sultanpur has a gross cropped area of around 441.67 ('000) hectares and net sown area is 289.56 ('000) hectares with 152.53% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	438.09
Cultivable area	289.5
Forest area	2.007
Land under non-agricultural use	54.02
Permanent pastures	2.3
Cultivable wasteland	9.5
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	7.3
Barren and uncultivable land	14.6
Current fallow	41
Other fallow	18.08

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>NH931(Pratapgarh Amethi Gauriganj Musafirkhana Jagdishpur Road), NH232 (Lalganj Fatehpur Banda Road), NH96 (Prayagraj Ayodhya Road), NH56 (Lucknow Varanasi Road) and Sultanpur is connected to nearby cities of Lucknow and Varanasi through NH 56 and the newly constructed Purvanchal Expressway.</p>	<p>Sultanpur Junction railway station connects Sultanpur to major cities in India like Delhi, Patna etc.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>The nearest Inland Container Depot (ICD) from the district are located in the districts of Mirzapur and Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest airport to the district is the Prayagraj Domestic Airport, also known as Bamrauli Airforce Base and Kanpur Domestic Airport. The nearest international airport from Sultanpur is the Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

The nearest Plant protection and Quarantine lab/office available in Lucknow.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility is available in Lucknow at Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre Uttar Pradesh.



Processing Unit

Sultanpur district has 35 rice, one (1) oil mill and three (3) wheat processing units.



Export oriented pack house

Packhouse facility is available in the nearest district of Lucknow (Mango pack House) at Rehmankhera.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage facilities

There are about four (4) cold storage with capacity of 20586.42 MT potato storage facilities available in the district.



Railway siding & Private sector Warehouses

There are 13 private warehouse facilities and three (3) government warehouse facilities established in the district.



Other Agriculture Institutions

There are two (2) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the district. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, equipment & techniques, etc. Other institutes which are in or near to the district are:

1. Kamla Nehru Institute of Physical and Social Sciences, Sultanpur.
2. Acharya Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya.
3. State Agricultural Management Institute, Rehmankhera, Lucknow.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 35 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as wheat & paddy, fresh vegetables, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Fresh vegetables, wheat and paddy production occurs in large quantities and with a large number of producers/FPOs/FPCs in the district.



Mint has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.

5. Amethi

District Amethi is bounded by Ayodhya district in the northeast, Pratapgarh district in the south side, Barabanki district in the north, Sultanpur in the east and Rae Bareli district in the west. Gauriganj serves as the district's headquarter. Amethi district has a wet and dry climate with average temperatures ranging between 23°C to 38°C. Amethi experiences three distinct seasons: summer, monsoon, and mild autumn. Amethi has four tehsils (Amethi, Gauriganj, Musafirkhana and Tiloi), and 13 Blocks which include 1000 revenue villages.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to the 2011 census, Amethi has a population of 20,50,133 with population density of 880 inhabitat per sq Km.

LAND UTILISATION

Amethi has a gross cropped area of around 298.1 ('000) hectares including a Net sown area of 194.1 ('000) hectares and an Area sown more than once 104.0 ('000) hectares. The cropping intensity of the district is 153.6% Further details on the land-utilization pattern is presented below area in (000 ha) -

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	307
Cultivable area	250.9
Forest area	1.4
Land under non-agricultural use	40.70
Permanent pastures	2.40
Cultivable wasteland	7.0
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	10.20
Barren and uncultivable land	11.50
Current fallow	24.10
Other fallow	15.7

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>NH330A (Raebareli Jagdishpur Ayodhya Marg), NH232 (Lalganj Fatehpur Banda Road) and Amethi is connected to nearby cities of Lucknow and Varanasi through the 4-lane NH56.</p>	<p>Gaurigunj Junction railway station connects Amethi to major cities in India.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>The nearest Inland Container Depot from the district is located at Mirzapur and Kanpur Nagar district.</p>	<p>The nearest airport to the district is the Prayagraj Domestic Airport, also known as Bamrauli Airforce Base and Kanpur Domestic Airport. The nearest international airport from Amethi is the Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

The nearest Plant protection and Quarantine lab/office available in the Lucknow district.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility is available in Lucknow at Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre (R-FRAC) Uttar Pradesh.



Processing Unit

The district has established four (4) wheat flour mills, one (1) oil mill, 30 rice mills and four (4) wheat processing plants.



Export oriented pack house

Packhouse facility is available in the nearest district of Lucknow (Mango pack House) at Rehmankhera.



Area Certified for organic production

There are about four (4) cold storage with capacity of 20586.42 MT potato storage facilities available in the district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage facilities

There are about three (3) cold storage facilities available in the district with a 17115.87 MT potato storage capacity



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouse

There are 15 private warehouse facilities and four (4) government warehouse facilities established in the district.



Other Agriculture Institutions

There is one (1) Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, equipment & techniques etc. Other institutes, which are in or near to the district are:

1. Kamla Nehru Institute of Physical and Social Sciences, Sultanpur
2. Acharya Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya.
3. State Agriculture Management Institute, Rehmankhera, Lucknow.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 13 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as wheat & paddy, fresh vegetables, Amla, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Fresh vegetables, wheat and paddy production occurs in large quantities and with a large number of producers/FPOs/FPCs in the district



Amla has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - AYODHYA DIVISION

Creating and including a new commodity cluster for the division under UP AEP 2019 and developing new infrastructure for handling, transporting, testing, and exporting perishable and non-perishable commodities in the division.

Enhancing the exports of Jaggery from the Ayodhya division by building Agri-entrepreneurship and infrastructure in the division.

Enhancing the exports of Jaggery from the Ayodhya division by building Agri-entrepreneurship and infrastructure in the division.

Utilizing the organic clusters formed for organic commodities and providing end-to-end support to encourage organic production in the division, especially for fresh vegetables, jaggery and wheat/paddy.

Generating awareness among exporters/buyers/FPCs and farmers on the export potential of the commodities in the Prayagraj division and benefits under UP AEP 2019.

Enhancing inter-departmental convergence to ensure Good Agricultural Practices are adopted among farmers and FPOs to increase export acceptance of commodities.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - AYODHYA DIVISION

- The districts under the Ayodhya division have large areas of production and a sizeable number of FPOs and farmers in the district who are engaged in the production of Amla, mango and fresh vegetables and banana. Furthermore, districts like Amethi, Sultanpur and Ambedkar Nagar should be included in the Fresh Vegetable cluster, as stipulated under the UP AEP 2019. Collection centers with facilities for sorting, grading, and pre-cooling must be established in the districts, to make the produce exportable. Moreover, for an efficient cold chain of perishables, an integrated Cold Chain Infrastructure with Collection centers, Reefer vans Pack houses, and a Center for Perishable Cargo Complex (CPC) should be set up at Ayodhya. The UP AEP 2019 provisions for the creation of Pack houses/ Collection Centers/ Ripening Chambers/ Reefer vans, Non-reefer vans/ Warehouses/ Cold Storages facilities in public-private-partnership (PPP), which should be actively pursued by the Divisional Level Agricultural Export Monitoring Committee.
- To encourage markets from participating in the district, awareness has to be built among buyers/exporters of the logistical and production capabilities of the district. As per the seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller events can be planned between FPOs/Producers and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be spread across the production process- sowing, mid-way, harvesting- to better guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence.
- For farmers and FPOs to become important players in the export markets, speedy issuance of licenses such as Export licenses, Direct Marketing licenses along with an understanding of phytosanitary requirements, quality requirements and compliance requirements is needed. This can be achieved through inter-departmental convergence, training progressive FPOs/FPCs in the region on quality standards and IPM/INM through Universities and Agri-institutions and by mobilizing divisional/district level officials of the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Foreign Trade and UP Mandi Board in making appropriate licenses and training available to the producers.
- Major export markets countries have certain phytosanitary requirements and thus interventions are required to meet them. Training to farmers and Processors should be provided on labelling requirements, documentation etc. Ayodhya division must focus efforts to create testing facilities and facilities for sanitation controls for vegetables and fruits. The expertise offered by the faculties of ANDUA&T can be leveraged to develop a Quarantine Pest and Insect atlas, specific to region and commodities. The University can also prepare specific manuals containing production guidelines, info on international market destinations and details on their product quality standards.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - AYODHYA DIVISION

- As the global markets are becoming more sensitive to what inputs go into their foods, the Cluster Facilitation Cell and its members must decide on sustainable farming clusters and organic farming clusters within their district. This would encourage other farmers to adopt such practices and allow the district to expand exportable clusters. The Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sugar Industries & Cane Development can be onboarded to provide appropriate training to FPOs/producers in the district in the production of organic fresh vegetables, Amla, and banana and jaggery.
- The UP AEP 2019 also focuses on Promoting Good Agriculture Practices, developing disease and pest-free areas and long-distance sea protocol for the export of fresh fruits and vegetables. The Policy also outlines setting up NABL labs at divisional levels. Ayodhya can plan to set up NABL labs focused on accreditation of F&Vs to promote exports, which not only test pesticide residue but also biological inputs. ANDUA&T's Plant Protection department can be leveraged to guide on the same.
- Jaggery is the most commonly accepted sugar substitute and has a growing acceptance in the global markets as well. India is the world's leading producer of jaggery and accounts for more than 60% of global production. Ayodhya can become one of the leading producers and exporters of jaggery from the state and country by building farm-level entrepreneurs.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Ayodhya	Ayodhya	Mango, Amla, Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery and co-products of Jaggery
	Ambedkar Nagar	Mango, Fresh vegetables, Chilli
	Barabanki	Mango, Banana, Fresh Vegetables, Mentha, Potato, Tomato
	Sultanpur	Fresh Vegetables, Mentha
	Amethi	Fresh Vegetables, Amla



AZAMGARH DIVISION

(AZAMGARH, BALLIA & MAU)

AZAMGARH DIVISION



Division Profile

Azamgarh division is an administrative unit of Uttar Pradesh falling in the easter part of the state. It consists of the following districts:

- Azamgarh
- Ballia
- Mau

The division falls under the Easter Plain of Agro Climatic Zone with a dry, sub humid climate. The division is surrounded by the Gorakhpur and Varanasi division.

1. AZAMGARH

Azamgarh district lies south of the Ghaghra river. The administrative headquarter of Azamgarh is on Lucknow-Ballia state highway, 269 km. from state capital Lucknow. Azamgarh is situated on the bank of Tamsa River. Geographically, Azamgarh is situated on the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. At 26.068°N 83.184°E. The district is bounded by Mau district in the East, Gorakhpur in the North, Ghazipur in the South-East, Jaunpur in the South- West, Sultanpur in the West and Ambedkar Nagar in the North West. Azamgarh has an average elevation of 64 metres (209 feet). The district consists of a series of parallel ridges, whose summits are depressed into beds or hollows, along which the rivers flow; while between the ridges are low-lying rice lands, interspersed with numerous natural reservoirs. The soil is fertile, and very highly cultivated, bearing good crops of rice, sugarcane, and wheat and orchards of mango and guava. Maize, gram, corn, mustard are other major crops.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

In 2011, Azamgarh had population of 4,613,913 of which male and female were 2,285,004 and 2,328,909 respectively with the population density of 1,138 person per km². Labour Force Participation Rate of the district is 35.61% for the year 2017-2018. The main spoken languages are Bhojpuri, Hindi and Urdu. The district is divided into eight tehsils namely Sadar/Azamgarh, Budhanpur, Lalganj, Martinganj, Mehnagar, Nizamabad, Phoolpur and Sagri, 22 Blocks and includes 4101 revenue villages.

CLIMATE ORIENTATION

The climate of Azamgarh is mild, and generally warm and temperate. The summers here have a good of rainfall, while the winters have very little rain. This location is classified as Cwa by Köppen and Geiger. The average temperature in Azamgarh is 25.4 °C | 77.8 °F. The annual rainfall is 1140 mm.

LAND UTILISATION

Azamgarh has a Net sown area 302.87 ('000) hectares with cropping intensity of 172.4. Further details on the land-utilisation pattern is presented below-:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	424.0
Cultivable area	302.8
Forest area	0.11
Land under non-agricultural use	59.7
Permanent pastures	1.4
Cultivable wasteland	6.0
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	6.6
Barren and uncultivable land	6.6
Current fallow	32.5
Other fallow	8.0

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Azamgarh NH233 connected Bharat Nepal Border(Lumbini) Nawgarh Siddharthnagar Bansi Basti Tanda Azamgarh Varanasi Road.</p>	<p>Azamgarh Railway Station is one of the most important station in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. It is well connected to all major cities and places by rail. Major trains here include Mumbai To Godan Express, Delhi Via Lucknow to Kaifiyat Express, Weekly Train LokmanyaTilak To Mumbai. Container Depot (Railway Rake) facility is available at Azamgarh railway station.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD at Mirzapur.</p>	<p>The nearest airport here is Varanasi and Lucknow. The flight is likely to start soon from the divisional airstrip Azamgarh Manduri.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Plant Quarantine Station

No plant quarantine station is established in the district; the nearest plant quarantine station is Lucknow and Varanasi.



NABL Accredited Quality testing lab

The district does not has pesticide residue testing labs. pesticide residue testing facilities. In nearby it is being created at Varanasi.



Processing Unit

The processing unit of Rice Mill, Flour Mill, Oil Mill is established in the district.



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

Rack/warehouse facility is available at the railway station located at Azamgarh. A central warehouse is established in the district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Export Oriented Pack House

Pack house is not established in the district, the nearest pack house is Lucknow. Pack house is under establishment at Varanasi.



Cargo Center for Perishable Products

Cargo Center is not established in the district. Nearest Cargo Center is Varanasi and Lucknow.



Areas certified for organic production

The certified area under UPSOCA is 1.916 hectares. This is operated through a group.



Cold storage facilities

7 Cold storage facility is available total capacity of 22970.68 metric tons in the district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

Rack/warehouse facility is available at the railway station located at Azamgarh. A central warehouse is established in the district.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

Farmers and FPOs are being empowered by Krishi Vigyan Kendra by organizing programs related to agriculture related training like crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and equipment/techniques etc. to the farmers and FPOs of the district. The following are the institutes related to agriculture in the district:

- There is one Agriculture college campus Kotwa run by ANDUA&T in the district.
- Two Krishi Vigyan Kendras respectively Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kotawa and Krishi Vigyan Kendra Ledura are established in the district.



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, there are 26 FPO/ FPCs operating in the district with dealing in products like rice, banana, vegetable etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS

The major agricultural products exported from the district are Amla, Basil (Tulsi) and fresh vegetables. Potential products from the point of view of export are common rice, kala namak rice, banana and fresh vegetables like bitter gourd, gourd, taro, green peas, green chilli, tomato, cauliflower, okra, cabbage, etc.



Basil (Tulsi) has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Azamgarh is an identified district under the clusters for Amla, formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019).



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include Fruits and Fresh vegetables.

2. BALLIA

Ballia is situated in extreme north-eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. It is surrounded by Mau on the west, Deoria in the north, Bihar in the north eastern part and Ghazipur in the south western part. The city is in an irregular shape and has one of its corners or boundaries at the confluence of two major rivers; Ganges and Ghagra. These rivers separate the city from other neighbouring cities. Like River Ganges separate Ballia from Bihar and River Ghagra separate Ballia from Deoria. The city is just one hundred and thirty five kilometres away from the well known city of Varanasi. Ballia experiences very hot climate during the summer months from March to June. The temperature goes as high as 45 degrees in the day time. However, the winters here are cool and pleasant. The temperature falls till 17 degrees during a pleasant day. Hence, if you plan a trip to Ballia, you should plan in the winter months of October to February. About 30 per cent area of the district is affected every year by low, medium and high flood, which caused miseries to animals and human population. The productivity of this area is also affected adversely due to floods needs attention. The large area of the district is under wheat followed by Paddy, Lentil, Potato, pigeon, Chick pea, Field pea, Sugarcane and Maize. Very limited area is covered under Oil seeds and Zaid Urd and Moong.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per 2011 census of India, Ballia District has a population of 3,239,774 in 2011 out of which 1,672,902 are male and 1,566,872 are female. Literate people are 1,963,590 out of which 1,160,960 are male and 802,630 are female. People living in Ballia District depend on multiple skills, total workers are 1,019,483 out of which men are 723,060 and women are 296,423. Total 153,930 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming out of which 129,503 are cultivated by men and 24,427 are women. 161,192 people works in agricultural land as labor, men are 119,725 and 41,467 are women. Ballia District sex ratio is 937 females per 1000 of males. Labour Force Participation Rate in the district was recorded as 34.68% for the year 2017-2018. Population density is 1,087 inhabitants per km². The main spoken languages are Bhojpuri, Hindi and Urdu. Ballia District has 6 tehsil which are as - Ballia (Sadar), Belthra Road, Bansdih, Bairia, Rasra, and Sikandarpur, 17 Blocks and includes 2361 revenue villages.

CLIMATE ORIENTATION

The climate in Ballia is warm and temperate. The summers are much rainier than the winters in Ballia. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Cwa. The average temperature in Ballia is 25.6 °C | 78.1 °F. In a year, the rainfall is 1112 mm | 43.8 inch.

LAND UTILISATION

Ballia has a gross cropped area 376.30(000) hectare and net sown area 215.40 ('000) hectares with cropping intensity of 171.20%. Further details on the land-utilisation pattern is presented below-:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	299.2
Cultivable area	215.4
Forest area	5.7
Land under non-agricultural use	-
Permanent pastures	-
Cultivable wasteland	-
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	-
Barren and uncultivable land	22.4
Current fallow	40.6
Other fallow	15.6

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>NH-19, Ghazipur Ballia Hazipur Marg</p>	<p>The district has the Ballia Junction and the nearest freight corridor DDU (161 km)</p>
RIVER PORT	AIRPORT
<p>The district has the following port facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ramnagar Ganga River Port (180 Km) •Inland Container Depot (ICD) , Near Madhosingh Railway Station, Mirzapur(225 KM from Ballia) 	<p>The nearest Airport is Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, Varanasi (175 Km)</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest Phytosanitary testing Lab is established at Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport Varanasi (175 Km).



NABL Accredited Quality testing lab

Nearest FSSAI LAB, Varanasi (Pesticide Residual Testing) (150 Km)
NABL Lab (Nearest lab under establishment at IRRI Varanasi) (160 Km)



Processing Units (of only identified products)

Not available. The district utilises the facility of the nearby districts.



Startup working in agriculture export/processing

Not available. The district utilises the facility of the nearby districts.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Export Oriented Pack House

The district utilises the facility of the nearby district Varanasi.



Cargo Center for Perishable Products

The district utilises the facility of the nearby district Varanasi.



Areas certified for organic production

The certified area under UPSOCA is 1.619 hectares. This is operated through a farmer group.



Cold storage facilities

16 Cold storage facilities of 118604.50 MT available mainly used for Potato storage.



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

Nearest facility available at (Deen Dayal Upadhyay Railway Station, Chandauli) 161 km

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

- Indian Institute of Seed Science (ICAR Institute) at Mau (85 km)
- Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (ICAR Institute), Varanasi (160 Km)
- Institute of Agriculture Sciences, BHU, Varanasi (155 Km)
- NABARD
- KVK



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, there are 16 FPO/FPCs operating in the district with dealing in different crop produce etc.

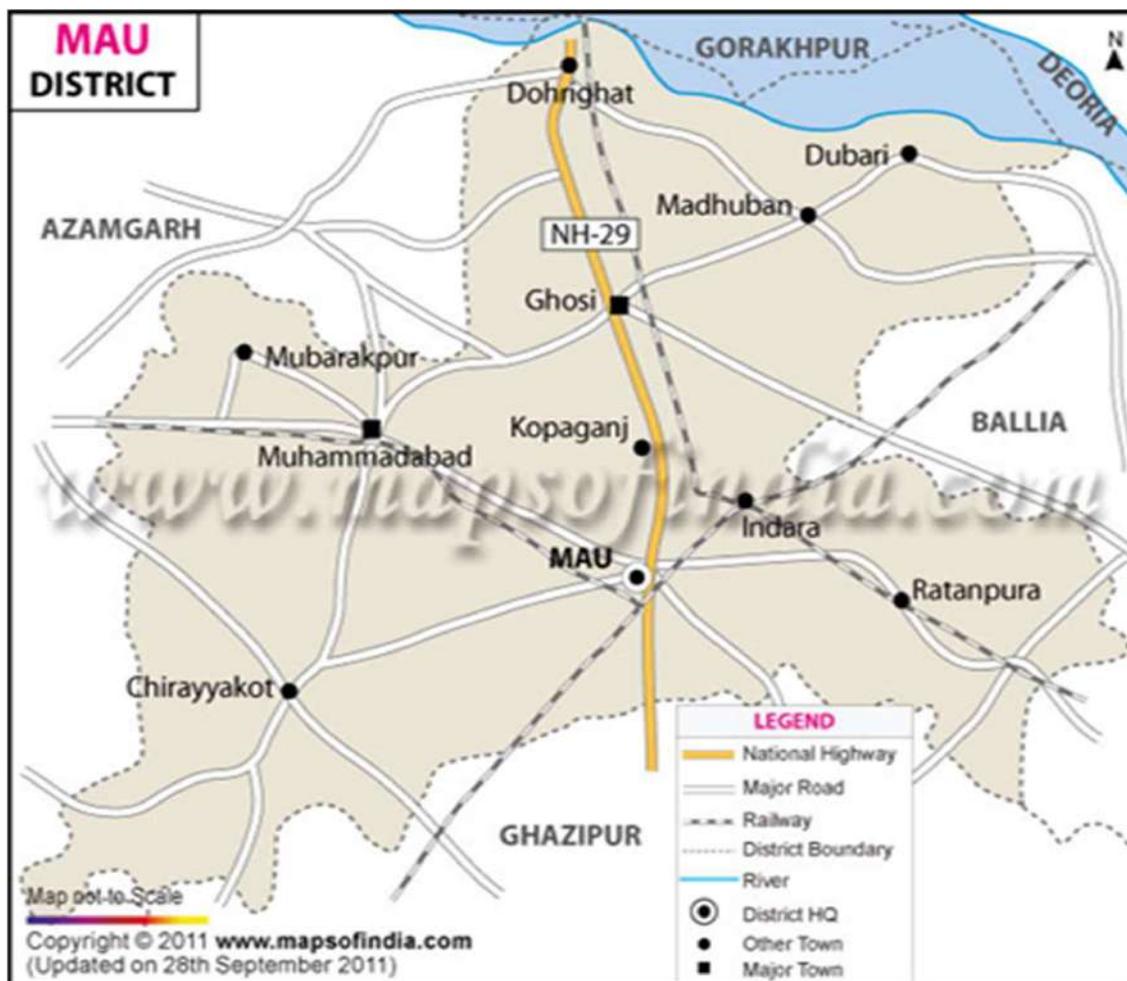
AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Masoor(Lentil) has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Ballia is an identified district under the clusters for Fresh green vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.

3. Mau

Mau, also now known as Maunath Bhanjan, is an industrial town and the head quarter of the Mau district. Mau (Maunath Bhanjan) is situated on the fertile plains of the Ganges–Ghaghara doab. It lies between $83^{\circ} 17'$ to $84^{\circ} 52'$ East & $24^{\circ} 47'$ to $26^{\circ} 17'$ North. At its north, Ghaghara river is on the border, Ghazipur district is on the south, Ballia district is on the east & Azamgarh district is on the west side. This district represents geographical characteristics of mid Gangetic plain. “Khachari” and “Khadar” are types of soil found in the areas of north of Azamgarh – Ballia Road. In some high places “Bangar” soil is also found. In the southern part of the district, river flow is absent, due to which that area has Bangar type of soil, which is not fertile. The river system of the district is dominated by the Tons River and its tributary Choti Sarju. The Ghaghara River forms the northern border of the district.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

In 2011, Mau had population of 2,205,968 of which male and female were 1,114,709 and 1,091,259 respectively. The population density of the district is 1,288 people per km². Labour force participation rate is 39.86% for the year 2017-2018. The main spoken languages are Bhojpuri, Hindi and Urdu. Mau has four tehsils namely Madhuban, Ghosi, Muhammadabad Gohana and Mau Sadar, 9 Blocks and includes 1691 revenue villages.

CLIMATE ORIENTATION

Mau's climate is classified as warm and temperate. In winter, there is much less rainfall than in summer. This climate is considered to be Cwa according to the Köppen-Geiger climate classification. The average temperature in Mau is 25.4 °C | 77.8 °F. In a year, the rainfall is 1174 mm | 46.2 inch.

LAND UTILISATION

Mau district has a gross cropped area of around 164.9 ('000) hectares including Net sown area 125.29 ('000) hectares and Area sown more than once 39.61 ('000) hectares. The cropping intensity of the district is 172.4% further details on the land-utilisation pattern is presented below-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	171.62
Cultivable area	125.29
Forest area	0.56
Land under non-agricultural use	22.81
Permanent pastures	0.204
Cultivable wasteland	2.2
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	3.5
Barren and uncultivable land	1.74
Current fallow	12.77
Other fallow	2.4

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>NH29 Varanasi Ghazipur Gorakhpur Marg. Frequent road transport is available to Varanasi, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur. Direct buses are also available to Lucknow and New Delhi.</p>	<p>Mau is well connected by road and railways. Mau Railway Junction which connects Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Chapra. Trains are available from Mau to Gorakhpur, Chapra, Varanasi, Lucknow, New Delhi, Kolkata, Patna, Prayagraj, Mumbai, Durg, Amritsar. Container Depot (Railway Rake) facility is available at Mau railway station.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD is at Mirzapur.</p>	<p>The nearest airport is at Kushinagar, Varanasi and Lucknow.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest plant quarantine station is Lucknow and Varanasi.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest facilities is being created in Varanasi.



Processing Units

The processing unit of Rice Mill, Flour Mill, Oil Mill is established in the district.



Startup working in agriculture export/processing

Under the skill development scheme in the district, self-help groups are working as a startup.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Export Oriented Pack House

Pack house is not established in the district, the nearest pack house is Lucknow. Pack house establishment is in process in Varanasi district.



Cargo Center for Perishable Products

Cargo Center is not established in the district, nearest Cargo Center is Varanasi and Lucknow.



Cold storage facilities

In the district (02) Cold storage facilities available with 14163.92 MT potato storage.



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

Rack/warehouse facility is available at the railway station located in Mau and a central warehouse is established in the district.



Mini Center of Excellence, Hi-tech vegetable nursery

Facility available at the district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The following are the institutes related to agriculture in the district.

1. Indian Institute of Seed Science, Mau which is operated by ICAR.
2. Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pilkhi in the district which is operated by ANDUA&T Ayodhya.



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, there are seven FPCs operating in the district with dealing in different crop produce etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



The major agricultural products exportable from the district are fresh vegetables and mango along with common rice, kala namak rice, banana and fresh vegetables mainly bitter gourd, gourd, taroi, green peas, green chillies, tomato, cauliflower, okra, cabbage, etc. Banana also has export potential. Mau has been identified as the cluster for Kala namak rice in UP AEP, 2019.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - AZAMGARH DIVISION

Establishing a market for the key products and building awareness of various buyers and exporters need on the production and supply of crops in the division.

Ensuring the producers of the commodities follow a standardised quality parameter for exports

Developing export-based supply chain and infrastructure for enhanced exports

Mapping phytosanitary requirements, regulatory mechanism of major export markets as per the target product(s) of the division.

Increasing trained and skilled manpower in the division.

Strengthening value chain through increased infrastructure and logistic support.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - AZAMGARH DIVISION

- Establish a minimum one collection center at division level with facilities for sorting, grading and pre-cooling. Therefore, the primary processing of the produce will be done at these collection centers and export quality product will be delivered to the nearest pack house through refer van.
- Work needs to be done on Pack House / Storage / Godown / Ripening Chamber / Processing Unit / Logistics related infrastructure in the division.
- Fresh vegetable quality planting material should be leverage to FPOs from the Mini Center of Excellence for vegetables at Mau to produce exportable products.
- Register all the exporters and FPOs on APEDA Traceability System and identify and solve the problems on the ground. Coordination must be ensured between the exporter, FPO and the department, to strengthen the infrastructure, to provide information related to exports regularly. The measures and action should be taken in a phased manner focusing on business planning, marketing strategy, ensuring product quality.
- The exporters / FPOs / personnel should be capacitated and provided training related to exports from time to time through online / exposure visits.
- Buyer-Seller meet should be organised regularly to encourage markets to participate in the district. The meet can be organised as per the seasonality of the crops and may be spread across production process.
- Necessary support of Agriculture Export / Horticulture Department / Industry Department / NABARD should be sought for export promotion. The Agriculture Department / Horticulture Department has personnel appointed at the Tehsil / Block level, through which the schemes and interventions can be taken to the ground.
- Farmer Producer Organisation Policy -2020 must be added/aligned with the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy-2019 to ensure that the FPOs can receive the benefits of the export scheme.
- Steps should be taken towards increasing traditional farming, promoting indigenous and organic farming, etc.
- There is a strong potential for export of mango and fresh vegetables from the districts of Azamgarh and Mau, in view of which necessary engagement should be done with private investors related to the said commodity.
- FPOs and private entrepreneurs/exporters should be facilitated with required Mandi licenses/ direct purchase licenses/ Private Mandi licenses/ Market Sub Yard declaration under the Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpandan Mandi Adhiniyam.
- Cold Chain Infrastructure that includes pack houses, and Center for Perishable Cargo Complex (CPC) should be established. Focus should be made on more export oriented distinguished Ware Houses, Collection Centres and Refer vans. Private intervention through investment in infrastructure should be promoted under the aegis of UP AEP under public, private and public-private-partnership (PPP) mode.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - AZAMGARH DIVISION

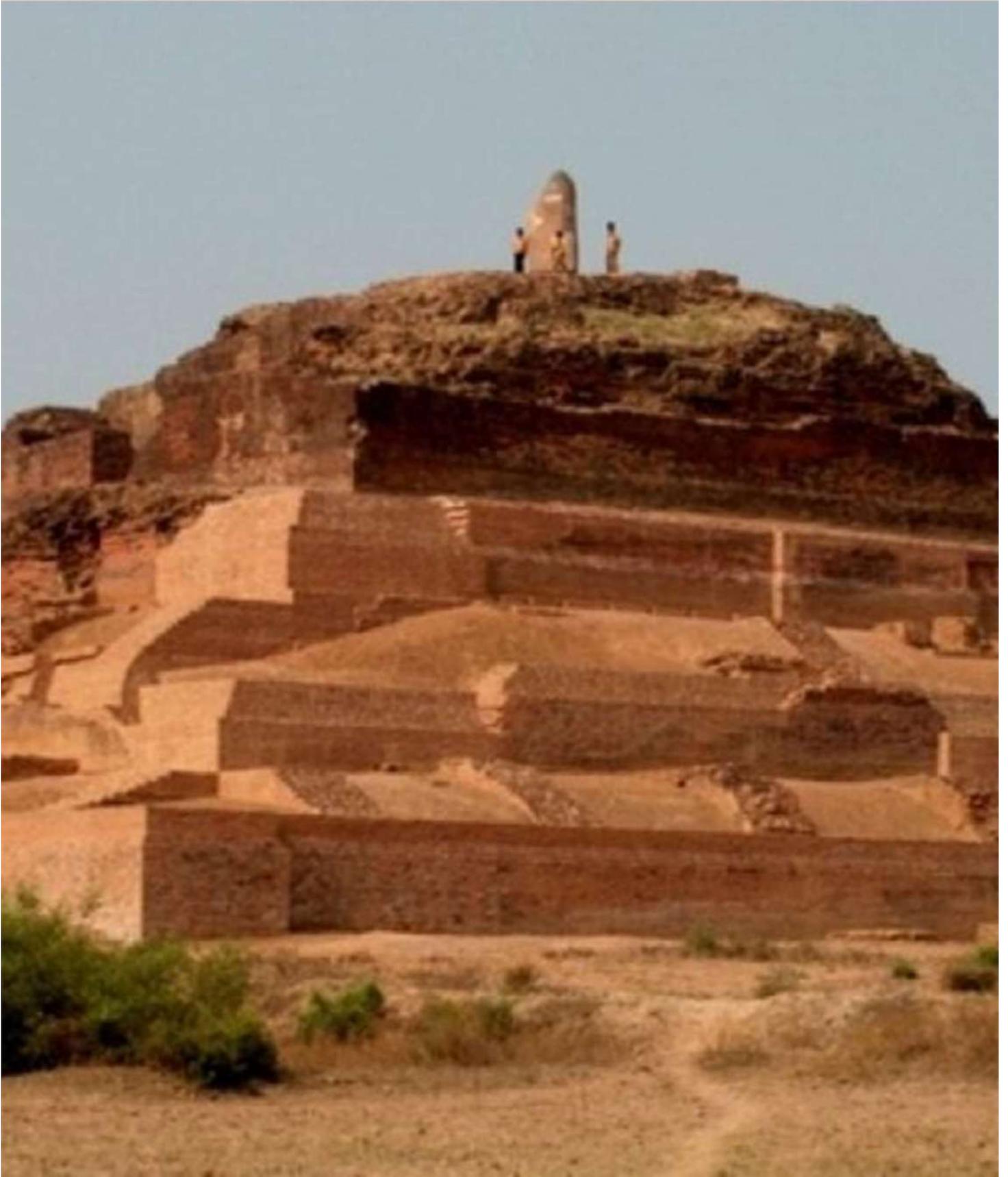
- Major export markets countries have certain phytosanitary requirements and thus interventions are required to target them. Training to farmers and processors may be provided on labeling requirements, documentation etc. There is also need for creation of testing facilities and facilities for sanitation controls in integrated pack houses. Focus should also be on development of Quarantine Pest and Insect atlas specific to region and commodity and development of product specific manuals for marketing standards. UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, and Kuwait are the current member countries of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) use the harmonised GCC standards to regulate the imports in the member countries. Thus there is a need to develop the GCC guide with focus on local products for Phytosanitary and food safety requirements for export of food commodities.
- It is imperative that focus must be laid on skill development in the region as it is fundamental to the execution of infrastructure and supply linkages. Training programs should be conducted to focus on multiple domains which will mainly include supply chain management, food processing, organic farming, horticulture, packaging, distribution etc. MOUs with knowledge partner can be signed with various government institutes and universities in the region.
- Aggregation of similar products to a location central to the processing areas is required. Such a centralized location should be well connected and have storage infrastructure in place. This helps in pooling a sizeable volume for marketing and enhancing the scale of operations. Such pooling warehouses can be installed in the region after the feasibility assessment. Existing ware houses and cold storage could be utilised as an effective collection centers.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Azamgarh	Azamgarh	Amla, Fresh Vegetables, Basil (Tulsi)
	Ballia	Fresh Vegetables, Parwal, lentils
	Mau	Fresh Vegetables, Mango

BAREILLY DIVISION

(BAREILLY, PILIBHIT, SHAHJAHANPUR & BUDAUN)



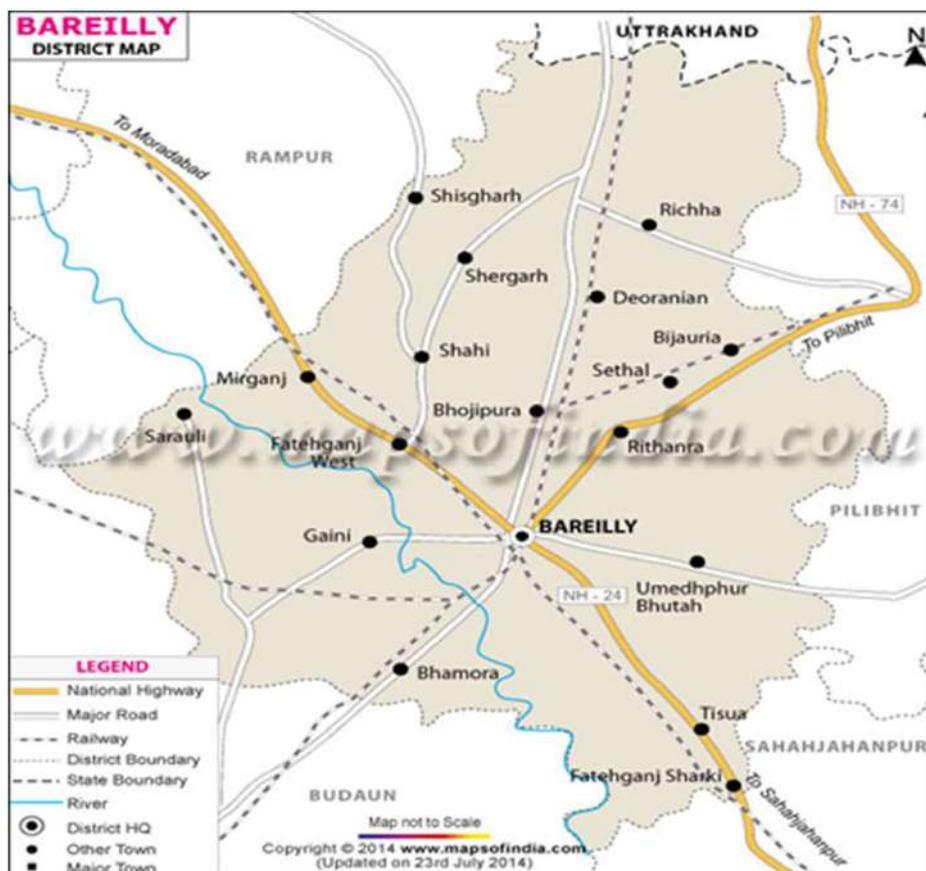
ABOUT BAREILLY DIVISION



Bareilly division is a city in the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, located near Ramganga. Bareilly division has four major cities in west Uttar Pradesh- Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur and Budaun. Bareilly is the medical hub of Uttar Pradesh, one of the biggest industrial areas and the third fastest developing city of Uttar Pradesh. Budaun is a politically sensational and historical city and has many historical sites, one of the oldest existing cities of India, and was the capital of India during Iltutmish's rule. It is also the sixth fastest developing city in Uttar Pradesh. District Pilibhit had an area of 3,504 sq km on July 1, 1971, occupying 49th position in the state. Major part of Pilibhit district is covered by dense forest. Total 78478 hectare is forest. The Sharda canal is the main canal of the district. The main crop in this area is sugar cane. So there are four sugar factories at Majhola, Puranpur, Bisalpur and Pilibhit. Other major units are three solvent plants, one flour mill, one steel plant and one Alcohol distillery. Small scale industries are Rice mills, engineering units, brick kilns, candles and mainly Bansuri (flute) manufacturing. Shahjahanpur is an Agriculture based district of Uttar Pradesh. Ramganga, Garrah & Gomti are the main rivers of district. Kathana, Jhukma & Mensiare are the attached rivers of Gomti. Garrah is the main river. Khannaut, Suketa and Kai are the attached rivers of Garrah. Flood – mostly affects Jalalabad Tehsil. Major crops of the district are Wheat, Gram, millet & Potato. Budaun District lies in Bareilly division of Uttar Pradesh. The district encompasses a geographical area of 5,168 sq. km.

1 BAREILLY

The District Bareilly is a city in the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, located near Ramganga. It is a Commissionary district and falls under geographical region Rohilkhand. The city is 252 kilometers (157 mi) north of the state capital, Lucknow, and 250 kilometers (155 mi) east of the national capital, New Delhi. It is the seventh largest metropolis of Uttar Pradesh and the 50th-largest city of India. Bareilly also figured among the ambitious 100 smart city project in India. The city is also known by the name Nath Nagri (known for the four Shiva temples located in four corners of the region– Dhopeshwar Nath, Madni Nath, Alakha Nath and Trivati Nath), Bareilly Sharif (AlaHazrat, Shah Sharafat Miyan and Khankah e Niyazia (derived the famous Muslim Mausoleum)), Zarinagari and historically as Sanjashya (where the Buddha descended from Tushita to earth). The city is a center of furniture manufacturing and trade in cotton, cereal and sugar. Its status grew with its inclusion in the “Counter Magnets” list of the National Capital Region (NCR). The city is also known as Bans-Bareilly. Although Bareilly is a production center for cane (bans) furniture, “Bans Bareilly” is not derived from the bans market; it was named for two princes: Bansaldev and Baraldev, sons of Jagat Singh Katehriya, who founded the city in 1537.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh has total population of 4,448,359 as per the census 2011. Out of which 2,357,665 are males while 2,090,694 are females. As per census 2011 out of total population, 35.3% people lives in urban areas while 64.7% lives in the rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 63.1% while that in the rural areas is 55.9%. Also the sex ratio of urban areas in Bareilly district is 896 while that of rural areas is 882.

LAND UTILISATION

Bareilly has a gross cropped area of around 533.287 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Bareilly is 327.183 ('000) hectares with 162.99% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	406.915
Cultivable area	327.183
Forest area	0.285
Land under non-agricultural use	51.219
Permanent pastures	0.336
Cultivable wasteland	1.664
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.598
Barren and uncultivable land	7.114
Current fallow	13.451
Other fallow	3.065

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Bareilly is well connected to the rest of the country via national and state highways. NH-24, which links Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow and NH-74 which links Haridwar Nazibabad-Jahanabad-Pilibhit-Bareilly marg. National highway 30, which connects Sitarganj in Uttarakhand with Vijaywada in Andhra Pradesh.</p>	<p>Bareilly Junction railway station is a railway station serving Bareilly city in Uttar Pradesh. It is an important station as well as the headquarters of Izzatnagar railway division of the North Eastern Railway zone & Moradabad railway division of the Northern Railway Lucknow–Moradabad line, Lucknow-Sitapur-Lakhimpur-Pilibhit-Bareilly-Kasganj line; Bareilly-Chandausi-Moradabad etc.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Bareilly is connected to Nhava Sheva Mumbai port in Maharashtra. The nearest dry port facility for the district is available in Dry Port- Inland container Depot, Moradabad.</p>	<p>The Bareilly Airport is a civil enclave at the Indian Air Force's Trishul Air Base in Izzatnagar, six kilometers north of Bareilly in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. The nearest two international airports from Bareilly are Airport in Delhi and Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

Nearest station is Lucknow and Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

Private NABL Lab is available in district which analyze parameters those accredited by NABL.



Processing Units

There are approximately 80 processing units for paddy/rice and five processing mills/units for mentha in the district.



Area certified for organic production

29.341 ha as per UPSOCA list dated 15-06-2022



Cold Storage facilities

There are 23 cold storage units available in the district with a total capacity of 119983.50 MT.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

KVK, KGK, IVRI, Incubation centre formed under RohilKhand university for startup its resource can be utilize for export capacity building such as GAPs, Marketing.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 19 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as Cereals, fresh vegetables and other commodities, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS

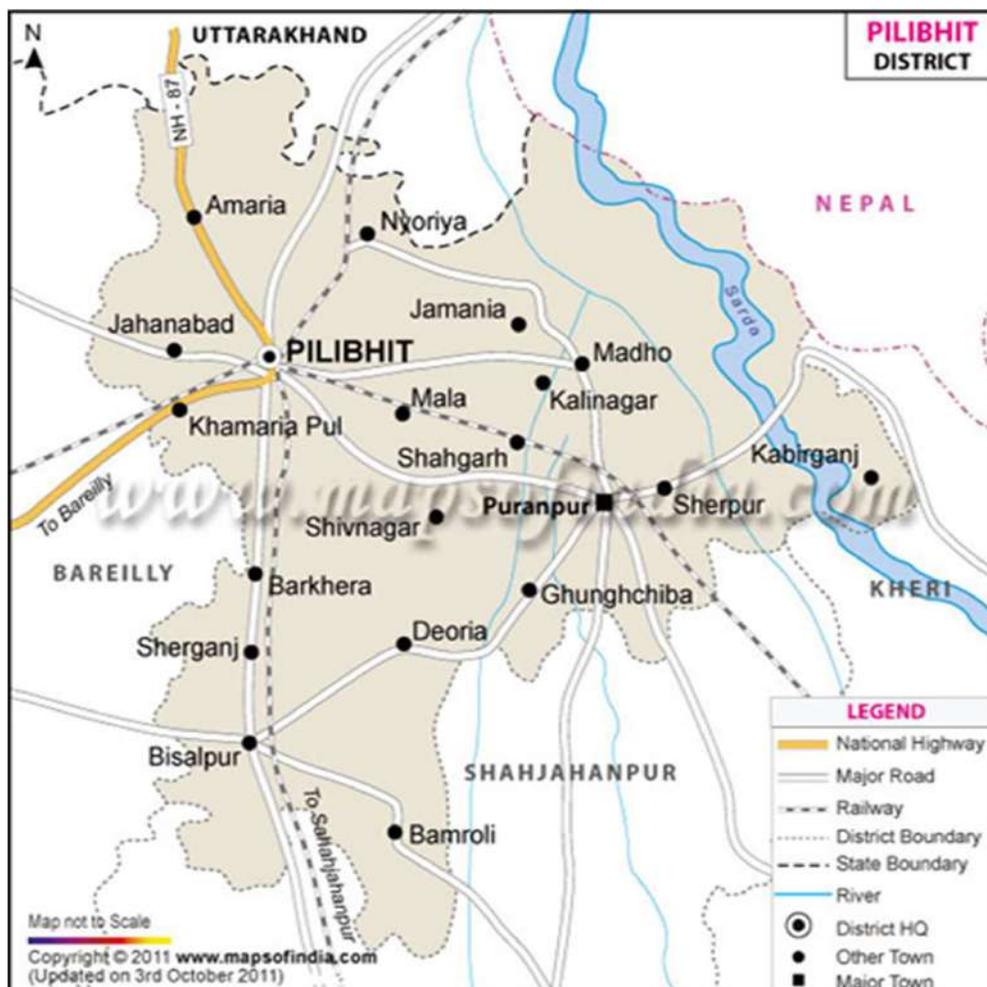


Dairy products have been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Bareilly is an identified district under the clusters for Fresh Vegetables, Mentha, and Basmati Rice formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019).

2 PILIBHIT

The district of Pilibhit is the north-eastern most district of Rohilkhand division which is situated in the sub Himalayan belt on the boundary of Nepal. On the north are the district Udham Singh Nagar and the territory of Nepal, on the south lies the Shahjahanpur district, on the east the district is flanked for a short distance by district Kheri and for the remaining distance by the Shahjahanpur district and on the west the district of Bareilly.

District Pilibhit had an area of 3,504 sq km on July 1, 1971, occupying 49th position in the state. Major part of Pilibhit District is covered by dense forest. Total 78478 hectare is forest. The Sharda canal is the main canal of the district, the others being its branches. The main crop in this area is sugar cane. So there are four sugar factories at Majhola, Puranpur, Bisalpur and Pilibhit. Other major units are three solvent plants, one flour mill, one steel plant and one Alcohol distillery. Small scale industries are rice mills, engineering units, brick kilns, candles and mainly bansuri (flute) manufacturing.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

In 2011, Pilibhit had population of 2,031,007 of which male and female were 1,072,002 and 959,005 respectively.

LAND UTILISATION

Pilibhit has a gross cropped area of around 400.492 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Pilibhit is 239.014 ('000) hectares with 167.56% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	378.315
Cultivable area	239.014
Forest area	80.010
Land under non-agricultural use	41.535
Permanent pastures	0.259
Cultivable wasteland	3.250
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	4.482
Barren and uncultivable land	6.881
Current fallow	1.097
Other fallow	1.787

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Pilibhit is well connected to the rest of the country via National and State Highways. NH0030 linked Sitarganj in Uttarakhand with Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh and National Highway 24 linked Delhi-Lucknow–Bareilly. NH-74 Haridwar-Nazibabad – Jahanabad – Pilibhit- Bareilly marg.</p>	<p>Pilibhit Junction is important railway station in Izzatnagar railway division. The station code is PBE. The station consists of four platform .Tanakpur Uttarakhand route. It lacks many facilities Including Escalator Coach Indicator System and Basic Amenities of Passenger etc.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port (ICD) is in Moradabad & Kanpur</p>	<p>The nearest two international airports from Pilibhit are Airport in Delhi and Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow and one domestic airport at Bareilly.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

Nearest PQS at Lakhimpur Kheri and Lucknow



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest pesticide lab/NABL lab Bareilly.



Export Oriented Pack House

Nearest export oriented pack house-Mango pack house Rehman khera, Lucknow and Amroha Perishable cargo center.



Area certified for organic production

The area under organic certification in district is 36.836 hectare as per UPSOCA list.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage facilities

There are (03) three cold storage units available in the district with a total capacity of 8284.00 metric tons.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses

Private warehousing facility available.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar Bareilly.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about eight Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as Cereals, vegetables and other commodities etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



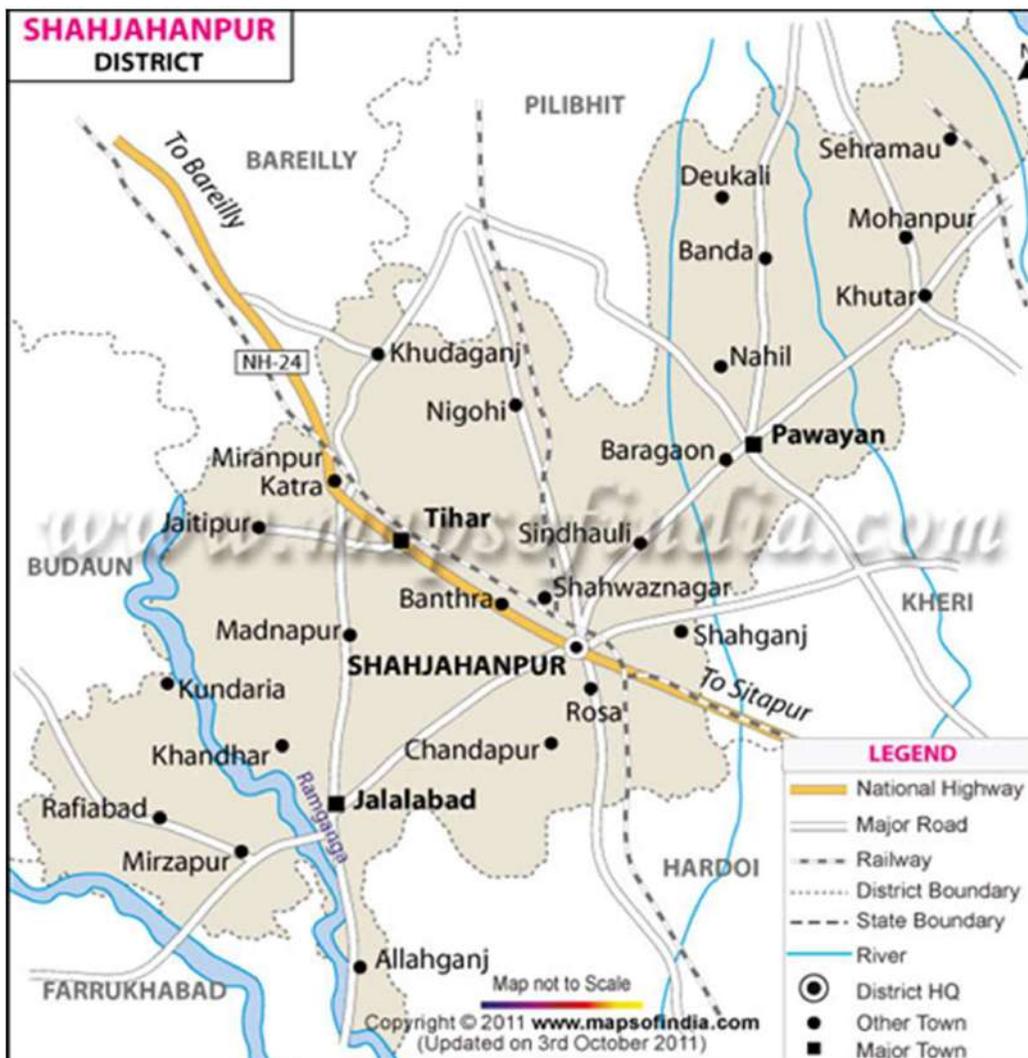
Jaggery has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Further more, Pilibhit is an identified district under the clusters for Banana formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019).



Agriculture/Horticulture/Allied Products identified by the district Pilibhit- Basmati Rice and Fresh Vegetables

3 Shahjahanpur

District Shahjahanpur is situated in South East of Rohilkhand division. It was established in 1813. Before its creation it was a part of district Bareilly. Geographically, it is situated at 27.35 degree N Latitude and 79.37 degree E longitude. Adjoining districts of the Shahjahanpur are Lakhimpur Kheri, Hardoi, Farrukhabad, Bareilly, Budaun & Pilibhit. Geographical Area of it is 4575 Sq. Kilometer. This is a Agriculture based District of Uttar Pradesh. Ramganga, Garrah & Gomti are the main rivers of district. Kathana, Jhukma & Mensiare are the attached rivers of Gomti. Garrah is the main river. Khannaut, Suketa and Kai are the attached rivers of Garrah. Flood mostly affects Jalalabad Tehsil. Major crops of the district are Wheat, Gram, Millet & Potato.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Shahjahanpur in 2011 is 329,736; of which male and female are 173,006 and 156,730 respectively. Although Shahjahanpur city has population of 329,736; its urban / metropolitan population is 347,852 of which 182,946 are males and 164,906 are females.

LAND UTILISATION

Shahjahanpur has a gross cropped area of around 61.258 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Shahjahanpur is 349.958 ('000) hectares with 175.04% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	437.477
Cultivable area	349.958
Forest area	10.499
Land under non-agricultural use	40.270
Permanent pastures	0.971
Cultivable wasteland	3.798
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	3.916
Barren and uncultivable land	6.988
Current fallow	14.009
Other fallow	7.068

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Shahjahanpur is well connected to the rest of the country via National and State Highways. NH0024, (Delhi Bareilly Lucknow).</p>	<p>Shahjahanpur Junction is important railway station in District.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD to Shahjahanpur is ICD Moradabad and ICD Kanpur.</p>	<p>Nearest domestic Airport in Bareilly and International airport at Lucknow.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest pesticide lab/NABL lab available at Bareilly.



Processing Units

Processing unit (rice mills & flour mill) is available in the district.



Area certified for organic production

The area under organic certification in district is 15.799 hectare as per UPSOCA list.



Cold Storage facilities

There are 27 cold storages units available in the district with a total capacity of 162404.00 MT.



Farmer Collectives in the District:

There are about 18 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as Cereals, fresh vegetables and other commodities, etc.



Railway siding and Private Warehousing

At Roza, Shahjahanpur it is available with CWC transit Godowns. Private Sector warehouses are available in the district.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



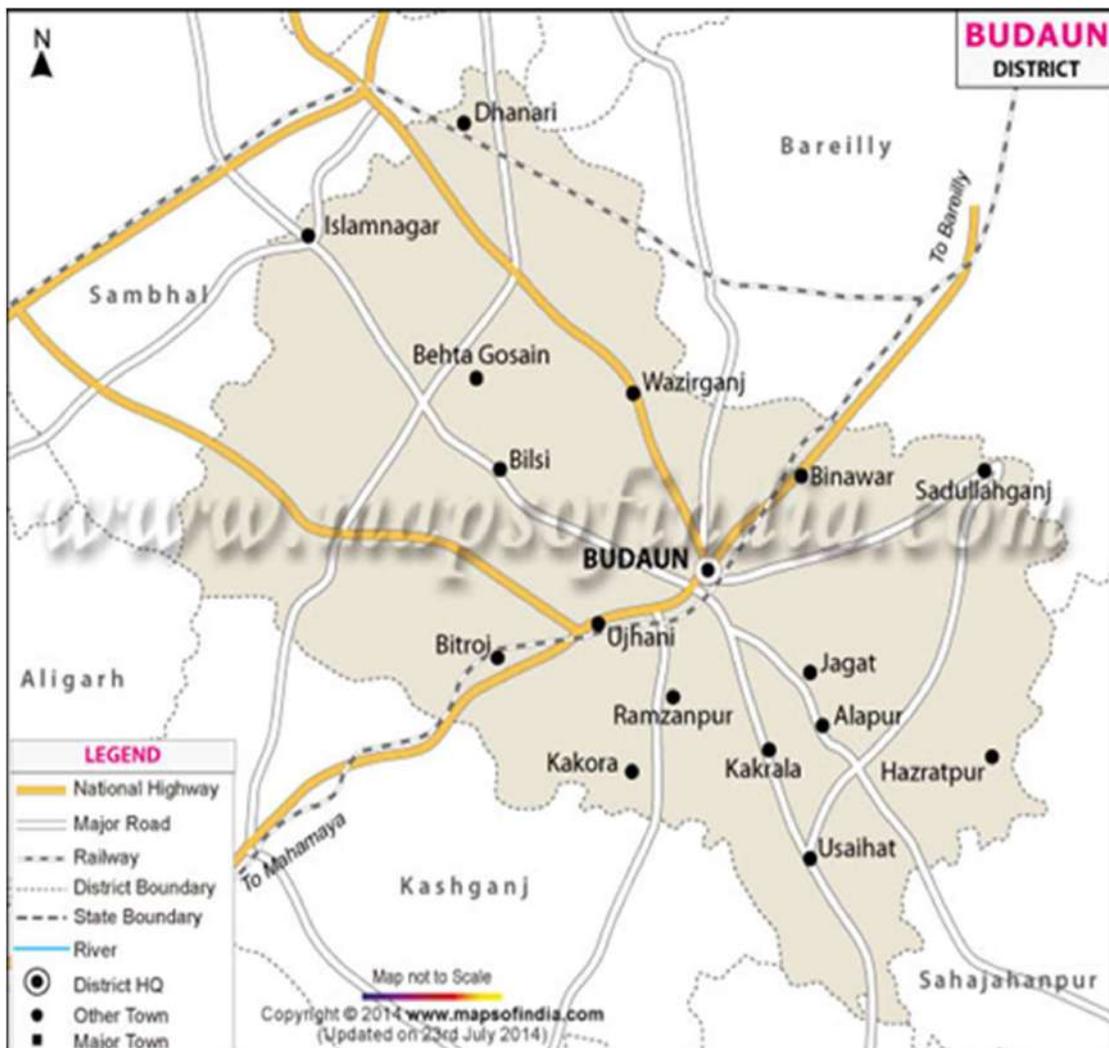
Jaggery has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Shahjahanpur is an identified district under the clusters for Potato formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019).



Agriculture/Horticulture/Allied Products identified by the district Shahjahanpur- Basmati Rice, Potato, Fresh Vegetables and jaggery (Gur).

4. Budaun

District lies in Bareilly division of Uttar Pradesh. The district encompasses a geographical area of 5,168 sq. km. It is bounded by Rampur district, Bhimnagar district and Bareilly district on the north, Kanshi Ram Nagar district and Farrukhabad district on the south, Bulandshahr district and Aligarh district on the east and Shahjahanpur district on the west. The prominent river that flows through the district is Ganga. Budaun being in a tarai region boasts a plane area and fertile alluvial soil brought down by the river in the district, also the district has monsoon and high availability of cheap agricultural labour, The main cash Crop produced here is sugarcane and Mentha which has been cultivated from long back in the past and was a reason for the fame of Budaun.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As of 2011 census, Budaun City had a population of 159,221 (83,475 male and 75,746 female). The sex ratio of Budaun city is 907 per 1000 males. The area of the city is 81 square km. Budaun metro Area have a population of around 417000 and an area of 103 km² (40 sq mi) with Budaun City, it includes Shekhupur, Bahedi, Islam Ganj, Chandanpur, Salarpur, Salarpur Industrial Estate, Shekhupur Firing Range, Padauna and Khera Buzurg.

LAND UTILISATION

Budaun has a gross cropped area of around 718.204('000) hectares. The net sown area of Budaun is 417.063('000) hectares with 172.21% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	520.079
Cultivable area	417.063
Forest area	6.899
Land under non-agricultural use	47.431
Permanent pastures	0.361
Cultivable wasteland	5.350
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	7.130
Barren and uncultivable land	10.587
Current fallow	15.096
Other fallow	10.162

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Budaun is well connected to the rest of the country via National and State Highways. MD 074W Badaun-Dataganj, MD 061W Bisoli-Katchla-Kasganj, MD 025W Dataganj-Ushail SH 0051 Budaun-Bilsi-Islamnagar, SH 0043 Moradabad-Chandausi-Budaun-Farrukhabad SH 0033 Pilibhit-Bareilly-Bharatpur, SH 0018 Meerut-Bulandshahr-Narora-Badaun, NH 0093 Agra-Aligarh-Moradabad.</p>	<p>Budaun railway station is a main railway station in Badaun and is well connected through Bareilly- Agra route through Kasganj.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD is in Moradabad</p>	<p>Nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi Airport in Delhi and Lucknow and nearest domestic airport is available at Bareilly about 45 km away.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

Nearest facility is at Lakhimpur Kheri and Lucknow.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest facility available at Bareilly.



Cold Storage facilities

There are 75 cold storages units available in the district with a total capacity of 383731.20 MT.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

KVK, KGK, IVRI, Incubation centre formed under RohilKhand University for startup its resource can be utilize for export capacity building such as GAPs, Marketing.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 14 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as cereals, fresh vegetables, guava, potato, green chilli and other commodities.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Guava has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Budaun is an identified district under the clusters for Fresh Vegetables, Mentha, Guava, Green Chilli, Okra etc. formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019).

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - BAREILLY DIVISION

Enhancing the exports of Jaggery from the Bareilly division by building Agri-entrepreneurship and infrastructure in the division.

Strengthening testing and promotion of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for Basmati Rice to increase overall exports from the region.

Encouraging sustainable dairy production from the division and building the strengths of producers and processors in the region to increase the export viability of dairy products.

Enhancing cooperation and convergence to increase exports of Guava and fresh vegetables from the Bareilly division.

Efforts should be made to cater the potential of medicinal crop/products exports from the Pilibhit district as district has significant area under medicinal crops and FPOs engage in their cultivation.

Establish center for excellence to provide quality planting material of vegetables seedling as fresh vegetables is potential export produce identified for division under UP AEP 2019.

Generating awareness among exporters/buyers/FPCs and farmers on the export potential of the commodities in the Bareilly division and benefits under UP AEP 2019.

Utilizing the organic clusters formed for organic commodities and providing end-to-end support to encourage organic production in the division, especially for fresh vegetables, dairy, guava, and Basmati rice.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - BAREILLY DIVISION

- Jaggery is the most commonly accepted sugar substitute and has a growing acceptance in the global markets as well. Districts such as Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur can become the leading producers and exporters of jaggery from the state and country by building farm-level entrepreneurs. FPOs/FPCs need to be encouraged in the division to become aggregation centers for various producers which produces jaggery. FPOs/FPCs can also be trained on quality parameters and norms to make jaggery products from the region acceptable in the global markets.
- The GI tag granted to Basmati rice provides a universally recognized brand of uniqueness and quality to the product thereby boosting its export potential to the international markets. The division should undertake steps to leverage the GI tag value of the commodity to promote its production and marketing in engagement with the Basmati Export Development Foundation (BEDF)-APEDA, Meerut and the Department of Agriculture. Moreover, Basmati Rice exports from India have been falling over the years due to high levels of pesticides in the rice. NABL labs and pesticide residue testing labs should be established at the divisional level and appropriate training on IPM must be provided to FPOs/FPCs/producers for better global acceptance of the product. Efforts should also be made for the registration of producers/FPOs/FPCs on Basmati.net, viz, APEDA's Basmati Rice Traceability mechanism
- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.
- India is yet to find major global market acceptance for the supply of liquid (raw) milk. The major issues that persist in Indian dairy export are animal diseases, lack of fodder and nutritious feed, lack of market access and technical guidelines. FPOs/FPCs are a good platform for milk producers to organize and adopt a mechanized system of milking, cooling, and chilled storage. Organizations such as APEDA, Dairy Development Department, Animal Husbandry and Department of Agriculture can be leveraged to provide training to farmers on sustainable and mechanized milking processes. Moreover, the Department of Horticulture and Food Processing can be leveraged to provide appropriate processing units to FPOs/FPCs for the post-production processing of dairy products. Finally, the UP AEP 2019 can be leveraged by the division for creating Collection Centers/ Reefer vans- Non-reefer vans/ Cold Storages in public, private and public-private-partnership (PPP) mode to preserve the perishable items at various levels.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - BAREILLY DIVISION

- To promote the medicinal cluster farming Cluster facilitating Cell should endeavor to provide training to engaged FPOs/farmers with specialized institution i.e. CIMAP, Lucknow.
- Districts such as Budaun which are either constituent districts of the Guava cluster formed under UP AEP 2019 and PMFME ODOP, can leverage the schemes mentioned in schemes in UP AEP 2019 and ODOP to increase the processing and export of the commodity. Districts can leverage the policies mentioned in the UP AEP 2019 to expand logistic centers, export infrastructures and private sector engagement in the districts. Furthermore, districts such as Bareilly fall under the fresh vegetable cluster as stipulated by the UP AEP 2019. Collection centers with facilities for sorting, grading and pre-colling must be established in the districts, to make the produce exportable. Moreover, for an efficient cold chain of perishables, an integrated Cold Chain Infrastructure with Collection centers, Reefer vans Pack houses, and a Center for Perishable Cargo Complex should be set up at Bareilly.
- The Mini Centre of Excellence/High-tech Nursery established in Budaun can be leveraged to provide training to fresh vegetables and guava growers on the latest technical information and value addition.
- Key Mandi Parishad premises, dealing with fruits and vegetables, should be leveraged to create sorting and grading facilities within them.
- To encourage markets from participating in the district, awareness has to be built among buyers/exporters of the logistical and production capabilities of the district. As per the seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller events can be planned between FPOs/Producers and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence. Furthermore, generating awareness of UP AEP 2019 can be achieved through inter-departmental convergence and by mobilizing divisional/district level officials of the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Agricultural Foreign Trade. UP and UP Mandi Board in making appropriate licenses and training available to the producers. Local Mandi Parishad officials can also help in connecting FPOs/FPCs/producers to buyers and exporters in the region

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - BAREILLY DIVISION

- As the global markets are becoming more sensitive to what inputs go into their foods, the Cluster Facilitation Cell and its members must decide on sustainable farming clusters and organic farming clusters within their district. This would encourage other farmers to adopt such practices and allow the district to expand exportable clusters. It is also important to develop large organic farming areas in the division. Since Basmati Rice, fresh vegetables, guava, and dairy products are the potential exports from the region Horticulture Department, APEDA, Dairy Development Department, International Rice Research Institute, Basmati Export Development Foundation (BEDF)-APEDA, Animal Husbandry and Department of Agriculture and UPSOCA can be onboarded to provide appropriate training to FPOs/producers in the district.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Bareilly	Bareilly	Fresh Vegetables, Basmati Rice, Mentha, Jaggery and co-products of jaggery, Milk products
	Pilibhit	Banana, Jaggery , fresh vegetables
	Shahjahanpur	Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery
	Budaun	Guava, Potato, Mentha, Fresh Vegetables



BASTI DIVISION

(BASTI, SANT KABIR NAGAR & SIDDHARTH NAGAR)

ABOUT BASTI DIVISION



Basti Division is an administrative unit of Uttar Pradesh state of India falling in the eastern part of the state. It consists of the following districts:

- Basti,
- Siddharth Nagar
- Sant Kabir Nagar

The division falls under the Northeastern Plain of the Agro Climatic Zone with a humid subtropical climate. The division is surrounded by Gorakhpur and Devipatan and Ayodhya divisions.

1. BASTI

Basti is a town situated on the bank of river Kuwano in the Purvanchal region of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated 200 km North-East of the state capital. It is on National Highway-28. Basti district is situated between the newly created district Sant Kabir Nagar in the east and Gonda in the west. Ghaghra river in the south separates this district from Ayodhya district and the newly created Ambedkar Nagar district. The climate in Basti is warm and temperate. The summers have a good deal of rainfall, while the winters have very little. The average temperature in Basti is 25.0°C. About 45.9 inches of precipitation falls annually.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to the census of 2011, Basti had a total population of 2,464,464 out of which 75 per cent of the estimated population is associated with agriculture and agriculture-related sector. Out of the total population, urban and rural populations are 138,097 and 2,326,367 respectively with a population density of 917 per sq km. Labour Force Participation Rate in the district was recorded as 41.29% for the year 2017-2018. The main spoken languages are Bhojpuri, Hindi and Urdu. The district is divided into four tehsils - Sadar, Harraiya and Rudhauri and Bhanpur, 14 Blocks and includes 3,348 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Basti has a gross cropped area of around 287.0 ('000) hectares including a net sown area of 208.9 ('000) hectares and an area sown more than once 78.1 ('000) hectares. The cropping intensity of the district is 125.9. Further details on the land-utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	277.0
Cultivable area	228.1
Forest area	4.4
Land under non-agricultural use	40.3
Permanent pastures	0.5
Cultivable wasteland	4.1
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	6.4
Barren and uncultivable land	3.8
Current fallow	5.6
Other fallow	3.1

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Basti is situated on National Highway No. 28 which goes from Lucknow to Mokama (Bihar). The State Road Transport Corporation has 300 buses in the district which are running on 27 routes.</p>	<p>Railway Basti is well connected by rail to major cities of the country and the state. Basti railway station is the main railway station between Lucknow and Gorakhpur. From here, Howrah, Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Jammu, and many other states are connected with them. The facility of Container Depot/Rack/Warehouse (FCI) is available at the railway station in the district Basti.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest river port is at Varanasi.</p>	<p>There is no airport in the Basti district. The nearest international airport from the district is Kushinagar which is situated at a distance of about 125 km from Basti district.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL labs

Nearest facility is being created by the FSDA department of UP with the assistance of Mandi Parishad at Varanasi.



Processing Units

District has Rice Mill, Flour Mill, and processing Units.



Export Oriented Pack House

The nearest pack house is Lucknow. Construction of packhouse is in process in the Varanasi District.



Cargo Center

The nearest cargo centre is Varanasi and Lucknow.



Cold storage facilities

There are two cold storages with a capacity of 9162.60 MT.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godowns

Container Depot/Racks/Godown (FCI) facility is available at Basti Railway Station.



Other Agricultural Institutes available

One Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Banjariya is established in the district. Krishi Vigyan Kendra is empowering the farmers and FPOs by organizing programs related to agriculture-related training like crop seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and equipment/techniques to the farmers and FPOs in the district.



Indo-Israel Center of Excellence for fruits

The Centre is functional in the district which provide quality planting material and farmers training.



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, about 36 FPO/FPCs are operating in the district engaged in the production of commodities such as rice, wheat, dairy etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Paddy, Kalanamak rice, amla and fresh vegetables are important from the point of view of export.



Kalanamak rice has got Geographical Indications (GI) tag which enhances its export potential.



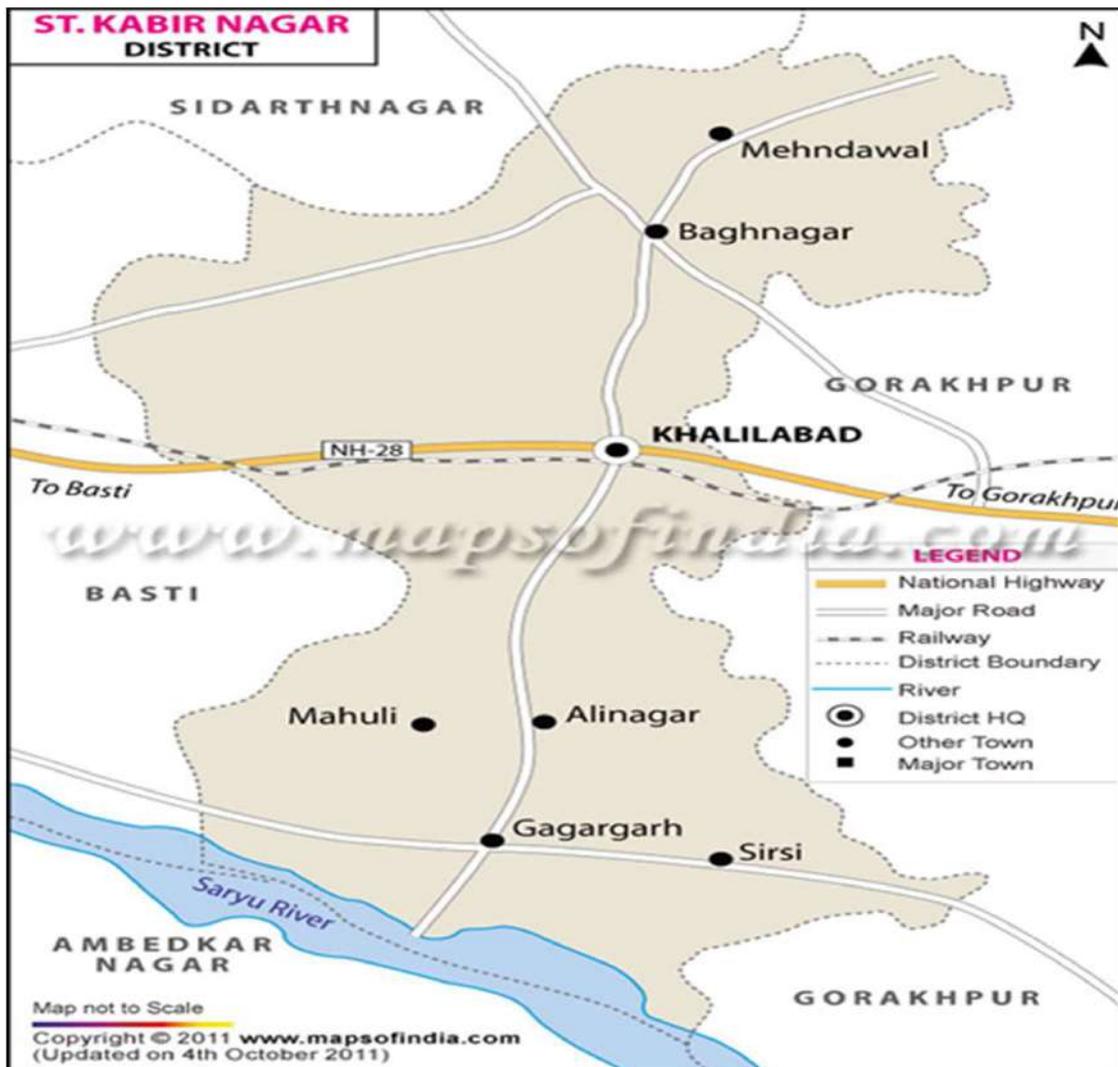
Other exportable products are amla, bitter gourd, green chilli, tomato, cauliflower, okra, cabbage, etc.



Basti has been identified as the cluster for Kalanamak rice in Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy, 2019 (UP AEP, 2019).

2. Sant Kabir Nagar

Sant Kabir Nagar district is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh state of northern India. Khalilabad city is the district headquarter. Sant Kabir Nagar is 791 kilometres south east of Delhi and 237 km east of Lucknow. Sant Kabir Nagar district colony is a part of the circle. The district is bounded on the north by Siddharthnagar and Maharajganj districts, in the east by Gorakhpur district, in the south by Ambedkar Nagar district and on the west by Basti district. The soil of the district is sandy loam, clay loam and loam. The major cropping system is paddy wheat which is grown in about 80% of the area. The major crops are paddy, wheat, sugarcane, mustard and banana. The climate in Sant Kabir Nagar is mild and generally warm and temperate. When compared with winter, the summers have much more rainfall. The average temperature is 25.0 °C. The rainfall here is around 1,132 mm.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to the Census of 2011, the district has a population of 1,706,706 people of which 865,195 are males and 841,511 are females. 120,054 persons, resided in urban areas and 1,586,652 in rural areas. Out of the total population, 65 per cent population is associated with agriculture and agriculture-related sectors. The main spoken languages are Bhojpuri, Hindi and Urdu. The district is divided into three tehsils - Khalilabad, Mehdawal and Dhanghata, 9 Blocks and includes 1,727 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Sant Kabir Nagar has a Net sown area of 69.9 ('000) hectares and an Area sown more than once 78.1 ('000) hectares. Further details on the land-utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	174.81
Cultivable area	121.2
Forest area	4.36
Land under non-agricultural use	28.05
Permanent pastures	0.137
Cultivable wasteland	2.62
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	5.062
Barren and uncultivable land	1.906
Current fallow	8.24
Other fallow	3.121

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Sant Kabir Nagar can be reached by road from many major cities of India. Gorakhpur to Sikri Ganj via Haisar to Sant Kabir Nagar is an important connectivity. NH 28 Lucknow, Ayodhya, Santakbirnagar is an important highway in the district.</p>	<p>The district has three railway stations Khalilabad, Maghar and Chureb. It can be reached from many major cities of India by rail. The nearest container depot (railway rake) facility is available at Chauri-Chaura railway station and Sardar Nagar railway station located in Gorakhpur.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD at Kanpur Nagar and River port is at Varanasi.</p>	<p>The nearest airport Gorakhpur Airport (Mahayogi Gorakhnath Airport) is 45 km from the district. The nearest international airport to the district is Kushinagar International Airport which is 100 km from the district.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Plant Quarantine Station

The nearest plant quarantine station is in Sonauli Maharajganj, Barhni Siddharthnagar and Varanasi.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The district does not has residue testing labs testing labs. However Pesticide residue testing facilities may avail from the nearest Varanasi in which facility is being created by the FSDA deptt. of UP with the assistance of Mandi Parishad.



Processing Units)

District has Rice Mill, Flour Mill and spice processing Units.



Startup working in agriculture export/processing

Under the skill development scheme in the district, self-help groups are working as a startup.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Export Oriented Pack House

The nearest pack house is Lucknow. Construction of packhouse is in process in the Varanasi district.



Cargo Center for Perishable Products

The nearest cargo centre is Varanasi and Lucknow.



Cold storage facilities

Cold storage facility is available in the district. There are two cold storages with a stored capacity of 11059.22 MT.



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

The nearest available is in Basti and Gorakhpur railway station. The facility of container depot/rake/warehouse is available at Chauri-Chaura railway station and Sardar Nagar railway station.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

One Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is situated at Bagahi, Sant Kabir Nagar which is located 35 km away from the district headquarter. The organization is leading in the field of agriculture and is working in the district. Agriculture-related training to the farmers and FPOs of the district is given by Krishi Vigyan Kendra such as crops, seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers and farmers and FPOs are empowered by organizing programs related to equipment and techniques.



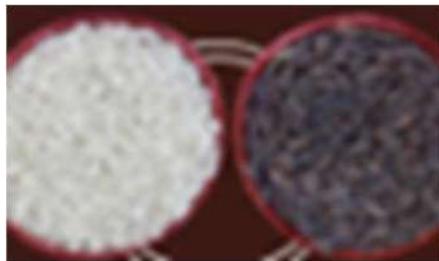
Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, about 13 FPO/FPCs are operating in the district engaged in the production of commodities such as rice, wheat, dairy, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Kalanamak rice, banana and fresh vegetables are important from the point of view of exports.



Kalanamak rice has got Geographical Indications (GI) tag which enhances its export potential.



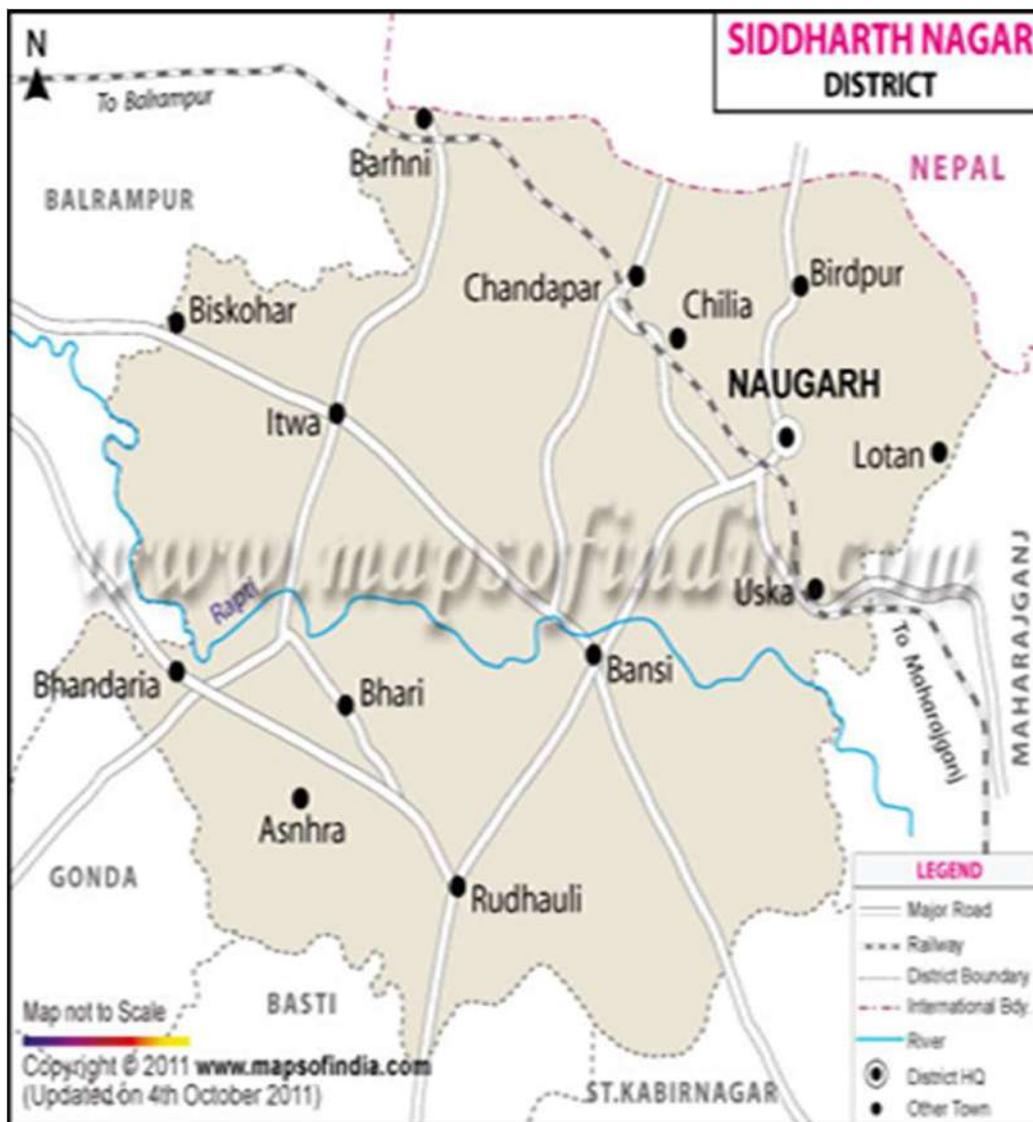
Other exportable products are banana, bitter gourd, gourd, green chilli, tomato, cauliflower, okra, cabbage, etc.



Sant Kabir Nagar has been identified as the cluster for Kalanamak rice in UP AEP, 2019.

3. Siddharth Nagar

Siddharth Nagar is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh state in Northern India. Naugarh town is the district headquarters. Siddhartha Nagar district is a part of the Basti division. The district borders Nepal's district Kapilvastu on the north and Rupandehi on the northeast it is surrounded by other districts of Uttar Pradesh: Maharajganj on the east, Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar on the south, and Balrampur on the west. The climate in Siddharth Nagar is classified as warm and temperate. The average annual temperature is 25.3 °C. The annual rainfall is 1161 mm.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

In 2011, Siddharth Nagar had population of 2,559,297 of which male and female were 1,295,095 and 1,264,202 respectively. Out of the total population, 65 per cent population is associated with agriculture and agriculture-related sectors. The district has a population density of 884 inhabitants per sq km. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 25.4%. Siddharth Nagar has a sex ratio of 976 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 59.2%. The main spoken languages are Bhojpuri, Hindi and Urdu. Siddharth Nagar has five tehsils namely Naugarh (Sadar Tehsil), Shohratgarh, Bansi, Itwa and Domariyaganj, 14 Blocks and includes 2,545 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Siddhartha Nagar has a gross cropped area of around 206.768 ('000) hectares. The cropping intensity of the district is 172.41%. Further details on the land-utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	298.293
Cultivable area	206.768
Forest area	4.093
Land under non-agricultural use	-
Permanent pastures	-
Cultivable wasteland	-
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.916
Barren and uncultivable land	3.657
Current fallow	-
Other fallow	-

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Siddharthanagar can be reached through direct roadways and railways. The district headquarters Naugarh can be reached in 4 hours 30 minutes via road from Uttar Pradesh state capital Lucknow. The distance from the capital Lucknow to Siddharthnagar is about 300 km.</p>	<p>The major railway stations of the district are Barhni, Shohratgarh, and Naugarh which are connected to major stations of the country like Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Delhi and Mumbai. The facility of container depot (railway rake) is available at the railway station and Chauri-Chaura railway station and Sardar Nagar railway station located in Gorakhpur.</p>
PORT	AIPIRT
<p>Nearest ICD is at Kanpur Nagar and River Port is at Varanasi.</p>	<p>The nearest airport Gorakhpur Airport (Mahayogi Gorakhnath Airport) is 90 km from the district. The nearest international airport to the district is Kushinagar International Airport which is 160 km from the district.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Plant Quarantine Station

The nearest plant quarantine station is in Sonauli Maharajganj, Barhni Siddharthnagar and Varanasi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest NABL lab is being establish at Varanasi



Processing Unit

District has Rice Mill, Flour Mill and spice processing Units.



Export oriented pack house

The nearest pack house is Lucknow. Construction of packhouse is in process in the Varanasi district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cargo Center

The nearest cargo centre is Varanasi and Lucknow.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouse

The nearest available is in Basti and Gorakhpur railway station. The facility of container depot/rake/warehouse is available at Chauri-Chaura railway station and Sardar Nagar railway station.



Other Agriculture Institutions

One Krishi Vigyan Kendra is situated at Sonha, Sant Kabirnagar which is located 65 km away from the district headquarters.



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, about 15 active FPCs are operating in the district engaged in the production of commodities such as rice, wheat, dairy etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Paddy, Kalanamak rice, amla and fresh vegetables are important from the point of view of exports.



Kalanamak rice has got Geographical Indications (GI) tag which enhances its export potential is also selected in the district under the ODOP scheme.



Other exportable products are banana, bitter gourd, gourd, green chilli, tomato, cauliflower, okra, cabbage, etc.



Sidharth Nagar has been identified as the cluster for Kalanamak rice in UP AEP, 2019.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - BASTI DIVISION

Leveraging the government policies to increase export of Kalanamak rice and promote the registered user under GI registry.

Developing export-based supply chain, enabling infrastructure and providing the required logistic support in the division.

Developing synergy government institutions and other stakeholders.

Facilitating the marketing of key products, with priority over establishing coordination between FPOs, buyer-seller and exporters in the division.

Promotion of Research and Development in agriculture and support to agri entrepreneurs in the division.

Promote exportable fruit production in division by leverage the facility available with Indo-Israel Center of excellence for fruits.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - BASTI DIVISION

- Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar and Siddharth Nagar have been identified as the districts for the Kalanamak rice cluster under UP AEP, 2019 and Sidharth Nagar is also identified as the ODOP district for Kalanamak rice. The policies outlined under UP AEP, 2019 and ODOP can be leveraged to promote the export of the commodity with priority over expansion of the supply chain infrastructure and private sector engagement. The GI tag granted to Kalanamak rice provides a universally recognised brand of uniqueness and quality to the product thereby boosting its export potential to the international markets. The division should undertake steps to leverage the GI tag value of the commodity to promote its production and marketing.
- The presence of a strong infrastructure in the division is a vital component of a strong value chain of key agricultural products in the districts. This includes pre-harvest and post-harvest handling facilities, storage and distribution, processing facilities, world-class exit point infrastructure at roads, and facilitating rapid trade. Mega food parks, state-of-the-art testing laboratories and integrated cold chains should be set up in the division to increase its agricultural exports. Given the perishable nature and stringent export standards for most food products, efficient and time-sensitive handling of agricultural commodities is of utmost importance. Collection centers should be set up in the districts with facilities for sorting, grading and pre-cooling to make the produce in the division more exportable.
- Agricultural exports are determined by supply-side factors, food security, infrastructure constraints and several regulations working across various government institutions and stakeholders. Strategic and operational synergy of government institutions including Department of Agriculture, Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Agricultural Foreign Trade UP, regional KVKs and other stakeholders should be enhanced for increasing productivity and quality of products.
- The division should take steps to establish institutional mechanisms for effective participation and engagement of small and medium farmers as a group enterprise within a cluster of villages for key products in the division like Kalanamak rice, amla, banana and other F&Vs . This will help in realizing the real benefits and empowerment of the farming community to double their income through the entire value chain. Additionally, buyer-seller events must be planned between FPOs/Producers and buyers/exporters. The meetings may be spread across the production process- sowing, mid-way, harvesting- and should guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - BASTI DIVISION

- Private industry-led agricultural research and development should be promoted in the division to increase the agri R&D space and further boost agricultural exports. Additionally, agri-start-up fund should be created to support entrepreneurs to start new ventures in the export of agricultural products during the initial period of their establishment.
- To exploit the facility of the Center of Excellence for fruits in the division, it is desirable that the Cluster Facilitation Cell promote exportable fruit production in the division.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Basti	Basti	Amla, Fresh Vegetables, Kalanamak Rice
	Sant Kabir Nagar	Banana, Kalanamak Rice, Fresh Vegetables
	Siddharth Nagar	Banana, Kalanamak Rice, Fresh Vegetables

CHITRAKOOT DHAM DIVISION

(CHITRAKOOT, HAMIRPUR, MAHOBA &
BANDA)



Chitrakoot Dham Division



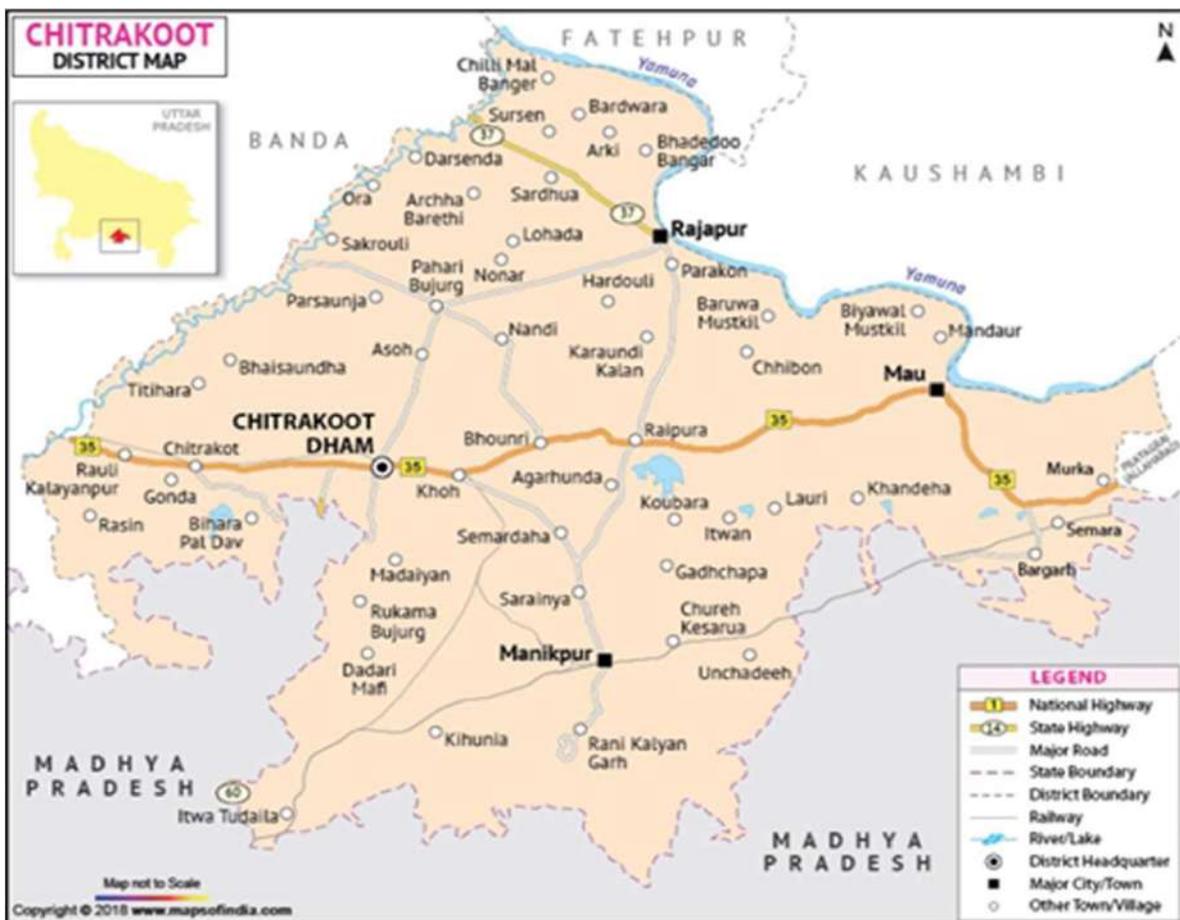
It is southern region of Uttar Pradesh. It consists of four districts namely- Chitrakoot, Banda, Hamirpur, and Mahoba.

Chitrakoot Dham division is one of the most backward areas of the country, which consist of natural raw material like *moram*, ballast, granite etc. Three major rivers of this divisions are Ken, Betwa and Yamuna.

Chitrakoot means the 'Hill of many wonders'. Chitrakoot falls in the northern Vindhya range of mountains spread over the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh was created on 4 September 1998. Chitrakoot Parvat Mala includes Kamad Giri, Hanuman Dhara, Janki Kund, Lakshman pahari, and Devangana famous Religious mountains. Lord Rama spent a major part of his exile here. According to the epic Ramayana, Chitrakoot is the place where Bharat, brother of Lord Rama came to visit him and asked him to return to Ayodhya and rule the kingdom. It is believed that the supreme Gods of Hinduism, (Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva) took incarnations here. The place is dotted with many temples and several religious sites. At Chitrakoot, everything relates to Lord Rama. One can also explore the amalgamation of culture and history on this land. Chitrakoot is a spiritual retreat, thronged almost throughout the year by travellers, who have a penchant for the unknown and unexplored. Chitrakoot is a perfect blend of divinity, serenity, and natural beauty.

1. CHITRAKOOT

Chitrakoot is one of the districts of Bundelkhand region and Chitrakoot town is the district headquarters. Chitrakoot falls in the northern Vindhya range of mountains spread over the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The district occupies an area of 3,216 km². Chitrakoot is complete hilly and undulating land area. It is cut off by many rivers and rivulets. Chitrakoot lies amidst lush green hills of Vindhya range. The large forest cover is largely of tropical dry mixed deciduous type. Chitrakoot is a beautifully ornamented by beautiful hills, perennial streams, historic caves and different types of flora and fauna. Climate of Chitrakoot can largely be classified as extreme cool in winter and hot in summer. The maximum temperature reaches as high as 47 °C and minimum is 8 to 10°C. Chitrakoot is a backward area, receiving funds from the government. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. Being a holy place, it is visited by a number of pilgrims every year and hence tourism industry also employs a large sector of people.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Chitrakoot district has a population of 991,657 as per 2011 Census. The district has a population density of 315 inhabitants per square kilometre (820/sq miles). The district is divided into 4 tehsils, 5 Blocks and includes 653 villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Chitrakoot has net sown area of 174.5 ('000) hectares. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	338.9
Cultivable area	174.59
Forest area	59.7
Land under non-agricultural use	29.3
Permanent pastures	0.05
Cultivable wasteland	-
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	26.3
Barren and uncultivable land	-
Current fallow	13.54
Other fallow	5.2

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>District Chitrakoot is connected with one state Highway and one National Highway NH-35 (Jhansi- Mirzapur)</p>	<p>Chitrakoot has a Small Railway Junction named Chitrakoot Dham .</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest Inland Container Depot (ICD) is in Kanpur, which is 195 km from Chitrakoot.</p>	<p>Bamrauli airport at Pryagraj is the nearest airport, which is 106 km away from Chitrakoot..The nearest international airport is Khajuraho Airport in Madhya Pradesh which is at a distance of 167 km and another one is in state capital Lucknow at distance of 228 km.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

Nearest PQSs are situated in state capital Lucknow.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in the Kanpur district. Kanpur hosts an Pesticide testing facility named Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratory (RPTL), Kanpur.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

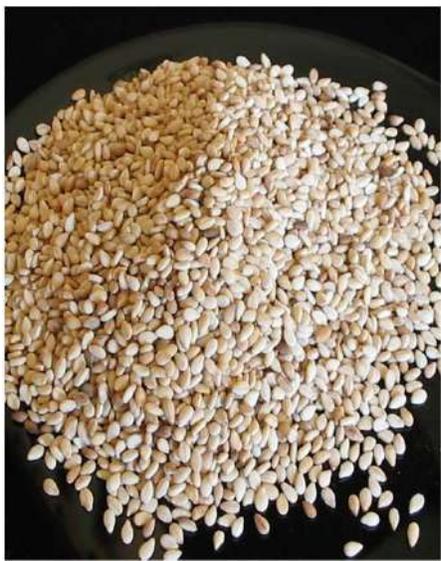
There is Krishi Vigyan Kendra Ganiva (KVK) in district Chitrakoot. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc. There is one Agriculture University in nearby district Banda.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 17 active Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), Paddy, wheat and other horticulture commodities etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



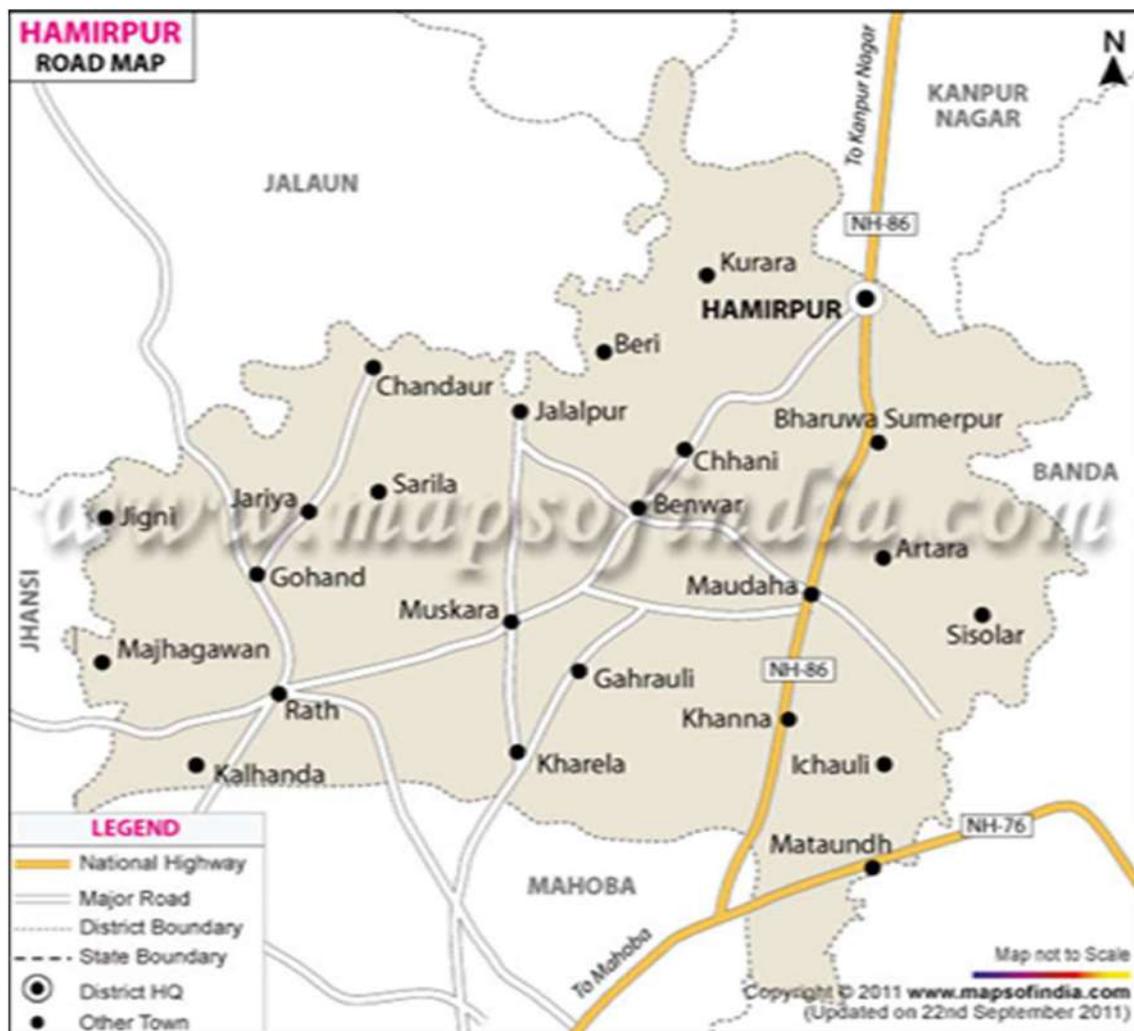
Chitrakoot lies on the plateau of central India, an area dominated by rocky relief and minerals underneath the soil. Rainfed cultivation practices are followed by most farmers. Undulated lands of Chitrakoot are best for the cultivation of pulses and oil seeds like Sesame. Sesame has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises Program.



FPOs/FPCs and farmers are also engaged in large scale production of fresh vegetables.

2. HAMIRPUR

Hamirpur district lies between latitude 25.7913°N and longitude 80.0088°E. Hamirpur is bounded by districts Jalaun (Orai), Kanpur and Fatehpur in north, Banda in east, Mahoba in south and districts of Jhansi and Jalaun on the West. Hamirpur district is located in an area of 4,121.9 sq km. In the south numerous out crops of gneiss rocks, tending to cluster into low ranges surrounded by uneven broken tracts and covered for the most part with stunted jungle are succeeded by a more level tract in which the hills grow sparser. The unique 'Kalp-vriksh' erecting on the bank of Yamuna is the source of inspiration for people of the district Hamirpur. By tradition, town Hamirpur is said to be 'Pravesh Dwar' of Bundelkhand. The temperature of the district is 28°C to 45°C in summer and up to 20°C to 30°C during cold.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census of 2011, Hamirpur district has a population of 1,104,285. Out of which male and female population is 593537 and 510748 respectively with 275 person per sq. km. It consists of four tehsil and seven blocks and includes 617 villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Hamirpur has a gross cropped area of around 345.1 ('000) hectares including Net sown area 294.2 ('000) hectares. The cropping intensity of the district is 117.33%. Further details on the land-utilization pattern is presented below-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	390.9
Cultivable area	325.8
Forest area	24.5
Land under non-agricultural use	32.9
Permanent pastures	0.5
Cultivable wasteland	8.6
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.7
Barren and uncultivable land	7.1
Current fallow	16.9
Other fallow	5.3

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Hamirpur is situated on the national Highway 86 (NH 86) which is also called the Kanpur-Hamirpur-Sagar road. National Highway 76 (NH 76) which is also called the Jhansi Mirzapur Road. Kanpur is 67 km, Orai is 85 km, Banda 95, Mahoba 85 km. NH 86 Kanpur-Hamirpur Road and Hamirpur-Orai Link road both are in good condition. Newly constructed two lane road reduced travel time.</p>	<p>The nearest railway station is at Hamirpur road which is around 10-12 km. from the Hamirpur city and other nearer railway station is Bharuwa Sumerpur which is 15 km from Hamirpur town. The Hamirpur district lies between Kanpur and Banda rail route</p>
PORT	AIPIRT
<p>Nearest Inland Container Depot (ICD) is in Kanpur, which is 60 km from Hamirpur.</p>	<p>Hamirpur does not have an airport. The nearest airport is Chakeri Airport, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, which is at a distance of 68 km from Hamirpur. The nearest international airport is in state capital Lucknow at a distance of 136 Km.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

There is no such facility available in district. However, The nearest PQSs are situated in state capital Lucknow.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in the Kanpur district. Kanpur hosts an Pesticide testing facility named Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratory (RPTL), Kanpur.



Area certified for organic production

The certified area and coverage under NPOP & UPSOCA in the district is 2.00 ha.



Processing Unit

There is a private owned processing unit for Basil (Tulsi) at Rath, Hamirpur.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

There is Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Kurara, in district under the administrative control of Banda University of Agriculture and Technology, Banda and also there is Brihmanand Degree College, Rath, Hamirpur for agriculture courses.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 26 active Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), Paddy, wheat, other horticulture commodities etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



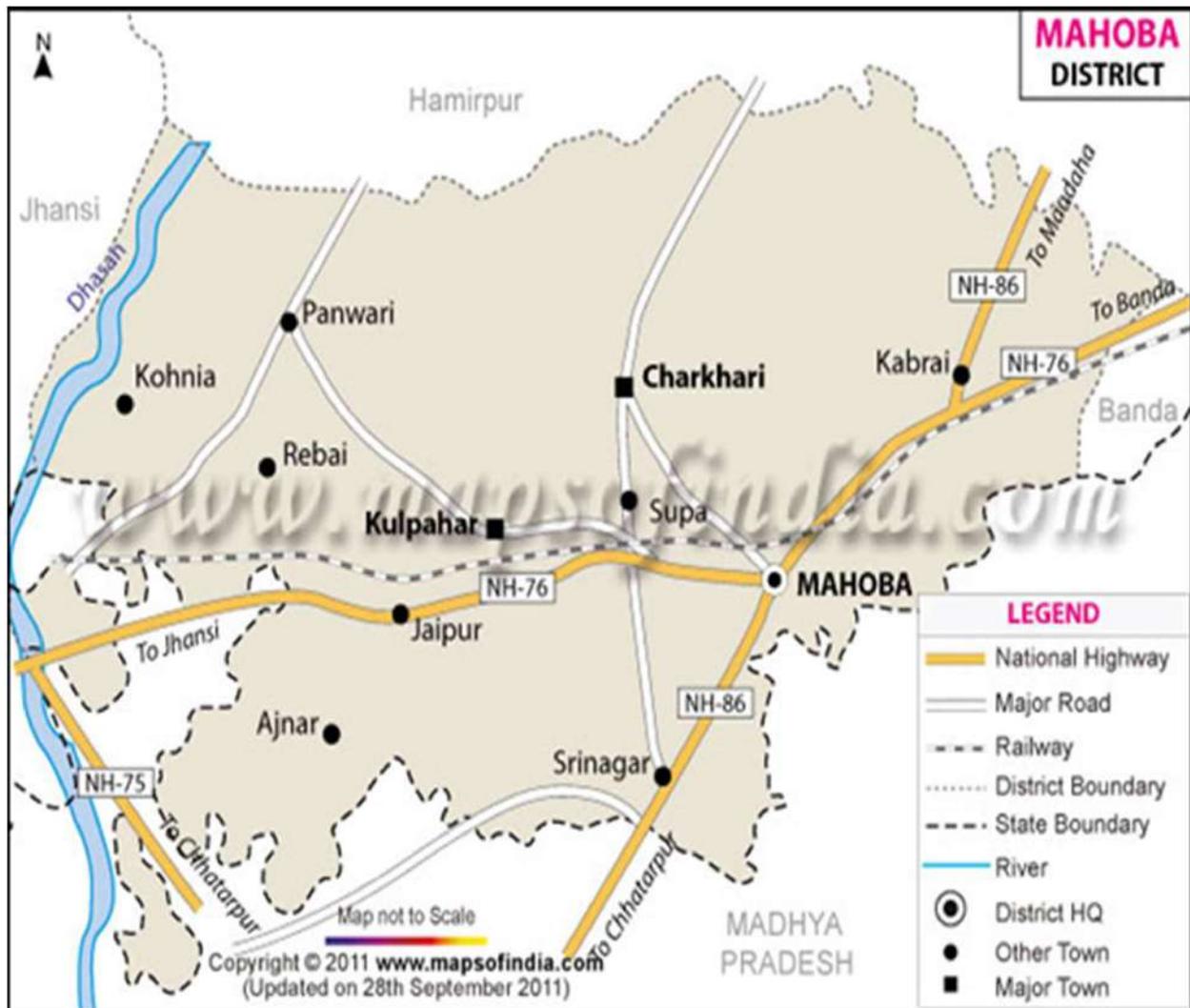
Fisheries included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises Program.



FPOs/FPCs and farmers are also engaged in large scale production of Fresh Vegetable and Sesame.

3. Mahoba

Mahoba is a city is located at 25.28°N 79.87°E. The district is sharing border with Chhatarpur District (MP) to the South, Hamirpur District to the North, and Jhansi District to the west. It is sharing Border with Madhya Pradesh State to the west. It has an average elevation of 214 metres (702 feet). The climate of the district is semi-arid and the soils of the Central Plateau are coarse loamy, sandy, red (Raker and Parwa) and black (Kaber and Mar). Groundnut, Urd, Moong, Pigeon pea, Sesame, Lentil are grown in kharif season and Gram, Field Pea, Wheat, Barley, Mustard are grown in rabi season. Guava, Lime, Tomato and Brinjal are the main horticultural crops of the district.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Mahoba had population of 875,958 as per census 2011. Out of which male and female population is 593537 and 409600 respectively with 279 person per sq. km. The main spoken languages are Hindi and Urdu. The district is divided into three tehsils, four Blocks and includes 521 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Mahoba district has a gross cropped area of around 319.7 ('000) hectares including Net sown area 235.7('000) hectares. The cropping intensity of the district is 121 %. Further details on the land-utilization pattern is presented below-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	327.4
Cultivable area	364.1
Forest area	16.2
Land under non-agricultural use	38.8
Permanent pastures	0.5
Cultivable wasteland	10.3
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.7
Barren and uncultivable land	7.8
Current fallow	11.6
Other fallow	6.0

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Mahoba is connected with various major roads including two National Highways NH86 (Kanpur Saagar Road) and NH76 (Jhansi Mirzapur Road).</p>	<p>Mahoba Junction railway station is a major railway station of Bundelkhand region. It serves Mahoba city. The station is a category A station of Jhansi railway division of the North Central Railway zone. It lies on the main Jhansi-Delhi –Mumbai line .</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>The nearest Inland Container Depot (ICD) facility is available in Kanpur district at a distance of 165 km from Mahoba.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport to the district is Khajuraho International airport at a distance of 56 km and another one is in state capital Lucknow which is at a distance of 255 km.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

Nearest PQSs are situated in state capital, Lucknow.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in the Kanpur district. Kanpur hosts an Pesticide testing facility named Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratory (RPTL), Kanpur.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

There is Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Belatal, in district under the administrative control of Banda University of Agriculture and Technology, Banda.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about eight Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), Paddy, wheat, other horticulture commodities etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Mahoba lies on the plateau of central India, an area dominated by rocky relief and minerals underneath the soil. Rain fed Cultivation practices are followed by mostly farmers. Undulated lands of Chitrakoot are best for the cultivation of pulses and oil seeds like sesame. Sesame has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises Program.



FPOs/FPCs and farmers are also engaged in large scale production of green pea and fresh Vegetable.

4. Banda

Banda district lies between latitude. $24^{\circ} 53'$ and $25^{\circ} 55'$ N and longitude. $80^{\circ}07'$ and $81^{\circ}34'$ E. It is bounded in the north by Fatehpur in the east by Chitrakoot in the west by Hamirpur and Mahoba districts of UP and in the south by Satna, Panna, and Chhatarpur districts of adjoining Madhya Pradesh. The district largely consists of irregular uplands with outcrops of rocks intermingling with lowlands, which are frequently under water during the rainy season. The Baghein River traverses the district from south-west to north-east. Other important rivers are the Ken River in the east and the Yamuna to the north. The climate of the district is characterized by a hot summer and a pleasant winter.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per 2011 Indian Census, Banda has a population of 1,799,410 out of which males are 965,876 and females are 833,534 with population density of 408 people per sq km. There are five tehsils, eight blocks and 761 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Banda district has a gross cropped area of around 428.5 ('000) hectares including Net sown area 343.5 ('000) hectares. The cropping intensity of the district is 124.7%. Further details on the land-utilization pattern is presented below-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	438.9
Cultivable area	389.9
Forest area	5.4
Land under non-agricultural use	31.9
Permanent pastures	0.4
Cultivable wasteland	12.6
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.5
Barren and uncultivable land	11.3
Current fallow	19.4
Other fallow	12.9

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Banda is connected with various major roads including two National Highway NH76 (Banda-Prayagraj-Jhansi) and NH232 (Lalganj Fatehpur Banda Road).</p>	<p>Banda is the station of Jhansi division of North Central Railway Zone. It is well connected with all major cities like Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Lucknow, Bhopal, Prayagraj, Varanasi etc.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD is at Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>Nearest Domestic Airport is located in Kanpur at a distance of 126 km and nearest International Airport is located in Lucknow at a distance of 200 Km from Banda.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

There is no such facility available in district. However, The nearest PQSs are situated in state capital Lucknow.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in the Kanpur district. Kanpur hosts an Pesticide testing facility named Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratory (RPTL), Kanpur.



Area certified for organic production

District Banda has 3.732 hectares of area certified as organic by Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

There is Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in Banda established by ICAR.



Cold storage facilities

There is one cold storage unit available in district with a total capacity of 650.37 (MT).



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 21 active Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), Paddy, wheat, other horticulture commodities etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Oil seeds included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises Program.



FPOs/FPCs and farmers are also engaged in large scale production of fresh vegetable and sesame.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - CHITRAKOOT DHAM DIVISION

Chitrakoot Dham division, comprising of Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, and Mahoba districts, have abundant supply of fresh vegetables, green pea, sesame, groundnut and oilseed commodities. All these commodities hold good importance from export perspective and demands specific export interventions to promote international trade. Following are some of priority intervention areas identified for Chitrakoot division which require focus to build its export performance in identified potential products:

Establishing dedicated divisional NABL & APEDA approved labs for exportable products from the division especially for groundnut, its oils, and processed products. This is to ensure compliance with maximum levels of aflatoxins, quarantine concerns and quality parameters of import destinations pertaining to groundnut and groundnut products.

Establishing product traceability cum tracking mechanism for groundnut & other commodities moving out of the region for exit ports to track the product origin, so as to promote & capture the actual export quantity from the region.

Leveraging the government policies and enhancing cooperation across the value chain to increase export of fresh vegetables and sesame.

Streamlining current export processes to develop efficiencies across the fruits & perishable export supply chain in the region.

Improving utilization of existing infrastructure & resources meant for export.

Increasing trained and skilled manpower in the division.

The division should promote good agriculture practices with coordination and collaboration among FPOs, cluster facilitation cell, department of agriculture and other agriculture institutions.

Market promotion for identified export potential products through regular buyer seller meets in the districts falling under Chitrakoot division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - CHITRAKOOT DHAM DIVISION

- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division
- Conducting regular buyer seller meets at the divisional/district level & preparing a schedule of such events for the calendar year as per the crop seasonality and market developments based on the market & seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller Meets (BSM) and such promotional events can be planned between progressive farmer groups/PGs/FPCs and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be spread across the production cycle & calendar year (for agricultural crops - sowing, mid-season, after harvesting) to better guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices, supply & demand assessment etc. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence. A proposed schedule is presented below for agricultural crops:

Before Sowing (Virtual Mode of meeting)	Mid-way (Virtual Mode of meeting)	After harvesting (Physical Mode of meeting)
To assess, discuss & let producers aware of peculiar demand specifications for agri export commodities i.e., quality, variety, sanitation standards, parameters. etc	To discuss the status of quality compliances and further precautions/ way forward.	To assess/estimate the final demand, supply and quality along with price discovery and delivery schedule.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - CHITRAKOOT DHAM DIVISION

- There is need to support farmers/FPOs/exporters engaged in groundnut production & export, with suitable infrastructure from production to processing. This includes giving appropriate credit facilities for establishing Integrated Peanut Processing Units, Peanut Shelling cum Grading Units, Peanut Warehouses. It is also needed to ease out the process of certifications cum registration of these units from APEDA.
- Training programs to focus on multiple domains which will mainly include vegetable supply chain management, food processing, organic farming, horticulture, packaging, distribution etc. MOU's can be signed with various government institutes and universities in the region.
- Creation of pack house and irradiation centers for fruits & vegetable produce as per the specifications and standards set by the importing nations.
- For efficient cold chain of vegetables in the region, an integrated Cold Chain Infrastructure to be planned and established in the division, preferably in the Varanasi district which will be catering supply from other two districts of the division. The UP AEP- 2019 allows for private sector intervention for this purpose. The Cluster Facilitation Cell should recommend appropriate interventions to create such facilities in public, private and public-private-partnership (PPP) mode.
- For transport facilities such as reefer vans/ trucks are to be promoted and the incentive given under the Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy 2018 and The Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy 2017 would also be leveraged.
- Development of product specific manuals containing production guidelines, info of international market destinations and details on their product quality standards.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - CHITRAKOOT DHAM DIVISION

- Development of modern aggregation & collection points under PPP all the divisional districts for fruits & fresh vegetables: With an aim to reduce post-harvest losses to optimize the export quantity and to ensure the quality of perishable produce for export, it is required to build & create multiple modern aggregation & collection points adjacent or near to production clusters in the identified districts under public private partnership mode. Aggregation of similar products to a location central to the processing areas is required. Such a centralized location to be well connected and have storage infrastructure in place. This helps in pooling a sizeable volume for marketing and enhancing the scale of operations. Such pooling warehouses can be installed in the region after the feasibility assessment. A detailed study for identifying the need & gap areas in the region for development of these centers, is required to be carried out along with demarcating land & site locations. Suitable tenders to be published for inviting private parties to engage on either turnkey basis or under BOOT (build, own, operate, transfer) for these centers.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Chitrakoot Dham	Banda	Sesame, Fresh Vegetables, Oilseed Based Products
	Chitrakoot	Fresh Vegetables, Oilseeds Based Products
	Hamirpur	Fresh Vegetables, Sesame, Fisheries
	Mahoba	Fresh Vegetables, Sesame, Green Peas, Oilseed Based Products



DEVIPATAN DIVISION

(GONDA, BAHRAICH, BALRAMPUR & SHRAVASTI)

Devipatan Division

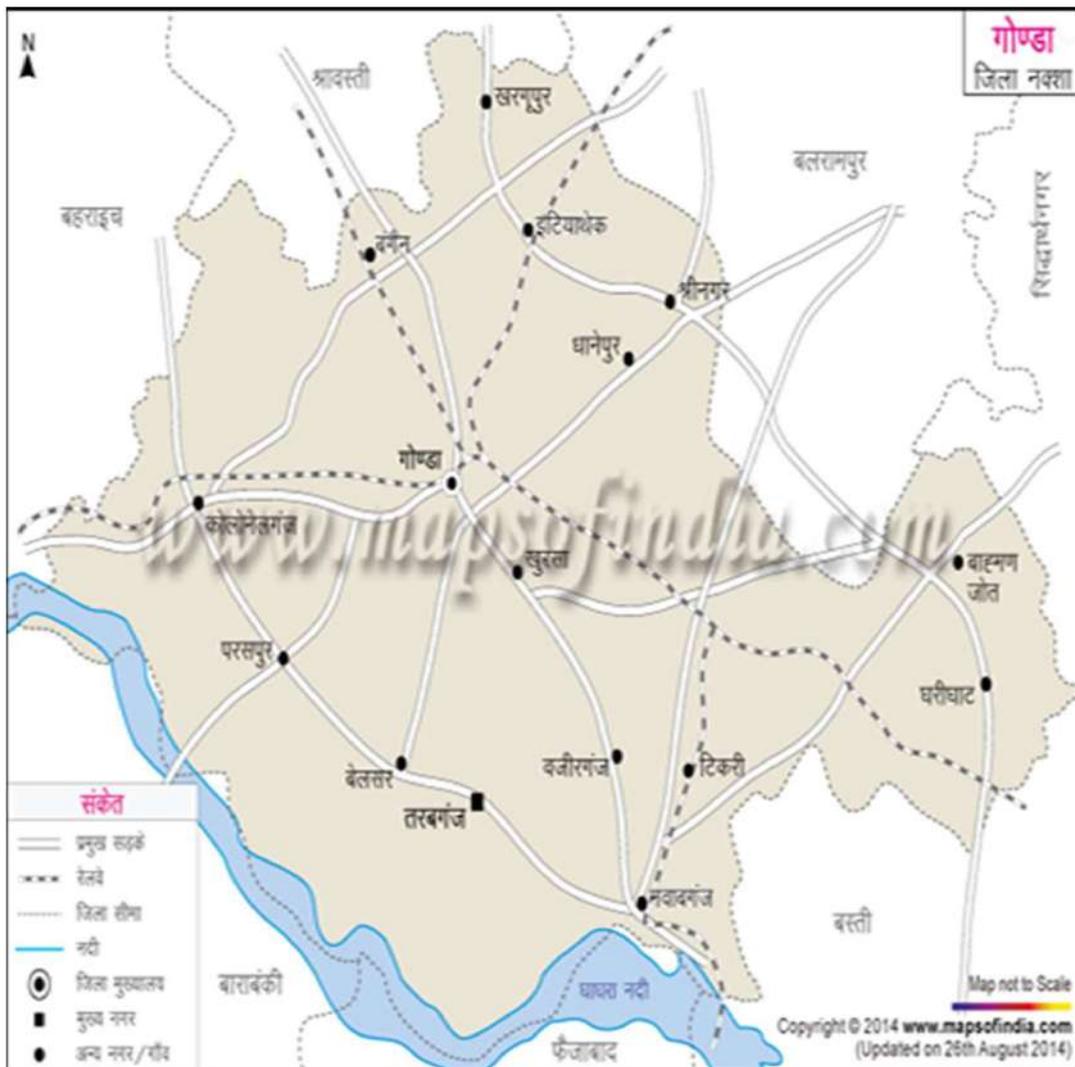


Devipatan Division is located in the eastern part of the Uttar Pradesh this division is made up of four districts which are as follows. Gonda, Bahraich, Balrampur and Shravasti. Devipatan Mandal is situated in the north direction in the Purvanchal of the state between 81.30 degree to 32.40 degree longitude and 26.48 degree north latitude. The northern boundary of the Mandal is with Nepal. In the west of the Mandal lies Lakhimpur and Sitapur, Ayodhya and Barabanki in the South and Basti and Siddharth Nagar districts in the East. The entire area of Devipatan Mandal is known as Terai region. The geographical area of the Mandal is 14230 sq. km. The northern part of the circle is covered with forests. Rapti, Budhi Rapti, Ghaghara, Saryu, Suan, Kuan and Bhakla are the main rivers of the division. Gonda is the headquarters of Devipatan division, which is connected to all the states of the country by rail.

The cropping intensity of the circle is 148.7%. Livestock is the main source of income in the rural families of the Mandal, the Mandal is full of all basic facilities, in which Road, Electricity, Medical, Education, Transport and Communication, Banking etc. are prominent.

1. Gonda

Gonda district is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh, India. The city of Gonda is the district headquarter, and also the administrative centre for the Devipatan division. With an area of 4,003 sq km, Gonda has borders with Shravasti district to the north, Balrampur and Siddharthnagar districts to the northeast, Basti district to the east, Ayodhya district to the south, Barabanki district to the southwest, and Bahraich district to the northwest. The district lies between 26° 47' and 27° 20' north latitude and 81° 30' and 82° 46' east longitude. Average rainfall of 1552 mm and temperature varies from 1.0°C-49°C. Crop intensity is 157% and 60% area comes under irrigation.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

The population of district Gonda is 3433919 Out of which male and female population is 1787146 and 1646773 respectively with 858 person per sq. km. and 72.5% of the population of Gonda district is engaged in agricultural activities.

LAND UTILISATION

Gonda has net sown area is 292.3 ('000) hectares. Further details the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	401.1
Cultivable area	292.3
Forest area	12.9
Land under non-agricultural use	52.5
Permanent pastures	1.2
Cultivable wasteland	7.9
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	8.06
Barren and uncultivable land	3.44
Current fallow	16
Other fallow	6.3

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>NH28 (Lucknow Mokama Road), SH30 Bahraich Ayodhya road.</p>	<p>Gonda Jn Railway station is in Gonda district making it an important railway station in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. As part of one of the busiest and populated Indian states, Uttar Pradesh, the Gonda Jn railway station is known amongst the top hundred train ticket booking and train traveling stations of the Indian Railway..</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port is located in the Kanpur Nagar ICD</p>	<p>Nearest airport 70 km Ayodhya airport and international airport Chaudhari charn singh (Lucknow) airport 145 km. nearest to district Gonda.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest station in Lucknow .



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest peasticide lab is in Lucknow.



Export oriented pack house

Nearest pack house in Lucknow.



Startup working in agriculture export/processing

Wheat processing plant by 01 FPOs in under process.



Area certified for organic production

Gonda has 4.80 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Cold storage facilities

One cold storage available in Gonda with capacity 6590.90MT.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

One railway siding (Malgodam) available.



Processing Units

Wheat flour mill -02, Rice mill -22, poultry feed mill -02 & wheat processing plant -01.



Perishable cargo center

Nearest station cargo center in Lucknow



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

KVK Gopalgram Gonda (Run by Deendayal research institute New Delhi), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University Ayodhya.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 17 active Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), paddy, wheat and maize other horticulture commodities, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



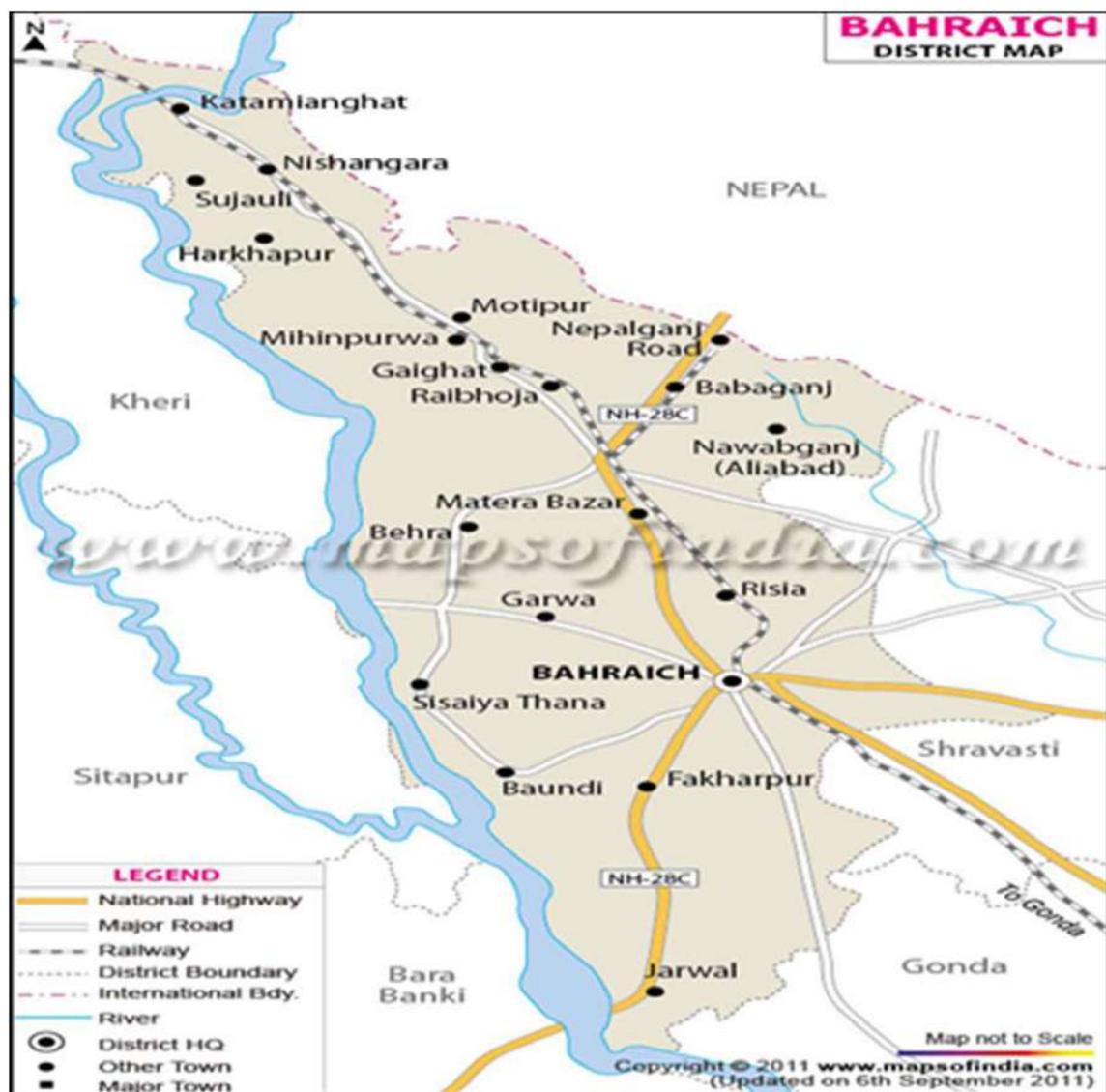
Banana has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Microenterprises program and Food Processing. Furthermore Gonda is an identified district under the clusters for fresh vegetable, maize, kala namak rice formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). The kala namak rice has its Geographical Indication tag, making it very lucrative for export.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables wheat and Paddy.

2. Bahraich

Bahraich is situated in North eastern part of Devipatan Division. It is situated between the 28.24 & 27.4 latitude & 81.65 to 81.3 eastern longitudes. According to census of 1991 the area of distt. Is 4696.8 sq km. which is 31.99% of the Devipatan Division District Bahraich has a international border with Nepal on the Northern part. Distt. Barabanki & Sitapur are in South, Khiri in West and Gonda & Shravasti are in eastern side of the district Bahraich. Northern part of the district is Tarai region which is covered by the dense natural forest. Chakia, Sujauli, Nishangara, Mihinpurwa, Bichia & Baghauri are the main forest areas of the district. Sarju & Ghaghra are the major rivers of the district.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per 2011 census of India, Bahraich District has a population of 3,487,731 in 2011 out of which 1,843,884 are male and 1,643,847 are female. Total 359,978 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming. In which 324,825 are men and 35,153 are women.

LAND UTILISATION

Bahraich has a gross cropped area of around 532.8 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Bahraich 326.1 ('000) hectares with 172.41 cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	486
Cultivable area	326.1
Forest area	67.9
Land under non-agricultural use	56.9
Permanent pastures	0.5
Cultivable wasteland	2.14
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	6.01
Barren and uncultivable land	3.6
Current fallow	17.1
Other fallow	5.8

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>District Bahraich connected with NH-730(Pilibhit on NH 74 Puranpur, Kutar, Gokarannath, Lakhimpur, Isanagar, Nanpara, (On NH 28c), Bahraich On NH 28C Balrampur Maharajganj Pandaruna on NH 28), NH-28C (Lucknow, Bahraich, Nanpara Rupaidiha Road)</p>	<p>Bahraich connected with railways and nearest railways godown is available in Gonda 62 K.M distance.</p>
PORT	INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port is located in the Kanpur Nagar ICD (inland container depot) in Panki Ganga Ganj.</p>	<p>Nearest International airport is available in Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Amausi, Lucknow with distance 150 KM.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

Nearest Phytosanitary station is available in Lucknow with distance 140 KM



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL labs is available in Lucknow with distance 140 KM.



Processing Unit

More than 20 rice mill, some flour and pulse mill working in district.



Export oriented pack house

Nearest pack house is available in Lucknow with distance 140 KM



Area certified for organic production

Bahraich has 0.939 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold storage facilities

six Cold storage available in the district with capacities 25464.19 MT..



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

Nearest Railway siding rack loading facility and railway siding available in Gonda district.



Perishable cargo center

Nearest Perishable cargo center is available in Lucknow with distance 140 KM



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

KVK Bahraich under NDUAT, Kumarganj Ayodhya Functioning in the District.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 28 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), paddy, wheat, other horticulture commodities, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



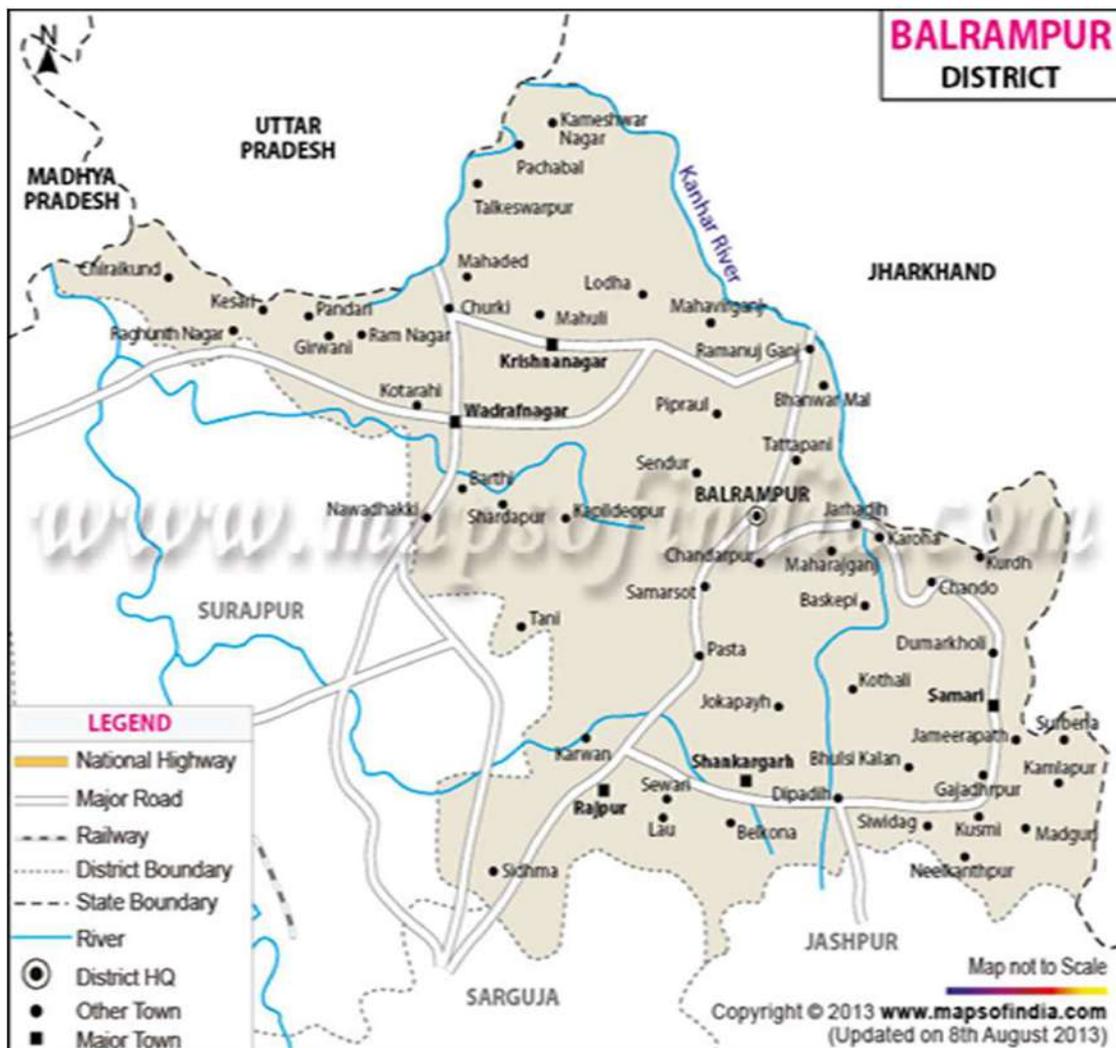
Banana has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Microenterprises program. Furthermore, Bahraich is an identified district under the clusters for Banana, fresh vegetable, kala namak rice formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). The kala namak rice has its Geographical Indication tag, making it very lucrative for export.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh Vegetables wheat, Paddy and Turmeric producing by some specific FPOs.

3. Balrampur

Balrampur is a city and a municipal board in Balrampur district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It is situated on the bank of river Rapti and is the district headquarters of Balrampur district. Siddharth Nagar, Shravasti, Gonda District, is situated in the east-west and south sides respectively and Nepal State are situated in its northern side. The area of the district is 336917 ha. In which the agriculture irrigated area is 221432 ha. In the north of the district is situated the Shivalik ranges of the Himalayas which is called Terai Region. Balrampur town is known for Balrampur Chini Mills, one of the largest sugar manufacturing industries in the country. In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Balrampur one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is one of the 115 districts all over India selected as aspirational district in Uttar Pradesh currently selected by Niti Ayog.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

In 2011, Balrampur had population of 2,148,665 of which male and female were 1,114,721 and 1,033,944 respectively. Out of total population, 92.26% of population lives in urban area and 7.74% lives in rural area.

LAND UTILISATION

Balrampur has a gross cropped area of around 364.2 ('000) hectares. The net sown area 212.6 ('000) hectares with 172.41 cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	324.69
Cultivable area	212.6
Forest area	58.9
Land under non-agricultural use	33.3
Permanent pastures	0.23
Cultivable wasteland	2.015
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	5.36
Barren and uncultivable land	3.51
Current fallow	5.96
Other fallow	2.7

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Balrampur connected to NH-730(Pilibhit on NH 74 Puranpur, Kutar, Gola Gokarannath, Lakhimpur, Isanagar, Nanpara, (On NH 28c), Bahraich On NH 28C Balrampur Maharajganj Pandaruna on NH 28).</p>	<p>: Balrampur railway station is situated in Balrampur district. It comes under North Eastern Railway which connects to major cities of India.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port is located in the Kanpur Nagar ICD</p>	<p>The nearest airport from Balrampur is Shravasti 15KM, Ayodhya airport 100 km., and Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Amausi, Lucknow away from 165 KM district Balrampur.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest station in Lucknow .



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest NABL Lab in Lucknow.



Processing Units

Wheat flour mill -03, Rice mill -10, Pulses mill-03, wheat processing plant -01 and Sugar mill-03.



Startup working in agriculture export/processing

Mango and Banana are recommended for the state level acceptance committee for inclusion in the Uttar Pradesh agriculture export policy 2019.



Area certified for organic production

Balrampur has 0.928 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Export oriented pack house:

Nearest pack house Lucknow.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

Nearest Railway siding rack loading facility and railway siding available in Gonda district.



Perishable cargo center

Nearest cargo center Lucknow.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

KVK Balrampur, Dr.Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University Ayodhya and Nearest Agriculture University Acharya Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 09 active Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), paddy, wheat, other horticulture commodities, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



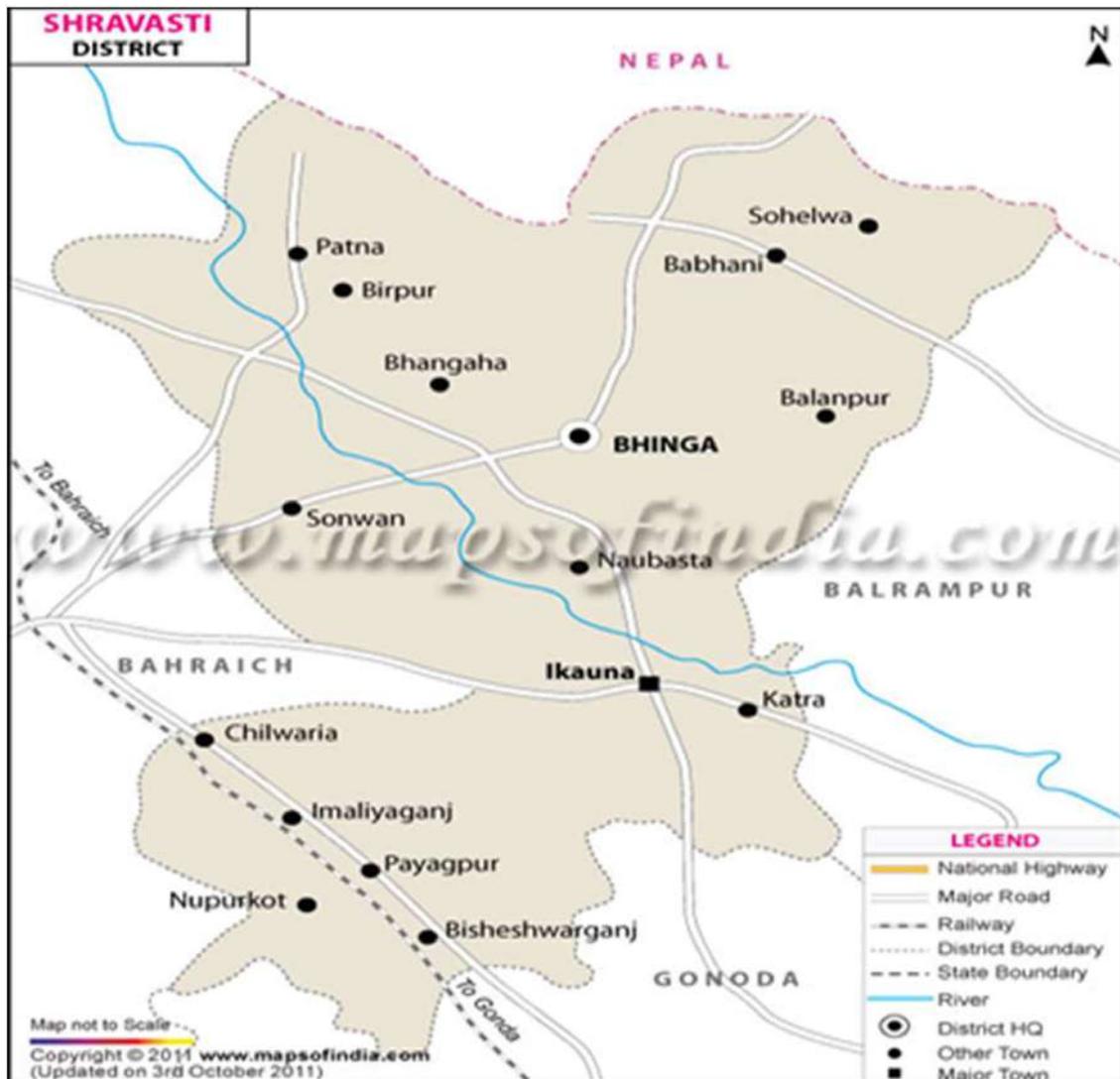
Maize product has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Microenterprises program and Food Processing (Pulses). Furthermore, Balrampur is an identified district under the clusters for Mango and kala namak rice formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). The kala namak rice has its Geographical Indication tag, making it very lucrative for export.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables, wheat, Paddy, Lentil, Pigeon pea.

4. Shravasti

Shravasti district is one of the districts of the Uttar Pradesh state of India and Bhinga town is district headquarter. Shravasti district is a part of Devipatan Division. Shravasti shares its border with district Balrampur, Gonda and Bahraich. Bhinga, the District Headquarter of Shravasti, is approximately 175 kilometers away from approximately the state capital, Lucknow. Shravasti, the northeastern district of Uttar Pradesh, is located near River Rapti.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per Census 2011 Shravasti had total population 1,117,361. Out of which 593,897 are males while 523,464 are females with 681 person per sq. km. Out of total population, 3.5% people lives in urban areas while 96.5% lives in the rural areas.

LAND UTILISATION

Shravasti has a gross cropped area of around 182.2 ('000) hectares and net sown area around 129.8 ('000) hectares with 133% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	192.9
Cultivable area	136.9
Forest area	34.4
Land under non-agricultural use	21.1
Permanent pastures	0.1
Cultivable wasteland	0.1
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.8
Barren and uncultivable land	0.5
Current fallow	3.3
Other fallow	1.3

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Shravasti connected with NH-730(Pilibhit on NH 74 Puranpur, Kutar, Golagokarnath, Lakhimpur, Isanagar, Nanpara, (On NH 28c), Bahraich On NH 28C Balrampur Maharajganj Padrauna on NH 28).</p>	<p>The nearest railway station to Shravasti is Balrampur Railway Station which is 17 km away. However, Gonda Railway station is also close to Shravasti which is 50 km from Shravasti.</p>
PORT	INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
<p>Nearest dry port is located in the Kanpur Nagar ICD in Panki.</p>	<p>The nearest airport to Shravasti is Chaudhary Charan Singh airport in Lucknow, which is 190 km away.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

Nearest Phytosanitary station is available in Lucknow.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Lab available in Lucknow with distance 175 KM.



Processing Unit

Two Rice mill working in district.



Export oriented pack house

Nearest pack house is available in Lucknow.



Perishable cargo center

Nearest Perishable cargo center is available in Lucknow.



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

Nearest Railway siding available in Gonda.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

KVK Shravasti under ANDUA&T, Kumarganj Ayodhya.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 12 active Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), paddy, wheat, other horticulture commodities, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Banana product has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Microenterprises program. Furthermore; Shravasti is an identified district under the clusters for Banana and kala namak rice formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). The kala namak rice has its Geographical Indication tag, making it very lucrative for export.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables, wheat, Paddy, Pigeon pea, Lentil etc.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - DEVIPATAN DIVISION

Mapping phytosanitary requirements, regulatory mechanism of major export markets as per the target products of the division.

Leveraging the government policies under Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy, 2019 (UP AEP) and Geographical Indications tag (GI) to increasing the production and export of Kalanamak rice.

Generating awareness among exporters/buyers/FPCs and farmers on the export potential of the commodities in the Devipatan division and benefits under UP AEP 2019.

Creating an export-based supply chain and developing the required logistic support and infrastructure in the division.

The division should promote good agriculture practices with coordination and collaboration among FPOs, cluster facilitation cell, department of agriculture and other agriculture institutions.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - DEVIPATAN DIVISION

- Major export markets countries have certain phytosanitary requirements and thus interventions are required to target them. Training to farmers and processors should be provided on labeling requirements, documentation etc. There is also need for creation of testing facilities and facilities for sanitation controls in integrated pack houses. Focus should also be on development of Quarantine Pest and Insect atlas specific to region and commodity and development of product specific manuals for marketing standards.
- Kalanamak rice, a Geographical Indications product, is a prominent cultivation in the division with Bahraich and Gonda as the identified districts for the Kalanamak rice cluster under UP AEP, 2019. The policies outlined under UP AEP, 2019 can be leveraged to promote the export of the commodity with priority over expansion of the supply chain infrastructure and private sector engagement. The GI tag granted to Kalanamak rice provides a universally recognised brand of uniqueness and quality to the product thereby boosting its export potential to the international markets. The division should undertake steps to leverage the GI tag value of the commodity to promote its production and marketing in engagement with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), International Rice Research Institute and the Department of Agriculture.
- To encourage markets from participating in the district, awareness has to be built among buyers/exporters on the logistical and production capabilities of the district. As per the seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller events can be planned between FPOs/Producers and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence. Furthermore, awareness on UP AEP 2019 can be built by mobilizing divisional/district level officials of the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Agricultural Foreign Trade UP and UP Mandi Board in making appropriate licenses and training available to the producers. Local Mandi Parishad officials can also help in connecting FPOs/FPCs/producers to buyers and exporters in the region
- Bahraich and Shravasti are the identified clusters for Banana under UP AEP, 2019. The division is also prominent for the production of mango and fresh vegetables. The division should set up an integrated cold chain infrastructure and establish collection centers with facility of sorting, grading and pre-cooling. So the primary processing of the produce will be done at these collection centers and the quality produce found worth for exports will only be transported through reefer vans to pack house.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - DEVIPATAN DIVISION

- The UP AEP 2019 focuses on promoting good agricultural practices (GAP) at global standards, developing disease and pest-free areas and long-distance sea protocol for the export of fresh fruits and vegetables. The Horticulture Department, the agriculture department, KVKs and relevant agriculture institutions in the division should be leveraged to promote GAP in production of fruits and vegetables and other key commodities of the division which may make them acceptable to global market standards. As the global markets are moving towards sustainable food production, the cluster facilitation cell should promote sustainable and organic farming clusters within the division. This would encourage other farmers to adopt such practices and will allow the division to expand export clusters.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Devipatan	Bahraich	Banana, Fresh Vegetables, kala namak Rice
	Balrampur	Mango, kala namak Rice, Fresh Vegetables, Pulses (Food Processing), Maize Products
	Gonda	Fresh Vegetables, Maize, kala namak Rice, Pulses (Food Processing), Banana
	Shravasti	Banana, kala namak Rice, Fresh Vegetable

GORAKHPUR DIVISION

(GORAKHPUR, DEORIA, KUSHINAGAR & MAHARAJGANJ)



Gorakhpur Division



Gorakhpur Division falls in the Purvanchal or the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. It consists of four districts namely- Gorakhpur, Deoria, Kushinagar and Maharajganj.

In eastern U.P, Gorakhpur is a place of cultural importance as the 'Cradle of Buddhism'. The district of Kushinagar itself is a site of cultural importance and relevance, where it is believed that Gautam Buddha attained "mahaparinirvana". Gorakhpur itself is home to many important places of cultural importance such as the Gita Press and many other important Buddhist sites. The 24th Tirthankara Lord Mahavir, founder of Jainism also has his roots associated with the Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur Division and its constituent district have become more accessible over the years and have seen increasing footfall due to two airports in the region- a domestic airport at Gorakhpur and an international airport at Kushinagar.

Gorakhpur also boasts of an impressive industrial profile, with more than 12,000 registered industrial units. For the complete and planned development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, the Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority was incorporated in Gorakhpur, by the Uttar Pradesh Government on 30th November 1989 under the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Development Act 1976. GIDA, under its development plan, has a total area of 13,135 Acres. The major exports of the region include Sugar, Textile, surgical products, Food, and Garments.

The climate of Gorakhpur is a moist sub-humid to dry sub-humid with quite high rainfall (~1,210 mm). 73% of the land area is cultivated and about half of the cultivated land is irrigated.

1. Gorakhpur

Gorakhpur is the administrative headquarters of the Gorakhpur division and Gorakhpur district, in the Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh. It is located 273 km north-east of the state capital Lucknow, on National Highway-28 between Lat-Long $26^{\circ} 45' 57.0384''\text{N}$ and $83^{\circ} 21' 53.7984''\text{E}$. The district is surrounded by Maharajganj in the north, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh and Mau in the south, Kushinagar and Deoria in the east and Sant Kabirnagar in the west. Gorakhpur is the headquarters of the district. The elevation of the city ranges from 72 meters in the south and southwest to 95 meters above sea level in the north

The annual average rainfall of the district is 1364.1 mm and received the highest rainfall among all districts in the state. The maximum temperature can soar up to 43.50°C in summer and plunge to a minimum of 6.10°C in winter. The soil profile of the district is largely dominated by sandy loam, clay loam and/or loamy soil. The major crops grown are Rice- Wheat which are grown in about 80% area. Other major crops of the district are paddy, wheat, sugarcane, mustard and banana.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census of 2011, Gorakhpur district has a population of 4,440,895. It is the tenth most populated district in the state. Out of the total population of the district about 65 per cent population is associated with agriculture and agriculture-related sectors. The district is divided into 7 tehsils - Sadar, Bangsaon, Campierganj, Chauri-Chaura, Khajni, Sahjanwa and Gola, 20 Blocks and includes 3448 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Gorakhpur has a gross cropped area of around 383.123 ('000) hectares and a net sown area of 248.723('000) hectares. The cropping intensity of the district is 154.40%. Further details on the land-utilization pattern is below:-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	335.317
Cultivable area	248.723
Forest area	6.031
Land under non-agricultural use	45.875
Permanent pastures	0.211
Cultivable wasteland	2.225
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.916
Barren and uncultivable land	4.037
Current fallow	18.702
Other fallow	6.567

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Gorakhpur district is well-connected through National Highways 29E Gorakhpur Farenda Nautanwa Sonauli, 29 Varanasi Ghazipur Gorakhpur Marg, 28 Lucknow Mokama Road and 730 Pilibhit on NH74 Puranpur Kutar Gola Gokarannath Lakhimpur Isanagar Nanpara (on NH28C) Bahraich on NH28C Balrampur Maharajganj Padrauna on NH 28.</p>	<p>Gorakhpur Junction railway station is located in Gorakhpur city and serves as the headquarter of the North Eastern Railway. It has the longest railway platform in the world. Gorakhpur Junction railway station is a major railway station in the state of Uttar Pradesh, especially in the Purvanchal region (Eastern Uttar Pradesh) and it connects eastern Uttar Pradesh and north India to Bihar and Nepal. A Container Depot Facility is available at Chauri-Chaura Railway Station and Sardar Nagar Railway Station located in Gorakhpur.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>Nearest ICD is at Mirzapur.</p>	<p>Gorakhpur Airport (Mahayogi Gorakhnath Airport) is located 8 kilometres from the city of Gorakhpur. The nearest international airport from the district is Kushinagar International Airport, which is located at a distance of 55 kilometres from the city of Gorakhpur in Kasaya, Kushinagar District.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

The district has one (1) integrated PPQS and Insect Management Centre in Khajni block. This station also serves the needs of surrounding districts in the division.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The district does not have private residue testing labs and government residue testing labs. Pesticide residue testing facilities may be available from the nearest Varanasi in which a facility is being created by the FSDA deptt. of UP with the assistance of Mandi Parishad.



Processing Units

A total of 18 processing units/industries have been established by the Department of Food Processing, GoUP, in the district. The units include Rice Mills, Flour Mills, Oil Mills And Spice Processing Units



Export-oriented Pack House:

One integrated pack house is being established at Sahjanwa by the Mandi Parishad with the assistance of APEDA. The nearest pack house available for the district is in the district of Lucknow.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cargo Centre

Currently, the district hosts no Cargo Centre. The nearest cargo centres are available in the districts of Varanasi and Lucknow.



Area certified for organic production

The district has 17.999 hectares of organic area, certified by UPSOCA.



Storage Facilities

Among other warehouse facilities available in the district, Gorakhpur district has eight (8) cold storage units with a total capacity of 48,782.59 metric tonnes. A central warehouse has also been established in the district, which is registered under Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA).

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

Gorakhpur has several institutes which are working to provide agriculture-related training to officials, farmers and FPOs in and around the district. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University and the Madan Mohan Malviya University of Technology in Gorakhpur district host several programs on agricultural and agri-technology. A Government Agricultural School has also been established in the Chargaon area of the district.

- A Sugarcane Research institute has been established in the Pipraich block of Gorakhpur.
- Two Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the district- Krishi Vigyan Kendra Belipar and Mahayogi Gorakhnath Krishi Vigyan Kendra Pepeganj, Gorakhpur- provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc.



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, there are 20 active Farmer Producer Companies operational in the district, which are engaged in the production of fishery products, horticulture products, Kalanamak Rice, and Seed Processing and Production, jaggery etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Kalanamak Rice, which is grown in the areas in and around Gorakhpur, has received a Geographical Indication Tag and is included as a commodity of the district under the One District One Product Scheme



Under the UP Agriculture Export Policy 2019, Gorakhpur is also a designated cluster for fishery and fishery-related products. Banana, Animal / Dairy Products and Fresh Vegetables also have an export potential in form of fresh products or processed products. Furthermore, dairy production is also growing in the district.

2. Deoria

This district is located between $26^{\circ} 6'$ north and $27^{\circ} 8'$ to $83^{\circ} 29'$ east and $84^{\circ} 26'$ east longitude out of which district Kushinagar was created in 1994 by taking the north & east portion of the Deoria district. District Deoria is surrounded by district Kushinagar in the North, district Gopalganj & Siwan (Bihar state) in the East, district Mau & district Ballia in the south and district Gorakhpur in the West.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As of the 2011 Indian census, Deoria had a total population of 3,100,946 of which 1,537,436 were males and 1,563,510 were females. About 65 per cent of the population is associated with agriculture and agriculture-related sector.

LAND UTILISATION

Deoria has a gross cropped area of around 309.641 ('000) hectares including a Net sown area of 190.254 ('000) hectares. The cropping intensity of the district is 162.75%. Further details on the land-utilization pattern is presented below-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	249.376
Cultivable area	190.254
Forest area	0.261
Land under non-agricultural use	32.040
Permanent pastures	0.076
Cultivable wasteland	1.888
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	3.233
Barren and uncultivable land	1.651
Current fallow	17.473
Other fallow	2.500

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Deoria district can be reached by road from many major cities of India. NH28 Lucknow Mokama Road It has several arterial roads running through its territory and its one of the entry points into Bihar from Uttar Pradesh.</p>	<p>There is a total of eight (8) railway stations in the district. Deoria Sadar is the major Railway junction of the district. The nearest container depot (railway rake) facility is available at Chauri-Chaura railway station and Sardar Nagar railway station located in Gorakhpur.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD is at Mirzapur.</p>	<p>The nearest airport to the district is the Gorakhpur Airport (Mahayogi Gorakhnath Airport), which is about 50 km away from the district. The nearest international airport to the district is Kushinagar International Airport, which is located in Kasaya, Kushinagar, about 50 km from the district.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

The district has no PPQS in its territory, but the district can utilize one (1) integrated PPQS and Insect Management Centre in Khajni block, Gorakhpur.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Although the district is yet to establish such labs, it utilizes the facilities in the Lucknow



Processing Units

There are several private and public-run processing units in the district, which include rice mills, flour mills, oil mills, mushroom spawn labs and spice processing units



Export-oriented Pack House:

One integrated pack house is being established at Sahjanwa by the Mandi Parishad with the assistance of APEDA. The nearest pack house available for the district is in the district of Lucknow.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cargo Centre

Currently, the district hosts no Cargo Centre. The nearest cargo centres are available in the districts of Varanasi and Lucknow.



Area certified for organic production

The district has 8.568 hectares of organic area, certified by UPSOCA.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The district has one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) situated at Malhana. It provides training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc.



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, there are 16 active Farmer Producer Companies operational in the district, which are engaged in the production of fishery products, horticulture products, mushroom, paddy, poultry feed etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Kalanamak Rice, which is grown in the areas of the Gorakhpur division, has received a Geographical Indicator Tag. The cluster for Kalanamak Rice, as provisioned by UP AEP 2019, also includes the district of Deoria. Chilli has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



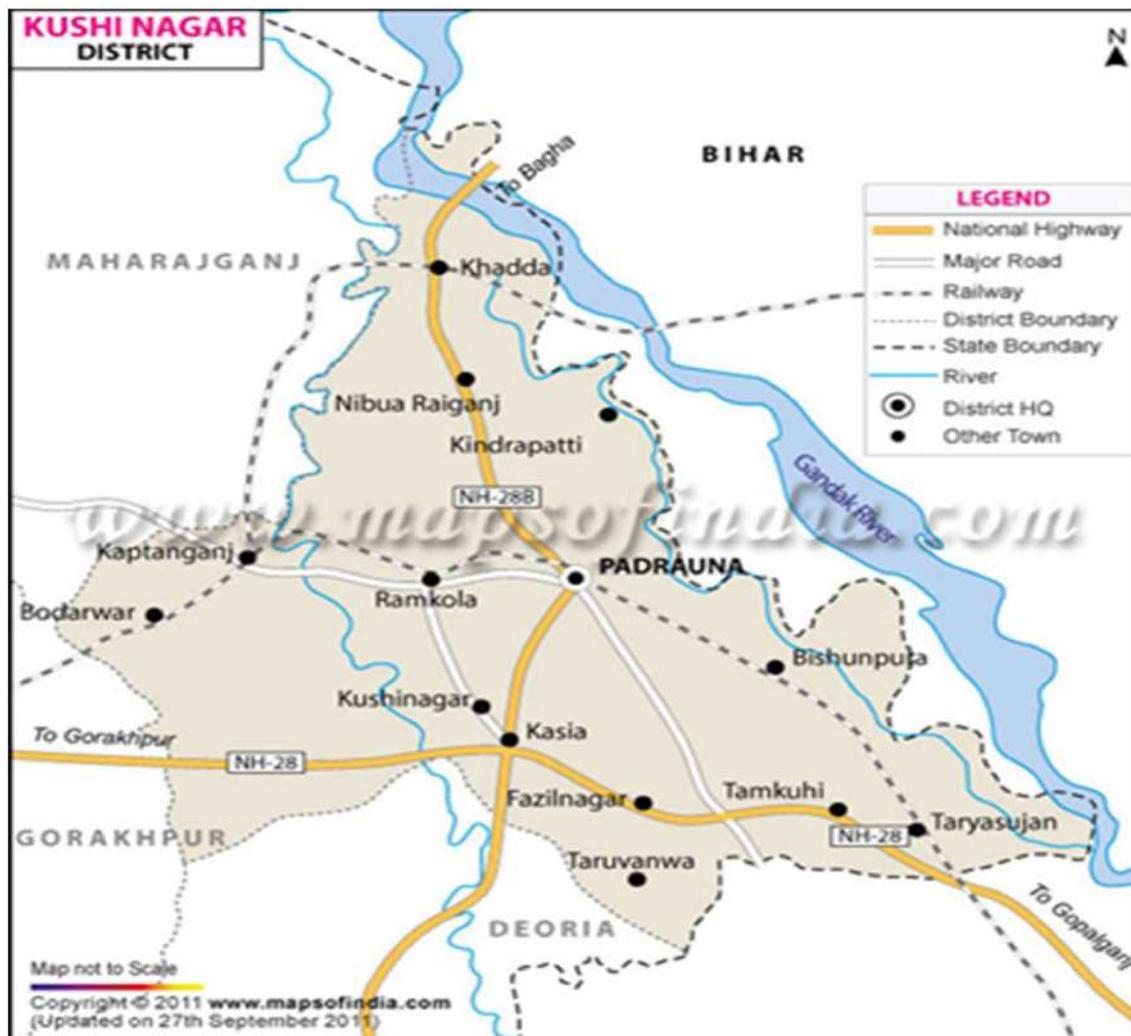
Under the UP AEP 2019, Deoria is also a designated cluster for fisheries and fish-related products.



Fruits & vegetables such as banana, green chilli, tomato, mango bitter gourd, and green peas also have an export potential in form of fresh products or processed products. Furthermore, dairy production and mushroom production is also growing at a rapid pace in the district.

3. Kushinagar

District Kushinagar is situated between 26° 44' north latitude and 83° 53' east longitude of Uttar Pradesh. The Gandak river is the main river of the district. Kushinagar district is located near the country of Nepal and is adjacent to the state of Bihar. Its adjoining districts are Gorakhpur, Maharajganj and Deoria. The topography of the district is largely flat and is situated at 220 feet above sea level. It is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, where Buddhists believe Gautam Buddha posthumously attained Mahaparinirvana. The average annual rainfall is 1203 mm. The climate is sub-humid and is influenced to some extent by the proximity of the north and the existence of Terai swamps. About 90% of rainfall takes place from June to September. During monsoon surplus water is available for deep percolation of groundwater.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

The total population of the district is 35.32 lakhs in about 70 per cent of the population is associated with agriculture and agriculture-related sector. The district is divided into six tehsils namely Padrauna, Kasia, Hata, Tamkuhi Raj, Kaptainganj and Khadda, which include 14 blocks and 1620 villages

LAND UTILISATION

Kushinagar has a gross cropped area of around 344.123 ('000) hectares including a net sown area of 224.910 ('000) hectares The cropping intensity of the district is 153.0%. Further details on the land-utilization pattern is below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	291.470
Cultivable area	224.910
Forest area	0.817
Land under non-agricultural use	51.569
Permanent pastures	0.335
Cultivable wasteland	1.786
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	3.742
Barren and uncultivable land	4.519
Current fallow	2.613
Other fallow	1.179

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Kushinagar district can be reached by road from many major cities of India. It has several arterial roads running through its territory and its one of the entry points into Bihar from Uttar Pradesh. It also borders Nepal</p>	<p>There is a total of nine (9) railway stations in the district. The nearest container depot (railway rake) facility is available at Padrauna Sadar Railway Station in the district and Chauri-Chaura railway station and Sardar Nagar railway station located in Gorakhpur.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD is at Mirzapur.</p>	<p>The international airport is the Kushinagar International Airport, which is located in Kasaya, Kushinagar.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

The district has no PPQS in its territory, but it utilizes the one (1) integrated PPQS and Insect Management Centre in Khajni block, Gorakhpur.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Although the district is yet to establish such labs, it may utilize the facilities from the nearest Varanasi in which facility is being created by the FSDA deptt. of UP with the assistance of Mandi Parishad.



Processing Units

There are several private and public-run processing units in the district, which include rice mills, flour mills, oil mills, and spice processing units.



Export-oriented Pack House:

One integrated pack house is being established at Sahjanwa by the Mandi Parishad with the assistance of APEDA. The nearest pack house available for the district is in the district of Lucknow.



Cargo Centre

Currently, the district hosts no Cargo Centre. The nearest cargo centres are available in the districts of Varanasi and Lucknow.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

The district has 12.666 hectares of organic area, certified by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Storage Facilities

Only one cold storage is available, storage capacity 2200 MT.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The district has one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK). It provides training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc. Other institutes in the districts are given as below:

- Babu Genda Singh Sugarcane Breeding and Research Institute Seorahi, Kushinagar.
- Government Potato Zone Center in Kasaya, Kushinagar.
- Center of excellence for Potato to be set up Kushinagar.
- An Agricultural Science Center in Sargatia, Kushinagar.



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, there are seven (7) active Farmer Producer Companies operational in the district, which are engaged in the production of banana, horticulture products, F&Vs, honey, dairy etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



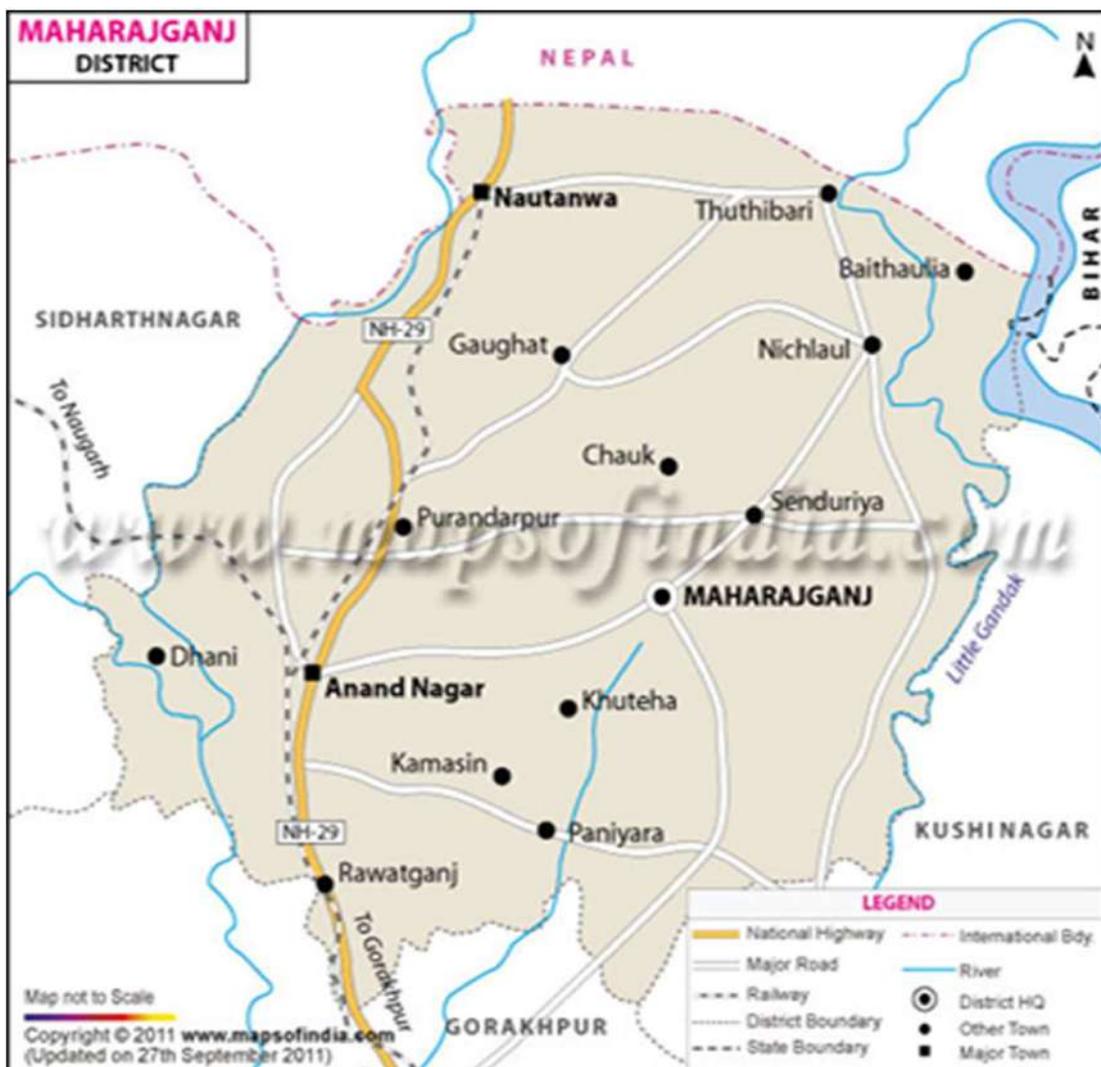
Banana has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Kushinagar is an identified district under the clusters for Kalanamak Rice, Mango, Fresh Vegetables, Banana, fisheries and fish-related products formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include Fresh vegetables such as green chilli, tomato, mango bitter gourd, and green peas.

4. Maharajganj

District Maharajganj is situated on the northeast corner of the state, whose latitudinal expansion lies between 25.50 to 26.20 degrees north latitude and 83.25 to 84.20 degrees east longitude, which is about 200 feet above sea level. This District is situated at INDO NEPAL Border. Its boundaries touch Nepal state in the north, Gorakhpur district in the south, Padrauna district in the east and Siddharth Nagar & Sant Kabir Nagar districts in the west. The major cropping system is paddy wheat which is grown in about 80% of the area. The major crops are paddy, wheat, sugarcane, mustard and banana. Maharajganj district is situated in the sub-tropical zone. In this district, Western winds run from November to May. From June to October, the south-western monsoon winds flow in this district.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

In 2011, Maharajganj had a population of 2,684,703 of which males and females were 1,381,754 and 1,302,949 respectively. Out of which 65 per cent population is associated with agriculture and agriculture-related sectors. The district is divided into four tehsils namely Maharajganj (Sadar), Pharenda, Nichlaul and Nautanwa, 12 Blocks and includes 1262 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Maharajganj has a gross cropped area of around 358.046 ('000) hectares including a net sown area of 202.262 ('000) hectares and an Area sown of more than once 155.784('000) hectares. The cropping intensity of the district is 177.0%. Further details on the land-utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	290.548
Cultivable area	202.262
Forest area	49.988
Land under non-agricultural use	30.817
Permanent pastures	0.188
Cultivable wasteland	0.558
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.238
Barren and uncultivable land	1.283
Current fallow	3.183
Other fallow	1.401

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Maharajganj district can be reached by road from many major cities of India. NH730 Pilibhit On N H 74 Puranpur Kutar Gola Gokarannath Lakhimpur Isanagar Nanpara (On N H 28c) Bahraich On Nh 28 C Balrampur Maharajganj Padrauna On N H 28, NH29E Gorakhpur Farendanautanwa Sonauli. Maharajganj is a bordering district to Nepal and has several roadways which run between the countries.</p>	<p>Maharajganj is easily accessible by rail, although rail service is not available till the district headquarters. It has railway stations in Nautanwa and Anandnagar. The nearest container depot (railway rake) facility is available at Chauri-Chaura railway station and Sardar Nagar railway station located in Gorakhpur.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest airport to the district is the Gorakhpur Airport (Mahayogi Gorakhnath Airport), which is about 50 km away from the district. The nearest international airport to the district is Kushinagar International Airport, which is located in Kasaya, Kushinagar, about 80 km from the district.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

The district has no PPQS in its territory, however, it utilizes the one (1) integrated PPQS and Insect Management Centre in Khajni block, Gorakhpur.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Although the district is yet to establish such labs, it may utilize the facilities from the nearest Varanasi in which facility is being created by the FSDA deptt. of UP with the assistance of Mandi Parishad.



Processing Units

There are several private and public-run processing units in the district, which include rice mills, flour mills, oil mills, and spice processing units.



Export-oriented Pack House:

One integrated pack house is being established at Sahjanwa by the Mandi Parishad with the assistance of APEDA. The nearest pack house available for the district is in the district of Lucknow.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cargo Centre

Currently, the district hosts no Cargo Centre. The nearest cargo centres are available in Varanasi and Lucknow



Area certified for organic production

The district has 6.00 hectares of organic area, certified by UPSOCA.



Storage Facilities

Maharajganj district has seven cold storage units with a total capacity of 32707.74 MT.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The district has one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in Sohgiarwa, Maharajganj. It provides training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc.



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, there are 13 active Farmer Producer Companies operational in the district, which are engaged in the production of paddy, Kalanamak Rice, and horticulture products, turmeric etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Kalanamak Rice, which is grown in the areas of Gorakhpur division, has received a Geographical Indicator Tag. The cluster for Kalanamak Rice, fresh vegetables, as provisioned by UP AEP 2019, also includes the district of Maharajganj.



Under the UP AEP 2019, Maharajganj is also a designated cluster for fisheries and fish-related products.



Fresh fruits & vegetables such as banana, green chilli, tomato, mango bitter gourd, and green peas also have an export potential in form of fresh products or processed products. Furthermore, vermicompost production is also growing at a rapid pace in the district.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - GORAKHPUR DIVISION

Enhancing cooperation and convergence to increase exports of Kalanamak rice from the Gorakhpur division

Determining and expanding new clusters in the division to include fruits and vegetables (fresh or processed) and banana.

Product development of Banana in to different exportable products.

Inclusion of 'Gaurjeet' mango under UP AEP-2019 cluster list as a locally produced potential product.

Ensuring a market for the identified commodities and capitalizing on the transport infrastructure established in Gorakhpur by generating awareness among buyers/exporters, producers and FPOs.

Developing mechanisms and infrastructure to increase export viability of fisheries, Kalanamak rice, banana and fruits and vegetables from the division.

Enhancing inter-departmental convergence to ensure Good Agricultural Practices are adopted among farmers and FPOs to increase export acceptance of commodities.

Branding and packaging intervention under UP AEP-2019 and other state/central policies.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - GORAKHPUR DIVISION

- Districts falling under the Gorakhpur division are constitution districts under the Kalanamak Rice cluster formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019. The commodity can find acceptance among the export markets by utilizing the tourism centres of Kushinagar and Gorakhpur, Furthermore, the Divisional Level Agricultural Export Monitoring Committee must ensure that appropriate production practices, residue testing labs, traceability technologies and infrastructure are set up in the division to increase the commodity's export viability.
- The districts under the Gorakhpur division have large areas of production and a sizeable number of FPOs and farmers in the district which are engaged in the production of bananas, fruits and vegetables. The Divisional Level Agricultural Export Monitoring Committee must propose setting up new clusters on this and promoting GAPs through inter-departmental convergence.
- Value addition of Banana through product development under scheme of MoFPI and UP Food Processing Policy.
- To encourage markets from participating in the district, awareness has to be built among buyers/exporters of the logistical and production capabilities of the district. As per the seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller events can be planned between FPOs/Producers and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be spread across the production process- sowing, mid-way, harvesting- to better guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence
- The UP AEP 2019 provisions for the creation of Pack houses/ Collection Centers/ Ripening Chambers/ Reefer vans- Non-reefer vans/ Warehouses/ Cold Storages facilities in public-private-partnership (PPP), which should be actively pursued by the Divisional Level Agricultural Export Monitoring Committee. Furthermore, airports at Gorakhpur and Kushinagar can be leveraged for the creation of the Centre for Cargo and Plant Quarantine Stations to enable exports from the division.
- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - GORAKHPUR DIVISION

- The UP AEP policy provision regards to packaging should be leveraged for the promotion of attractive export packaging and branding would be encouraged through the convergence under other policies.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Gorakhpur	Deoria	kala namak Rice, Fish & Fish products, Fresh Vegetables, Chilli
	Gorakhpur	Banana, kala namak Rice, Animal/Dairy and their Products, Fish and Fish Products, Milk Products, Fresh Vegetables, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder
	Kushinagar	Mango, Banana, Fresh Vegetables, kala namak Rice, Fish and Fish Products
	Maharajganj	Banana, kala namak Rice, Fish and fish products, Fresh vegetables

JHANSI DIVISION

JHANSI, JALAUN & LALITPUR



Jhansi Division



Jhansi division is an administrative unit of Uttar Pradesh falling in the southern part of the state. It consists of the following districts:

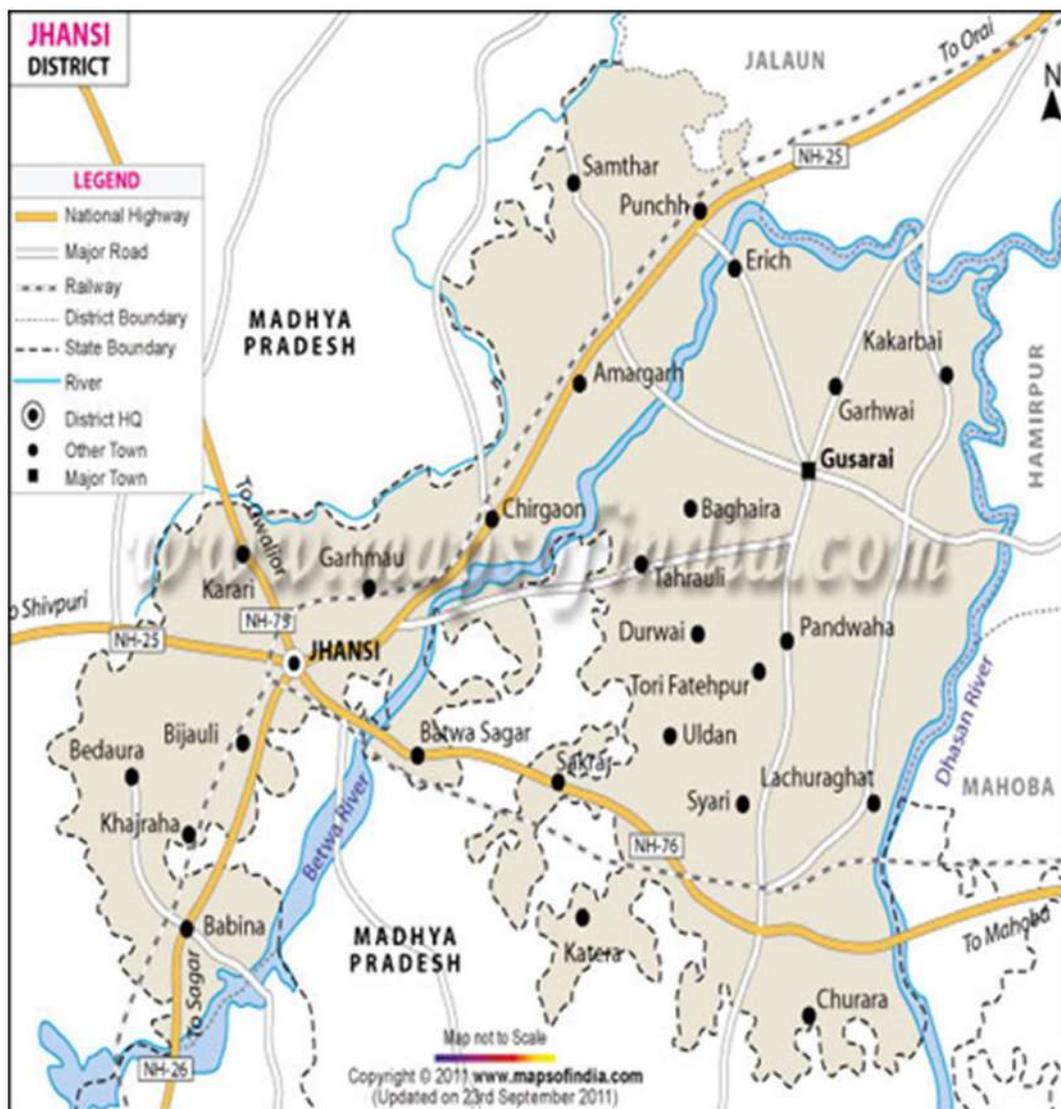
- Jhansi
- Jalaun
- Lalitpur

The division falls under the Bundelkhand zone of the Agro Climatic Zone with a humid subtropical climate. The division is surrounded by Kanpur and Chitrakoot Dham divisions.

1. Jhansi

Jhansi district is situated between the rivers Pahunj and Betwa and is a symbol of bravery and courage. Jhansi is located at 25.4333 N 78.5833 E. It has an average elevation of 284 metres (935 feet). Jhansi lies on the plateau of central India, an area dominated by rocky relief and minerals underneath the soil. The city has a natural slope in the north as it is on the south western border of the vast Tarai plains of Uttar Pradesh and the elevation rises on the south.

The climate is warm and temperate in Jhansi. The average temperature in Jhansi is 25.8 °C. About 871 mm of precipitation falls annually.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per provisional reports of census of India, population of Jhansi in 2011 is 505,693; of which male and female are 265,449 and 240,244 respectively. Although Jhansi city has population of 505,693; its urban/metropolitan population is 547,638 of which 289,698 are males and 257,940 are females.

LAND UTILISATION

Jhansi has a gross cropped area of around 432.4 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Jhansi is 332.3 ('000) hectares with 130.14% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern of Jhansi have been presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	501.3
Cultivable area	332.3
Forest area	34.4
Land under non-agricultural use	42.4
Permanent pastures	0.7
Cultivable wasteland	-
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.9
Barren and uncultivable land	-
Current fallow	62.2
Other fallow	7.6

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Jhansi is a connecting point of both North-South Corridor NH76 Jhansi Mirzapur Road, NH75 Jhansi Gwalior Road, NH26 Jhansi Lalitpur Road and NH 25 Lucknow Kanpur Jhansi Shivpuri Road.</p>	<p>Rail</p> <p>Jhansi has the biggest Railway Junction named Virangana Laxmibai of Central India and comes under the North Central Railway Zone of Indian Railways. It lies on the main Delhi–Chennai and Delhi–Mumbai line.</p>
Port	International Airport
<p>The nearest Inland Container Depot (ICD) is in Kanpur, which is 220 km from Jhansi.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is in Lucknow at 300 km and domestic airport is in Gwalior at 98 km and Khajuraho at 178 km.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

The nearest phytosanitary station is Plant Quarantine Station, Lucknow.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest Pesticide testing facility is available at Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratory (RPTL), Kanpur.



Area Certified for organic production

As per Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA) 14.679 ha land are under cover in organic production in Jhansi.



Cold Storage Facility

Three cold storages are situated in district which has 7081.20 mt. storage capacities.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

Jhansi railway station named Virangana Laxmibai station is a divisional headquarter of North-Central Railways which provides the facility of railway siding.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

- Rani Laxmibai Central Agricultural University.
- Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute.
- Central Agroforestry Research Institute.
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) under Banda University of Agriculture and Technology, Banda.
- Regional Research Centre, Baruasagar (under Department of Horticulture, UP).
- Agro-Processing Training Centre (under Department of Horticulture, UP).



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, 26 FPO/FPCs are operating in the district engaged in the production of commodities such as pulses, groundnut etc. One such FPO has establish his own Mandi Sub Yard for wholesale transaction of food grain, pulses, fruits and vegetables, near Magarpur Railway station in the district.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Basil (Tulsi) has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore Jhansi is an identified district under the clusters fresh vegetables, sesame and Processed Products formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include Fresh vegetables, undulated lands of Jhansi are best for the cultivation and production of pulses, oil seeds, black gram, gram, white pea, groundnut and sesame. The potential exportable products are fresh vegetables, sesame, processed products, basil (Tulsi).

2. Jalaun

Jalaun district is a part of the Jhansi Division of Uttar Pradesh, India. The district is named after the town of Jalaun, which was the former headquarter of a Maratha governor, but the administrative headquarter of the district is at Orai. Other major towns in the district are Konch, Kalpi, and Madhogarh. The district lies entirely within the level plains of Bundelkhand, north of the hill country, and is almost surrounded by the Yamuna River, which forms the northern boundary of the district, and its tributaries the Betwa, which forms the southern boundary of the district, and the Pahuj, which forms the western boundary. The central region thus enclosed is a dead level of cultivated land, almost destitute of trees, and dotted with villages. Sesamum, Urd, Sorghum, Bajra, Pigeon pea and Moong in Kharif and wheat, gram, field pea, Lentil & toria and mustard in Rabi are the major crops. Urd and moong veg. crop are grown in Zaid on limited scale. There are vast potentialities of exploiting the resource base of district Jalaun. The climate in Jalaun is warm and temperate. The temperature here averages 25.8°C. In a year and the rainfall is 852 mm per year.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per 2011 census of India, Jalaun district has a population of 1,689,974 in 2011 out of which 906,092 are male and 783,882 are female. Literate people are 1,075,196 out of which 653,430 are male and 421,766 are female. People living in Jalaun district depend on multiple skills, total workers are 620,764 out of which men are 470,969 and women are 149,795. Total 167,462 cultivators are dependent on agriculture farming out of which 152,825 are cultivated by men and 14,637 are women. 125,266 people work in agricultural land as labor, men are 101,769 and 23,497 are women. Jalaun district sex ratio is 865 females per 1000 of males and the population density of the district is 370 people per sq km.

LAND UTILISATION

Jalaun has a gross cropped area of around 409.50 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Jalaun is 346.7 ('000) hectares with 118% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	454.4
Cultivable area	377.3
Forest area	28.2
Land under non-agricultural use	39.0
Permanent pastures	0.2
Cultivable wasteland	1.5
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.6
Barren and uncultivable land	9.8
Current fallow	20.7
Other fallow	6.8

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Jalaun is located in the middle of National Highway 25 Lucknow Kanpur Jhansi Shivpuri Road.</p>	<p>The Railway station is Orai.</p>
Port	International Airport
<p>The nearest Inland Container Depot (ICD) is in Kanpur, which is 120 km from Jalaun.</p>	<p>Nearest international airport is in Lucknow at (200 KM) and domestic airport is in Kanpur at 120 km.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

The nearest station is in Lucknow (200 km).



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility is in Kanpur (120KM)



Area Certified for organic production

As per UPSOCA 11.163 ha land are under cover in organic production in Jalaun.



Cold Storage Facility

Five cold storages are available for storage are situated in district which has 27829.80 mt. storage capacities.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Seed Processing Units

There are 42 seed processing units.



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, 16 active FPO/FPCs are operating in the district, engaged in the production of commodities such as fresh vegetables, tomato, white peas etc. etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Pea has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Jalaun is an identified district under the clusters for Fresh Vegetables, Sesame and Mentha formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include Fresh vegetables such as green pea and mentha.

3. Lalitpur

Lalitpur district forms a part of hilly city Bundelkhand sloping down from the outliers of the Vindhya Range on the south to the tributaries of the Yamuna River on the north. The extreme south of the district is composed of the parallel rows of long and narrow-ridged hills through which rivers flow down over ledges of granite or quartz and in North of the hilly region, granite chains have gradually turned into cluster of small hills.

The climate in Lalitpur is mild and generally warm and temperate. The average annual temperature is 25.3°C and precipitation is about 953 mm per year.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per provisional data of 2011 census, Lalitpur had a population of 133,305, out of which males were 69,529 and females were 54,062.

LAND UTILISATION

Lalitpur has a net sown area of Lalitpur is 301.1 ('000) hectares with 130.10% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	509.8
Cultivable area	374.0
Forest area	76.2
Land under non-agricultural use	41.6
Permanent pastures	2.9
Cultivable wasteland	47.8
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.2
Barren and uncultivable land	15.1
Current fallow	11.4
Other fallow	12.5

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>NH26 (Jhansi Lalitpur Road)</p>	<p>There is single electric line connect from Lalitpur Railway Junction and Lalitpur to Bhopal and Jhansi-Agra- Delhi and second electric line is Tikamgarh-Khajuraho.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD at Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest airport is in Lucknow (400 km)</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

The nearest phytosanitary station is Plant Quarantine Station, Agra & Lucknow.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest Pesticide testing facility is available at Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratory (RPTL), Kanpur.



Area Certified for organic production

As per Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA) 2.00 ha land are under cover in organic production in district.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

There is Krishi Vigyan Kendra & N.M.B. College in Lalitpur.



Farmer Collectives in the District

Presently, 20 FPO/FPCs are operating in the district, engaged in the production of commodities such as fresh vegetables, sesame, black gram, gram, white peas, ground nut, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Turmeric has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.

Furthermore, Lalitpur is an identified district under the clusters for Fresh Green Vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include Fresh green vegetables such as Green Pea and Pulses, oil seeds, black gram, gram, white pea, groundnut and sesame.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION – JHANSI DIVISION

Creating export-based supply chain, developing the required logistic support and infrastructure in the division.

Leveraging the government policies and enhancing cooperation across the value chain to increase export of fresh vegetables and sesame.

Increasing trained and skilled manpower in the division.

The division should promote good agriculture practices with coordination and collaboration among FPOs, cluster facilitation cell, department of agriculture and other agriculture institutions.

Set up of testing labs, facilities for seed purity and other related facilities for enhancing the export potential of key commodities in the division like groundnut.

Product development initiative should be undertaken by Cluster facilitation cell for exportable products from the region, e.g. peanut butter form groundnut.

Facilitating the marketing of key products through regular buyer-seller meets in the division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN – JHANSI DIVISION

- An integrated cold chain infrastructure with the collection centers, reefer vans, pack houses and centre for perishable cargo complex (CPC) should be established in the division. As per the guidelines of UP AEP, 2019 the infrastructure may be set up in public, private and PPP mode. Additionally, the policies and incentives under Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistic Policy 2018 and Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy 2017 should be leveraged for creation and promotion of relevant facilities for transport of perishable and non-perishable commodities in the division.
- Jalaun has been identified as the district for fresh vegetables and sesame under UP AEP, 2019 and green peas is also a potential produce of the district. The policies outlined under UP AEP, 2019 should be leveraged to promote the export of the commodity and improve the logistics centers and supply chain infrastructure with active engagement of the private sector.
- The division should focus on skill development as it is fundamental to the execution of infrastructure and supply linkages. Training programs should be conducted across domains with key emphasis on supply chain management, food processing, organic farming, horticulture, packaging, distribution etc. MOUs should be signed with various government institutes and universities in the region to help implement the same.
- The UP AEP 2019 focuses on promoting good agricultural practices (GAP) at global standards, developing disease and pest-free areas and long-distance sea protocol for the export of fresh fruits and vegetables. The Horticulture Department, the agriculture department, KVKs and relevant agriculture institutions in the division should be leveraged to promote GAP in production of fruits and vegetables and other key commodities of the division which may make them acceptable to global market standards. As the global markets are moving towards sustainable food production, the cluster facilitation cell should promote sustainable and organic farming clusters within the division. This would encourage other farmers to adopt such practices and will allow the division to expand export clusters.
- The division should setup NABL labs focused on accreditation of fresh vegetables, sesame, groundnut etc. Facilities for seed purity, cleaning and sortex- cleaning unit should also be set up for enhancing the export potential of key commodities in the division like groundnut. The FPOs should be encouraged to be involved in the production of exportable commodities.
- The groundnut exports from the region is carried out through Gujarat and West Bengal exporters. The efforts is needed for upgradation of existing groundnut processing unit through convergence of state and MoFPI, APEDA schemes and policies and facilitate required registration/ approval.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - JHANSI DIVISION

- Buyer-Seller meet should be organized in the division regularly to encourage markets to participate in the division. The meetings can be spread across the production process, sowing, midway, harvesting, to better guide farmers in adopting market relevant best practices. The meeting can be arranged through interdepartmental coordination and convergence.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Jhansi	Jalaun	Fresh Vegetables, Sesame, Mentha, Green Peas, Tomato, Peas
	Jhansi	Fresh Vegetables, Sesame, Processed Products, Basil (Tulsi)
	Lalitpur	Fresh Vegetables, Green Peas, Turmeric

KANPUR DIVISION

(KANPUR NAGAR, KANPUR DEHAT, ETAWAH
AURAIYA, FARRUKHABAD & KANNAUJ)



Kanpur Division



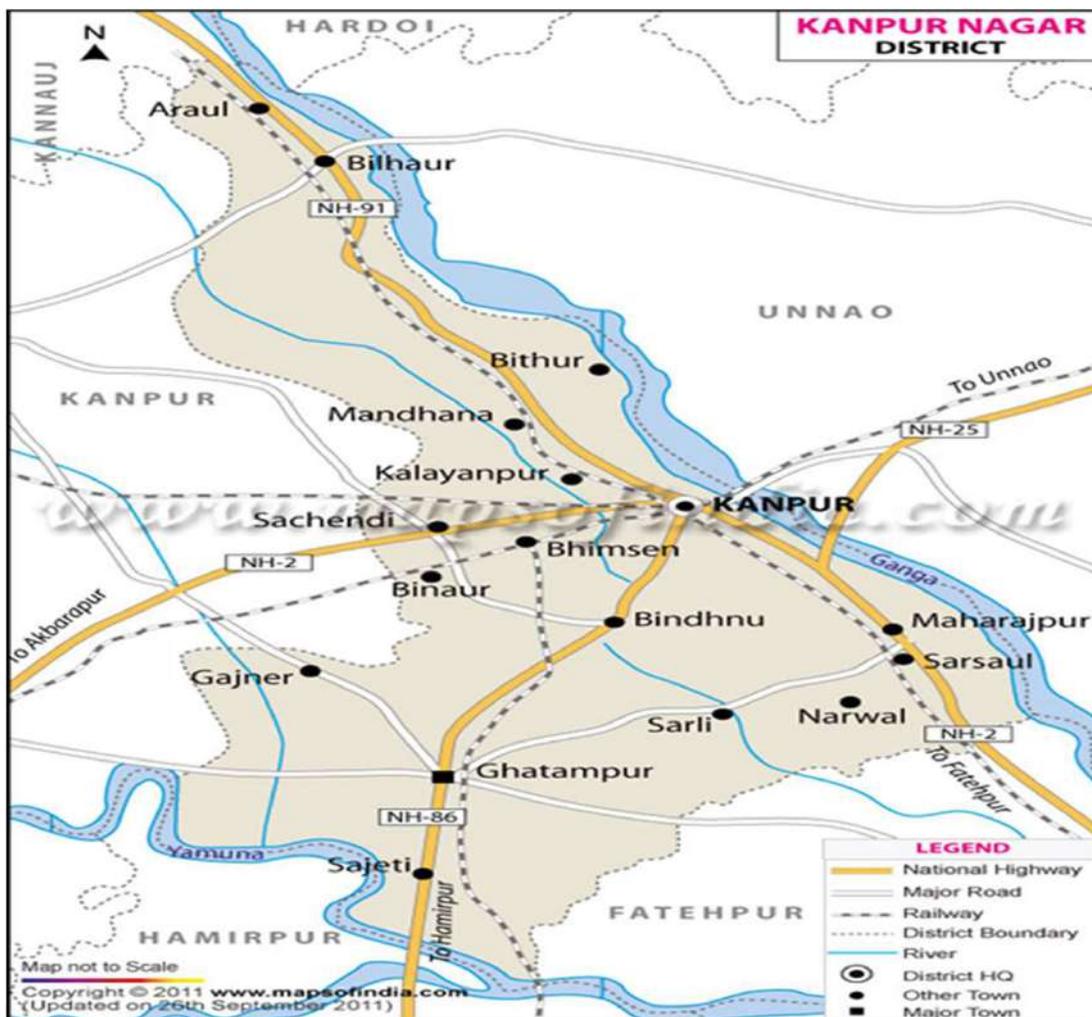
Kanpur division is an administrative geographical unit of Uttar Pradesh state of India. Kanpur is the administrative headquarters of the division. Kanpur was formerly spelled Cawnpore. The division consists of six districts:

- Auraiya District
- Etawah
- Farrukhabad
- Kanpur Dehat
- Kanpur Nagar
- Kannauj

Kanpur is one of the major Industrial towns in the country. It was very famous in the world for manufacturing of clothes and known as Manchester of Asia. Presently, most of the clothes manufacturing units were closed. Currently Kanpur is very famous for Leather Industry in the world. It is very crowded city and facing the problems of population influx from neighbouring towns & villages. Apart from fame for industry, Kanpur is also very famous for presence of world level institutions in the city viz; Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Harcourt Butler Technical University (HBTU), Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, National Sugar Institute (NSI), Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Memorial (GSVM) Medical College, Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), Regional Agmark Laboratory etc.

1. Kanpur Nagar

Kanpur is the biggest city of the Uttar Pradesh state and is the main centre of commercial and industrial activities. Formerly it was known as Manchester of India. Now it is the commercial capital of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated on the most important national highways no. 2 & 25 and state highway & at the bank of holy river Ganga. Kanpur nagar in one of the largest and the most populous cities of Uttar Pradesh. Kanpur Nagar is a major economic, industrial, and cultural center of North India. It is about 126 meters above the sea level. Presently civilian air-service to Delhi is available for the city at Ahirwan. The other nearest civilian airport Amausi (Lucknow) is 65Km. away from Kanpur. It is divisional headquarter of Kanpur commissioner. There are many heavy and medium scale industries which are engaged in the production of defence items, industrial machines, LMV (Two Wheelers), leather. The Kanpur Nagar District covers an area of 3,155 sq km.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to census 2011, Kanpur Nagar had Total population of 45,81,000. Out of total population male and female were 24,60,000 and 21,21,000 respectively. The population density of Kanpur Nagar district is 1449 person per.sq.km.

LAND UTILISATION

Kanpur Nagar has a gross cropped area of around 266.0 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Kanpur Nagar is 188.9 ('000) hectares with 113.3% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	301.30
Cultivable area	234.8
Forest area	5.6
Land under non-agricultural use	42.4
Permanent pastures	3.7
Cultivable wasteland	8.9
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	3.1
Barren and uncultivable land	14.8
Current fallow	25.0
Other fallow	8.7

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Kanpur Nagar is well connected to national highways like NH2, which links Delhi-Kolkata and important cities like Agra, Prayagraj, Mathura. & NH 25 is linked to Lucknow to Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh) via Jhansi.</p>	<p>Kanpur Central is a central railway station in the city of Kanpur and is one of the five central Indian railway stations, which is well connected to many of the major cities of India namely – Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jaipur etc. It is third busiest in country after Howrah Jn and New Delhi railway station. It is a major railway station between Howrah Jn and New Delhi. It also holds the record for the largest interlocking route system in the world. Other major railway stations in the city of Kanpur area Kanpur Anwarganj, Govindpuri Terminal, Panki Dham railway station, Rawatpur railway station, Kalyanpur railway station, Chandari, Chakeri, Mandhana Junction, Bithoor, Rooma, Bhimsen Junction, Sarsaul, Kanpur Bridge Left Bank and Old Cawnpore Junction.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>Dry port at Panki, Kanpur available and nearest National waterway No.1, which is connected Prayagraj to Haldia in West Bengal.</p>	<p>Airport: The Kanpur Nagar domestic airport, also known as the Chakeri Air Force Station, is an airport that was originally designated for the Indian Air Force. The nearest two international airports from Kanpur Nagar are Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport in Varanasi (391 Km via Purvanchal expressway) and Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow (97 Km via NH27).</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest Plant Quarantine Station, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

NABL pesticide residue testing laboratory is available in the Kanpur Nagar. Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratory is located at T-2, Ratanlal Nagar, Kanpur by the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. One pesticide residue testing laboratory building has been under Construction by the help of APMC in the premises of new Galla Mandi Sthal, Hamirpur road, Kanpur Nagar.



Processing Units

Kanpur is popular mainly for the textile and leather business. But within the last few years, many types of industries have flourished in Kanpur. Food Products, beverages and many small scale industries of spices, oil and tea are established.



Startup working in agriculture export/processing

Kanpur-based essential oil start up company is one of the largest producers and manufacturers of wholesale natural essential oils in India. Another a agro processor unit also available in the district engaged in manufacturing of agro based exportable products.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

District Kanpur Nagar has 03.725 hectare of area Certified as an organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Export oriented pack house:

There is no integrated packhouse in the district. Nearest pack house available in Rehmankhera Lucknow, (U.P.).



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

The ICD, Panki as a major Logistics hub of Uttar Pradesh has bonded space where facilities for customs' documentation, examination, processing and clearance along with EDI facility are available.



Cold Storage facilities

There are 43 cold stores in private sector with a capacity of 692037.67 lakh MT.

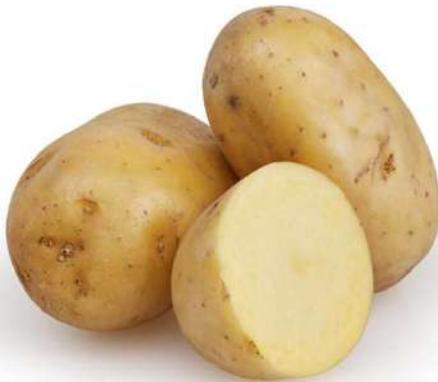
EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

District Krishi Vigyan Kendra provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops production, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc. Other institutes in the district Are Chandra Shekhar Azad University Of Agriculture And Technology, Kanpur Nagar.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



The Kanpur Nagar district have surplus production of potato and also having potential for export of other commodities as Guava, Fresh vegetables, Green Chili, Processed Foods, Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Powder, Bakery Products.

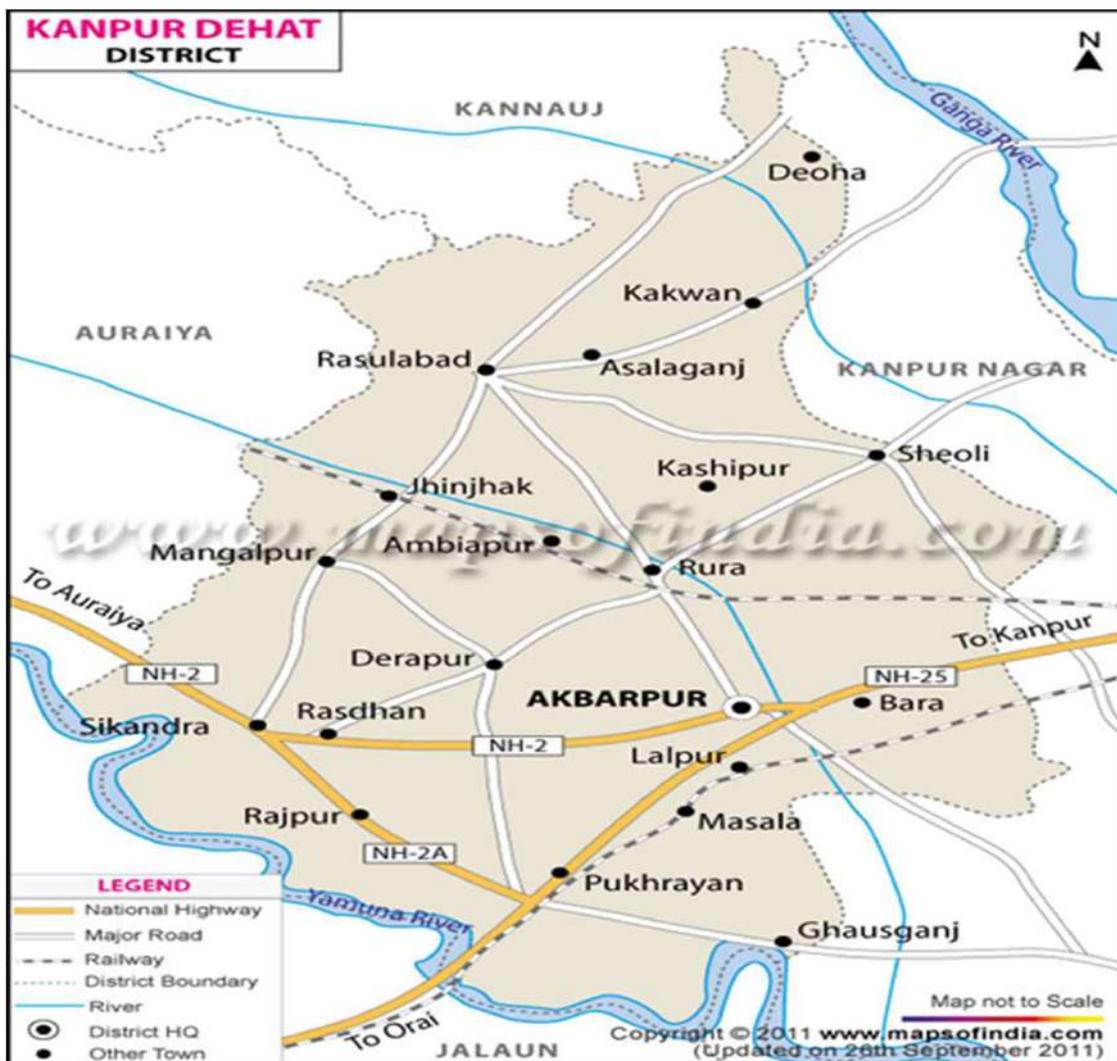
Functional FPOs/PG/FPC



There are about 19 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and Fresh vegetables (F&Vs), Guava, Bakery products, Ghee etc.

2. Kanpur Dehat

Kanpur Dehat district is a district in Uttar Pradesh state in northern India. The administrative headquarters of the district are at Mati-Akbarpur. This district is part of Kanpur division. Kanpur Dehat is surrounded by districts Kanpur Nagar in east, Etawah in west, Kannauj in north and Hamirpur and Jalaun in south direction. River Yamuna divides Kanpur Dehat & Jalaun. The Kanpur Dehat district occupies a part of the Ganga-Yamuna doab in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. More than 90% of the district area exhibits more or less a flat topography with a gentle slope towards south-west. It is located at 26N degree to 25.55 N degree latitude : 79.30 degree E to 80 degree E longitude. this district falls under Central Plain Zone. Major cultivable crops like Paddy, Wheat, Potato and fresh vegetables. It has an average elevation of 143. 56 metres (471 feet). The district covers an area of 3021 sq km.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to census 2011, Kanpur Dehat had total population of 1,796,191. Out of total population male and female were 960,091 and 836,100 respectively. The population density of the district is 595 per.sq.km.

LAND UTILISATION

Kanpur Dehat has a gross cropped area of around 293.4 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Kanpur Dehat is 221.9 ('000) hectares with 132.2% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern of is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	315.0
Cultivable area	262.8
Forest area	5.8
Land under non-agricultural use	29.8
Permanent pastures	0.4
Cultivable wasteland	4.3
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.7
Barren and uncultivable land	16.2
Current fallow	21.5
Other fallow	12.4

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>National Highway-19 passes through the middle of Kanpur Dehat. Which connects the big cities Agra, Mathura, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi.</p>	<p>Two railway lines pass through the district. There is a Kanpur to Delhi via Agra and Kanpur to Bombay via Jhansi.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD at Panki, Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>Nearest International airport is situated in Lucknow, which is 161 km away from Etawah district via Agra-Lucknow expressway.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Processing Units

Amul milk and milk production plant, Mayur mustard oil unit, flour Mill is present in the district .



Cold Storage Facility

There are nine cold Storage with a capacity of 80391.88 MT



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses

Available in nearby Kanpur Nagar.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

District KVK provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops production, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc. Other institutes are in nearby Kanpur Nagar.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production:

District Kanpur Dehat has 78.2713 hectare of area under organic certification by Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).

Functional FPOs/PG/FPC



There are about 15 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and fresh vegetables and mustard etc.

Potential Products

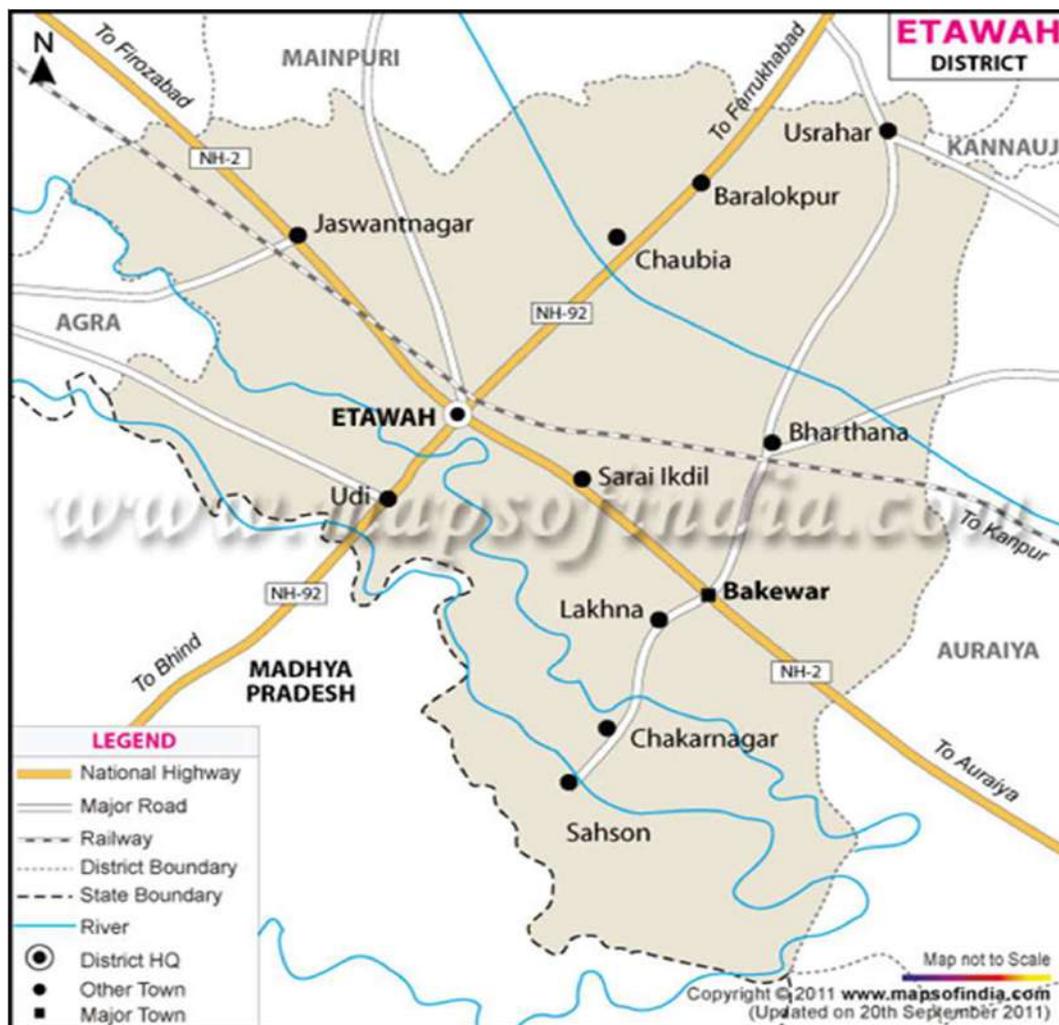


Agriculture/Horticulture / Allied Products Identified by the district are Fresh Vegetable and milk products.

3. Etawah

The district of Etawah lies in the south western portion of Uttar Pradesh 26'47" north latitude and 72'20" east longitude and forms a part of the Kanpur Division. In shape it is a parallelogram with a length from north to south 70 Km. and East to west 66 Km. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Kannauj and Mainpuri, while the small extent of western border adjoins tehsil Bah of the Agra district. The eastern frontier marches with the district of Auraiya, and along the south lie with district Jalaun and the district Bhind. Etawah is a city on the banks of Yamuna River in the state of Western Uttar Pradesh in India.

The city lies 300 km (190 mi) southeast of the national capital New Delhi, and 230 km (140 mi) northwest of the state capital Lucknow. Etawah is about 120 km east of Agra and is about 165 km west of Kanpur. It is also the *Sangam* or confluence of the Yamuna and Chambal rivers. The total area of Etawah is 2311 sq km.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

The total population of the district is 1,581,810 million (2011) out of which 285845 population makes a living from agriculture and agriculture related activities.

LAND UTILISATION

Etawah has a gross cropped area of around 242.4 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Etawah is 147.6 ('000) hectares with 164.2% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	240.3
Cultivable area	171.3
Forest area	36.1
Land under non-agricultural use	24.9
Permanent pastures	0.5
Cultivable wasteland	6.6
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.5
Barren and uncultivable land	7.4
Current fallow	11.0
Other fallow	5.8

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>District Etawah Inter connects, NH 2, NH 91A, Agra – Lucknow Expressway and NH 91. NH2 is a National Corridor & NH 91 is an Economic Corridor of UP. It passes through fertile Agriculture belt. It links Farrukhabad District which is a leading producer of Potatoes. It facilitates movement of Agricultural Products to Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Gwalior and Jhansi and manufactured goods from Kanpur, Agra and Lucknow. Wholesale market of Garlic is located in Bewar and Wholesale Market of Potato is located in Farukkabad from where these produces are distributed to other states by using this road. The wholesale market of Fruits and Vegetables at Etawah supplies to various states like, MP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, etc. through this road.</p>	<p>Etawah Junction is one of the main railway stations on the Kanpur–Delhi section of Howrah–Delhi main line. It is 139 km (86 mi) away from Kanpur Central.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>Nearest ICD at Kanpur Nagar & Agra.</p>	<p>Nearest International airport is situated in Lucknow and Agra.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest Phytosanitary station available in Lucknow (229 km. from Etawah).



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest NABL lab available in Agra and Kanpur districts which is away 125 km. and 175 km, from Etawah respectively.



Processing Units

Processing units of paddy, spices, oil extraction unit, etc.



Startup working in agriculture export/processing

Efforts are being made by private(Individuals) to setup an oil mill related to the district ODOP product mustard.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

District Etawah has 8.019 hec. of area certified as an organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Export oriented pack house:

Nearest facility at Lucknow.



Railway Siding and Private Sector Godown

The Railway siding facilities is available in Etawah. There is no any registered private warehouse identified.



Cold Storage facilities

There are 59 cold storages with a storage capacities of 875208.59 MT.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

One Agriculture engineering college and one KVK are situated in the district which is affiliated With Chandra Shekhar Azad University of agriculture and technology, Kanpur Nagar.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



In Etawah district the surplus production of cereals (Basmati paddy, Wheat and Maize), millet (Bajra), pulse (Moong), and oil seed (Mustard ODOP product). Prominent Vegetables (Potato, Onion and Garlic) and fresh vegetable (Tomato, Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Bottle guard and cucumber etc.)

Functional FPOs/PG/FPC



There are about 11 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and potato, basmati paddy, wheat, maize, bajra and mustard etc.

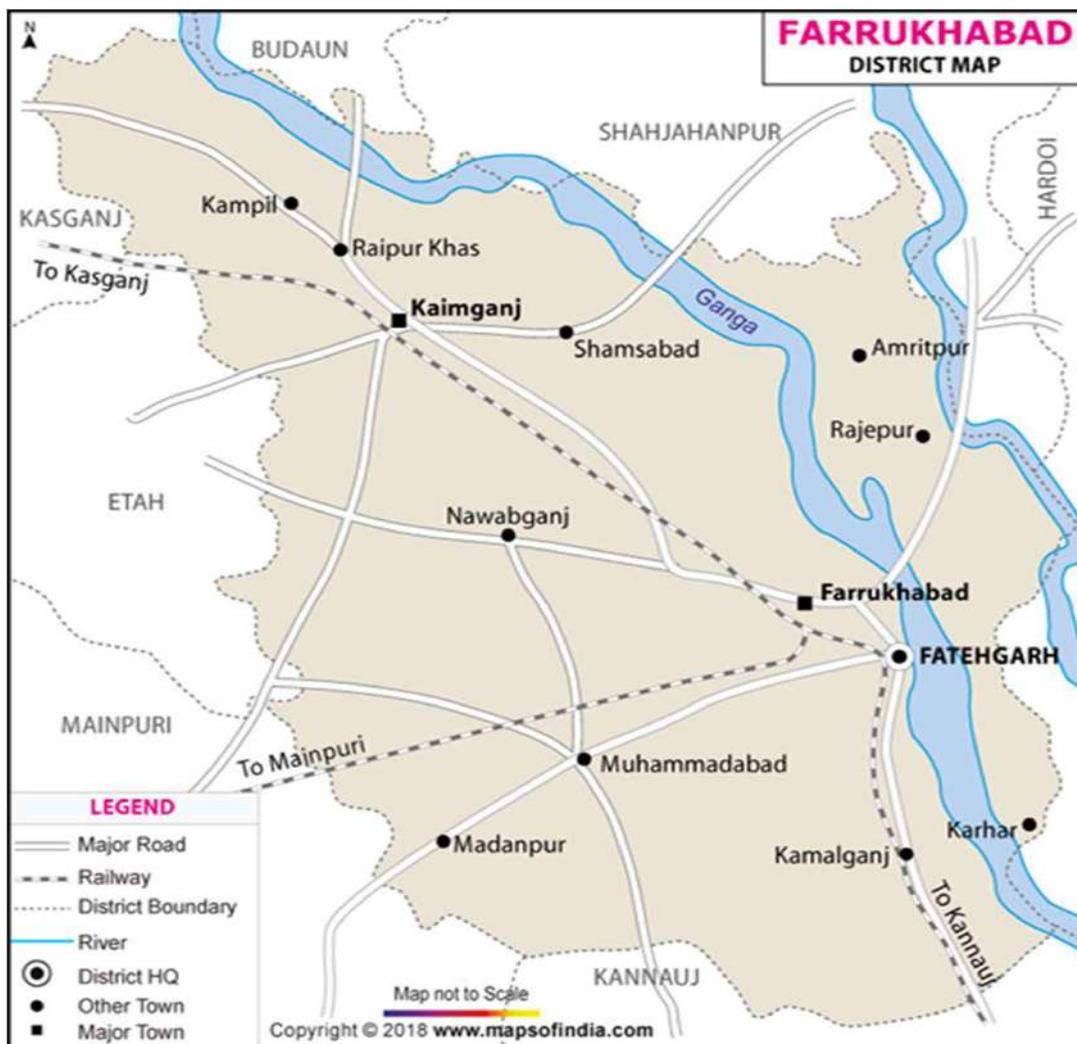
Resource Availability in District



In the information received from the Horticulture Department in the district, Cold storage-59, Green House-2, small collection and packing center -7 (without cooling facilities), Ripening Chamber-2 and 16 rice mills.

4. Farrukhabad

Farrukhabad is located in the western corner of Kanpur division of U.P. with a geographical area of 2054 sq km. It is a part of Central Plain Zone. Farrukhabad district is a district of Uttar Pradesh state in Northern India. Farrukhabad is lie between Lat. 26° 46' N & 27° 43' N and Long. 79° 7' E & 80° 2' E. The city is on the banks of river Ganges and is 338 kilometres (210 mi) from the national capital Delhi and 170 kilometres (110 mi) from the state capital Lucknow. The district is bounded by Badaun and Shahjahanpur in the north, Hardoi District in the east, Kannauj District in the south, and Etah and Mainpuri districts in the west. The Ganga River and Ramganga River are located to the east and the Kali River to the south. Farrukhabad was a part of the Ganga Expressway to provide high speed connectivity between the eastern and the western parts of the state.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to census 2011, Farrukhabad had total population of 1,885,000. Out of total population male and female were 1,006,000 and 8,790,00 respectively. The population density is 864 person per.sq.km.

LAND UTILISATION

Farrukhabad has a gross cropped area of around 210.9 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Farrukhabad is 149.0 ('000) hectares with 116% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	219.9
Cultivable area	182.4
Forest area	0.3
Land under non-agricultural use	29.1
Permanent pastures	0.6
Cultivable wasteland	3.7
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	3.3
Barren and uncultivable land	7.5
Current fallow	21.3
Other fallow	5.1

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The UP SH 29 which passes through the city follows the Leepulekha – Pilibhit – Shahjahanpur and Etawah route and its runs through a distance of about 214.87 kms. Farrukhabad city is also a portion of the forthcoming ambitious Ganga Expressway project which connects the eastern and the western districts of Uttar Pradesh at a very high speed of connectivity with a running distance of about 1,047 kms along the River Ganges</p>	<p>Farrukhabad railway junction is single electric line connect from Farrukhabad to Shikohabad via Mainpuri and Farrukhabad to Mathura via Kasganj and Farrukhabad to Kanpur via Kannauj.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>Nearest ICD at Panki, Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The airports near Farrukhabad are the Kanpur airport and international airport is at Amausi, Lucknow. Which are located at a distance of 152 km and 163 km respectively from the district headquarter.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest facility available in Lucknow.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

NABL Lab is not established in the district. The nearest NABL Lab is established in Kanpur.



Processing Units

02 Rice Mill are available in the district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

District Farrukhabad has 8.47 hectare of area Certified as an organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Export oriented pack house:

Nearest packhouse available at Lucknow and Bulandshahar.



Cold Storage facilities

There are 94 cold storages and capacity is 878956.02 MT available in the district. The main purpose of cold storage is to store Potato.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

District Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) run the need based skill oriented training programme for creating job opportunities for rural community. It also acts as a facilitator to coordinate the extension activities of different line departments for the benefit of the farmers.

Functional FPOs/PG/FPC



There are about 20 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as potato, maize, mustard and fresh vegetable etc.

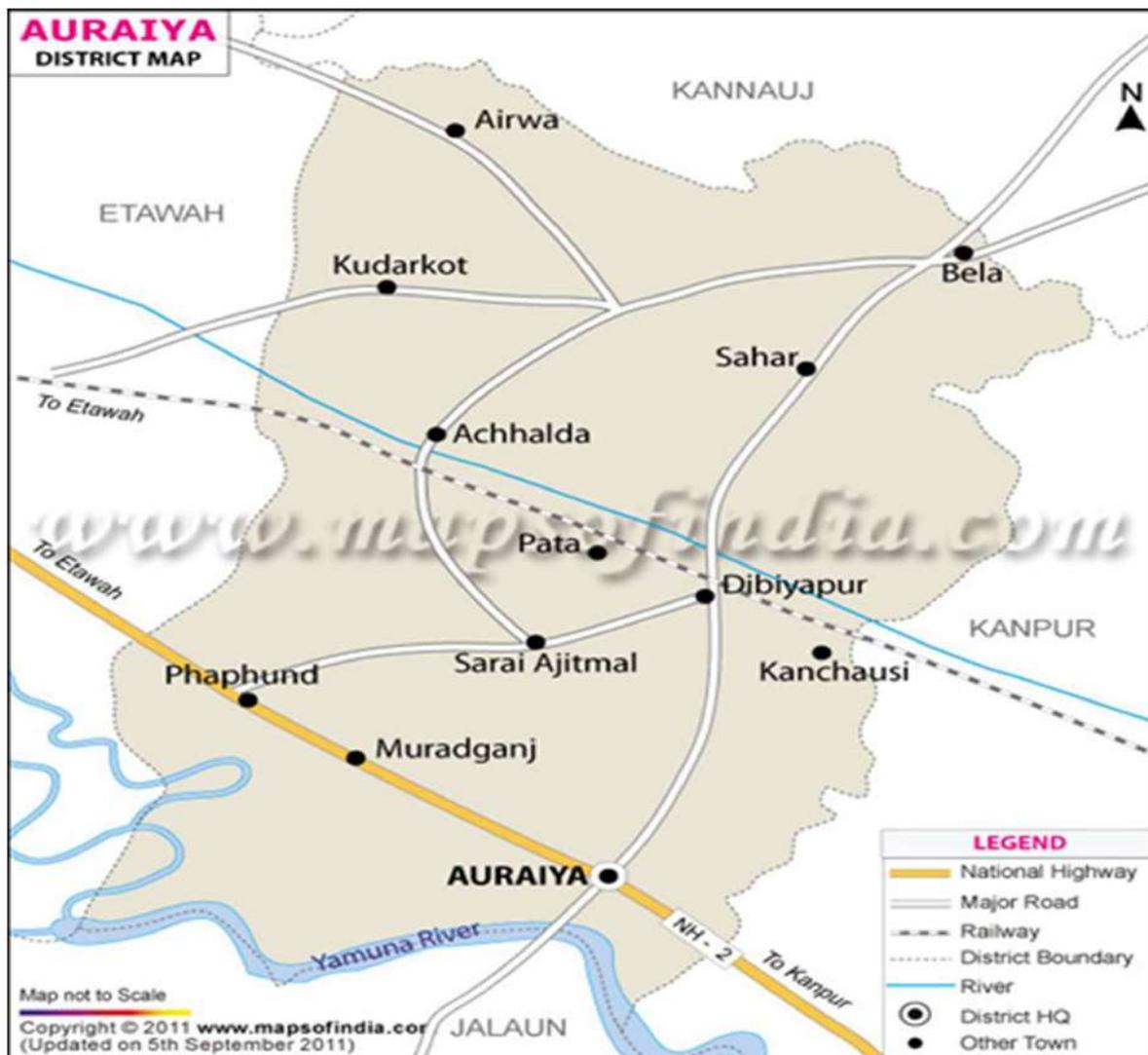
AGRICULTURE EXPORT- POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Farrukhabad district have surplus production of Potato Main products grown and having potential from export perspective are Guava and fresh vegetables etc.

5. Auraiya

Auraiya is a city and a municipal board in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. Auraiya lies entirely in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, but its physical features vary considerably and are determined by the rivers which cross it. It is surrounded by Kannauj district in the north, Etawah district in the west, Kanpur Dehat in the east, and Jalaun in south direction. The Auraiya District covers an area of 2,054 sq km (793 sq mile), of which more than one-third is part is rural. The district of Auraiya lies in the south-western portion of Uttar Pradesh 26.4667°N 79.5167°E and also forms a part of the Kanpur Division. It has an average elevation of 133 metres (436 feet) mean sea level. The main rivers which flows through the district are Yamuna and Senger. The total length of the Yamuna in the district is about 112 km.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to census 2011, Auraiya had Total population of 1,379,545. Out of total population male and female were 7,40,040 and 6,39,505 respectively. The population density of Auraiya district is 681 per.sq.km.

LAND UTILISATION

Auraiya has a gross cropped area of around 232.820 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Auraiya is 145.321 ('000) hectares with 134.89% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	206.126
Cultivable area	172.596
Forest area	4.321
Land under non-agricultural use	20.902
Permanent pastures	1.292
Cultivable wasteland	7.087
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.521
Barren and uncultivable land	7.015
Current fallow	11.090
Other fallow	7.577

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>National Highway 19 (Mughal Road) pass from the southern part of the district. District's headquarters Auraiya is at 64 km distance from Etawah and 105 km from Kanpur. It connects to Agra, Mathura, Delhi, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi etc.</p>	<p>The district is well served by Phaphund (Dibiyapur) railway station. It is located on the Kanpur–Delhi section of Howrah–Delhi main line and Howrah–Gaya–Delhi line. It is one of the main serving railway stations on the Kanpur–Delhi section of the North Central Railway zone 83 kilometers (52 mi) from the Kanpur Central railway station. It provides connectivity to the cities of Kota, Agra, Lucknow, Aligarh, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Kolkata, Guwahati, Patna, New Delhi and more.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>Nearest ICD at Panki, Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>Nearest International airport is situated at Lucknow, which is 170 km away from Auraiya.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest Phytosanitary station is available in Lucknow and it is situated 182 km. distance from the district headquarter.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest NABL lab available in Kanpur, which is away 100 km from Auraiya.



Processing Units

Frozen peas processing unit in Muradganj, Auraiya.



Startup working in agriculture export/processing

Efforts are being made by private (Individuals) to setup related to the district ODOP product Desi ghee.



Perishable Cargo Centre

Nearest Perishable Cargo Centre available in Lucknow.



Cold Storage facilities

14 cold storages with 144132.27 MT storage capacities.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

The area coverage under NPOP through UPSOCA is 6.88 hectare.



Export oriented pack house:

Nearest pack house available in Lucknow.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra is a district level Farm Science Centre, which is an agricultural technology application centre, established under the Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT- POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



There are about 11 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fresh vegetables, Maize, Mustard, wheat etc.

Farmer Collectives in the District



Desi Ghee has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include Fresh vegetables such as Tomato, brinjal, cabbage, cauliflower and oilseed like mustard.

6. Kannauj

Kannauj district is an administrative district of Uttar Pradesh state in northern India, along the river Ganges. It is located at 27.07°N 79.92°E. It has an average elevation of 139 meters (456 feet). The Ganges is the main river of the district at the North East border of the district. Kali river is at the northern border of the district while the Ishan river flows through the District.

The district is bounded by the districts of Farrukhabad to the north, Hardoi to the northeast, Kanpur Nagar to the east, Kanpur Dehat to the southeast, Auraiya to the south, Etawah to the southwest, and Mainpuri to the west. Land is fertile and level plain. Melon, *kakri* and cucumbers are mostly grown along with crop like groundnut, maize and potato. There are large numbers of small lakes suitable for pisciculture. Kannauj is famous for distilling of scents. It is known as India's perfume capital and is famous for its traditional Kannauj Perfume, a government protected entity. Kannauj itself has more than 200 perfume distilleries and is a market center for perfume, tobacco and rose water. The district produces about 1428636 MT of potato and hence have about 146 cold storages.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to census 2011, Kannauj had total population of 1,656,616. Out of total population male and female were 8,817,76 and 7,748,40 respectively. The population density of Kannauj district is 792 per sqkm.

LAND UTILISATION

Kannauj has a gross cropped area of around 222.0 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Kannauj is 145.8 ('000) hectares with 134 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	209.0
Cultivable area	166.0
Forest area	13.5
Land under non-agricultural use	21.6
Permanent pastures	2.1
Cultivable wasteland	3.3
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.0
Barren and uncultivable land	5.9
Current fallow	9.0
Other fallow	6.0

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The district is well connected to Lucknow-Agra expressway which connects to Delhi via Yamuna expressway via Ghaziabad. It is also sub linked by road with important cities like Etawah, Mathura, Bharatpur, Kota, Nagpur etc.</p>	<p>Kannauj Railway station is in Kannauj district making it an important railway station in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It provides connectivity to the cities of West Bengal, Bihar State via Kanpur central, Delhi via Mathura.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>Nearest ICD at Panki, Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest Inter National Airport is Chaudhary Charan Singh Airport, Lucknow, which is connected to all the major cities of India and other countries.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest facility available in Lucknow.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest NABL Lab is established in Kanpur Nagar.



Processing Units

Scent distillation units are present in the district.



Startup working in agriculture export/processing

02 Rice Mill are available in the district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Export oriented pack house:

Nearest pack house available in Lucknow.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses-

Nearest available facility at Kanpur Nagar.



Cold Storage facilities

There are 146 cold storages available in the district with storage capacity of 1520763.06 MT.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

District KVK provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, equipment & techniques etc. Other institutes in the district.

Fragrance & Flower Development Centre (FFDC)



Main objective of the centre to serve, sustain and upgrade the status of farmers and industry engaged in the aromatic crops cultivation and its processing, so as to make them competitive both in local & global market.

Farmer Collectives in the District



There are about 12 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as Fresh vegetables and potato, etc. Other product such as Perfume has great potential to export.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - KANPUR DIVISION

Streamlining current export processes to develop efficiencies across the fruits & perishable export supply chain in the region. Improving utilization of existing infrastructure & resources meant for export.

Creating modern aggregation & collection centers for potato & other perishable produce.

Focus to be given on development of post-harvest management infrastructure & facilities for FPCs/FPOs/PGs and other large aggregators near production clusters to reduce post-harvest loss and loss of quality during the post-harvest process.

Mapping the sanitary and phytosanitary requirements as well as other regulatory and commercial requirements of major export markets for the exportable commodities of Lucknow division. Efforts to be made for chemical residue free production in the region.

Creating awareness among FPCs/FPOs/PGs on the export procedures & benefits outlined under UP AEP 2019.

Enhancing inter-departmental convergence to ensure Good Agricultural Practices are adopted among farmers and FPOs to increase export acceptance of vegetables.

Ensuring market for the identified commodities and capitalizing on the proximity to major markets that district shares, the awareness exporters and buyers need to be generated on production of various crops in the district.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - KANPUR DIVISION

- Kanpur division districts (Farrukhabad, Etawah & Kanpur Nagar) produces potatoes on a large scale and is a primary crop for many producers in these districts of the division. Majorly the export of potatoes from the region has been confined to Nepal. The single-destination export has presented a problem of fetching a comparatively lower value of the commodity as compared to exporting the commodity to other international market destinations. To increase the export of the commodity to other countries where an appreciated value can be achieved, it is important to ensure the production of quality potatoes and attach appropriate certifications to the commodity. Districts such as Farrukhabad, Etawah & Kanpur Nagar must design interventions to establish a disease-free area to boost exports to developed countries. Cluster Facilitation Cell can plan to develop the disease-free areas with the active intervention of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), CPRI regional station Modipuram, APEDA and the State Horticulture Department. FPOs/FPCs in the district must be encouraged to avail appropriate schemes for establishing grading, sorting, and washing line facilities. The district CFCs should leverage various departments and research institutes to focus on increasing product visibility from their districts by working on product development and branding of the commodity.
- Development of modern aggregation & collection points for export products like under PPP: With an aim to reduce post-harvest losses to optimize the export quantity and to ensure the quality of perishable produce for export, it is required to build & create multiple modern aggregation & collection points adjacent or near to production clusters in the identified districts under public private partnership mode. Aggregation of similar products to a location central to the processing areas is required. Such a centralized location to be well connected and have storage infrastructure in place. This helps in pooling a sizeable volume for marketing and enhancing the scale of operations. Such pooling warehouses can be installed in the region after the feasibility assessment. A detailed study for identifying the need & gap areas in the region for development of these centers, is required to be carried out along with demarcating land & site locations. Suitable tenders to be published for inviting private parties to engage on either turnkey basis or under BOOT (build, own, operate, transfer) for these centers.
- Export of Guava & its processed products which has been notified under potential export product category, can be promoted by building farm-level entrepreneurs. FPOs/FPCs need to be encouraged in the division to become aggregation cum processing centers for various guava producers. FPOs/FPCs can also be trained on quality parameters and norms to make products from the region acceptable in the global markets

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - KANPUR DIVISION

- Focus should be upon exports of value-added products for dairy segment with increased shelf-life and improved packaging to compete in international markets.
- Concerted efforts are required to market the regional products in export markets especially in building global brands and establishing international marketing channels.
- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.
- Creation of pack house and irradiation centers for fresh fruits & vegetable produce as per the specifications and standards set by the importing nations.
- For efficient cold chain of vegetables in the region, an integrated Cold Chain Infrastructure to be planned and established in the division, preferably in the Varanasi district which will be catering supply from other two districts of the division. The UP AEP allows for private sector intervention for this purpose. The Cluster Facilitation Cell should recommend appropriate interventions to create such facilities in public, private and public-private-partnership (PPP) mode.
- For transport facilities such as reefer vans/ trucks are to be promoted and the incentive given under the Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy 2018 and The Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy 2017 would also be leveraged.
- Major export markets countries have certain phytosanitary requirements and thus interventions are required to target them. Training to farmers and Processors will be provided on labeling requirements, documentation etc.
- Development of product specific manuals containing production guidelines, info of international market destinations and details on their product quality standards.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - KANPUR DIVISION

- Training programs to focus on multiple domains which will mainly include vegetable supply chain management, food processing, organic farming, horticulture, packaging, distribution etc. MOU's can be signed with various government institutes and universities in the region.
- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.
- Conducting regular buyer-seller meets at the divisional/district level & preparing a schedule of such events for the calendar year as per the crop seasonality and market developments: Based on the market & seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller Meets (BSM) and such promotional events can be planned between progressive farmer groups/PGs/FPCs and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be spread across the production cycle & calendar year (for agricultural crops - sowing, mid-season, after harvesting) to better guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices, supply & demand assessment etc. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence. A proposed schedule is presented below for agricultural crops:

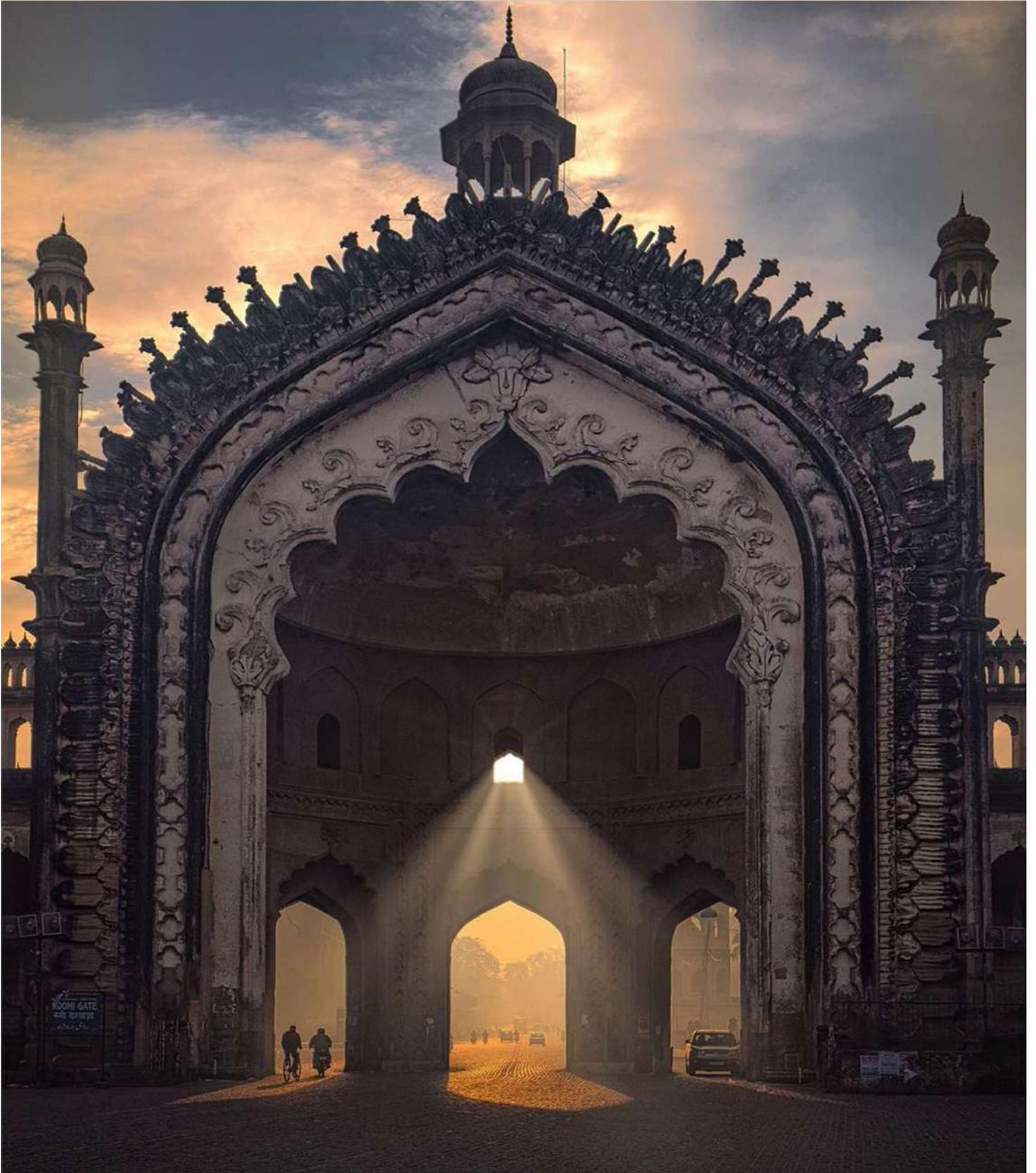
Pre- Sowing Meet/Event (Virtual Mode)	Mid-Season Meet/Event (Virtual Mode)	Pre & Post-harvest Meet/Event (Physical Mode)
To assess, discuss & let producers aware of peculiar demand specifications for agri export commodities i.e., quality, variety, sanitation standards, parameters. etc	To discuss the status of quality compliances and further precautions/ way forward.	To assess/estimate the final demand, supply and quality along with price discovery and delivery schedule.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

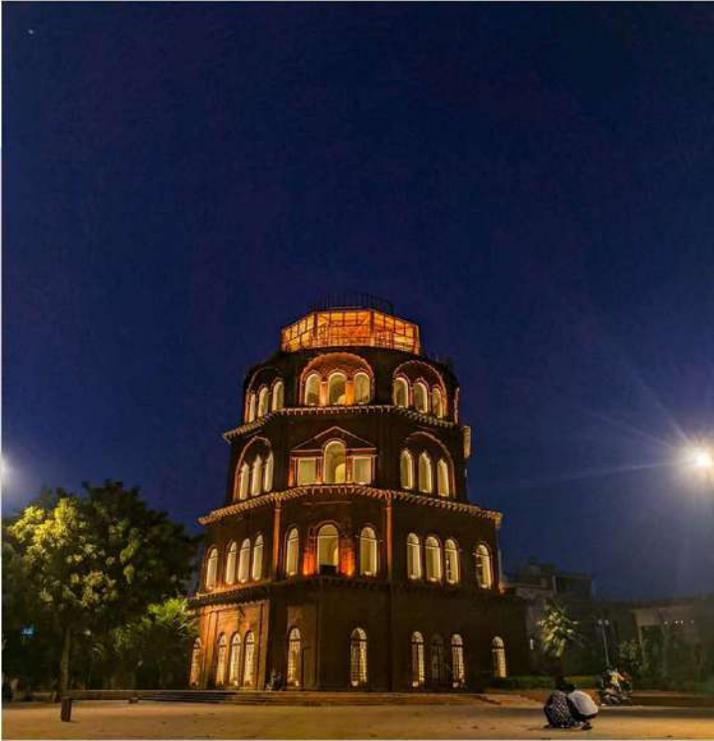
Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Kanpur	Auraiya	Fresh Vegetables, Desi Ghee,
	Etawah	Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Mustard
	Farrukhabad	Guava, Potato, Fresh Vegetables
	Kannauj	Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Perfume (Itra)
	Kanpur Dehat	Fresh Vegetables, Milk Products
	Kanpur Nagar	Guava, Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Processed Products, Green Chilli, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder, Bakery Products

LUCKNOW DIVISION

(Lucknow, Hardoi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Raebareli, Sitapur & Unnao)



Lucknow Division



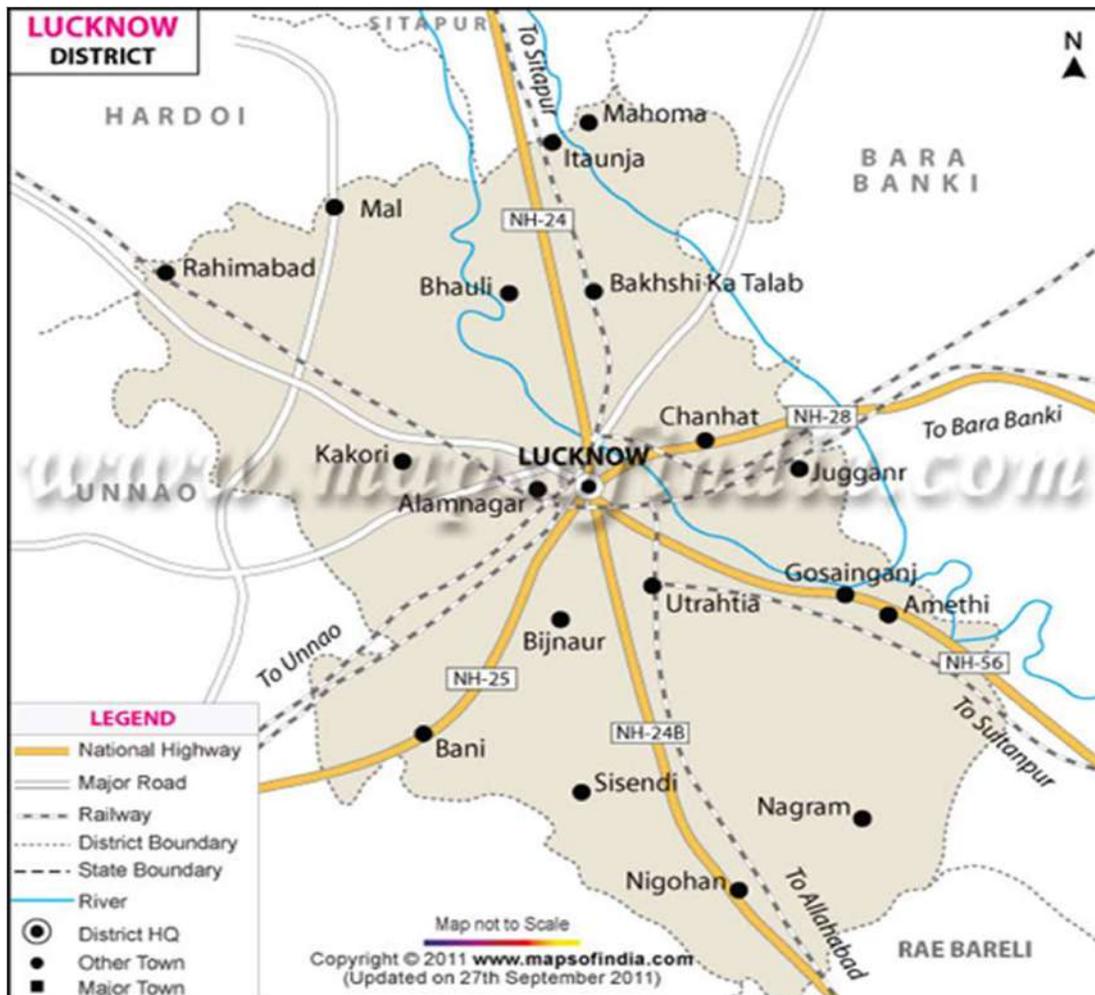
Division Lucknow is an administrative geographical unit of Uttar Pradesh state of India. Lucknow is the administrative headquarter of the division. The division consists of Lucknow, Hardoi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Raebareli, Sitapur, and Unnao. This bustling city, famed for its Nawabi era finesse and amazing food, is a unique mix of the ancient and the modern. It is home to extraordinary monuments depicting a fascinating blend of ancient, colonial and oriental architecture.

Lucknow is the capital of the state of Uttar Pradesh and a second largest city after Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. This metro city is the administrative headquarter of Lucknow District and Lucknow Division. Lucknow has always been known as a multicultural city, and flourished as a cultural and artistic capital of North India in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Lucknow has a humid subtropical climate with cool, dry winters from mid-November to February and dry, hot summers from late March to June. The rainy season is from July to mid-September. In winter, the maximum temperature is around 25 °C (77 °F) and the minimum is in 3 °C to 7 °C range. Fog is quite common from mid-December to late January. Summers are extremely hot with temperatures ranging from 40 °C to 45 °C.

1. LUCKNOW

Lucknow is the capital city of Uttar Pradesh and it has always been a multicultural city. Bounded on the east by Barabanki, on the west by Unnao, on the south by Raebareli and in the north by Sitapur and Hardoi, Lucknow sits on the northwestern shore of the Gomti River. The city stands at an elevation of approximately 123 metres (404 ft) above sea level. Lucknow is a key economic base in north India and a prominent trading city. Important sectors include tourism, education, health services, aerospace, finance, pharmaceuticals, design, and culture. In terms of agricultural produce logistics, Lucknow is a “mandi” (wholesale market) town for mangoes, melons, and food grains that are grown in the surrounding areas. Major Agricultural crops of Lucknow: Irrigated - wheat, rice, mentha, field pea, mustard, sugarcane etc. Rainfed urd, arhar, gram and groundnut etc. Fruit crops: mango, banana, guava and papaya etc. Vegetable crop: potato, brinjal, okra, vegetable pea, cabbage etc.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Lucknow in 2011 is 4,583,838. Out of which male and female are 2,394,476 and 2,195,362 respectively with population density 1815 person per sq. Km.

LAND UTILISATION

Lucknow has a gross cropped area of around 209.7 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Lucknow is 135.7 ('000) hectares with 120 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	251.6
Cultivable area	174.8
Forest area	1.2
Land under non-agricultural use	55.0
Permanent pastures	3.1
Cultivable wasteland	5.5
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.9
Barren and uncultivable land	6.8
Current fallow	16.2
Other fallow	15.4

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Lucknow is on the intersection of National Highways 24, 28 and 56 running east, west and south. It is well connected with major cities like Agra (363 km), Prayagraj (225 km), Calcutta (985 km), Delhi (497 km), Kanpur (79 km) and Varanasi (305 km). Green Field Expressway (Lucknow-Agra) and Purvanchal Expressway (Lucknow to Ghazipur) provide fast and hassle-free road connectivity to Lucknow.</p>	<p>The city is an important junction with links to all major cities of the state and country such as New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Nashik, Amritsar, Jammu, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Pune, Indore, Bhopal, Jhansi, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Raipur and Siwan. The city has a total of fourteen railway stations.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>The Nearest dry port facility for the district is available in Panki, Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, in Lucknow is located in Amausi. It connect to International cities such as Bangkok, Singapore, Riyadh, Jeddah, Muscat, Abu Dhabi, and Dubai etc.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Facility is present in district Lucknow.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

NABL Lab are available in district Lucknow.



Processing Units

Integrated Mango pack house, Rehmankhera, Lucknow with hot water treatment and vapour heat treatment (VHT) , other processing units also established in the district like rice mills, milk processing plant and oil processing plant.



Export-oriented Pack House:

Mango pack house, Rehmankhera, Lucknow.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cargo Centre

The facility of Air Cargo Centre is available in the Amausi Airport in district Lucknow.



Area certified for organic production

District Lucknow has 25.06572 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Storage Facilities

There are 18 cold storages with a capacity of 129627.80 MT in district.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses-

Railway siding is situated at Alamnagar, Lucknow.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

A Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture (CISH) Lucknow, Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR) Lucknow, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) near Bangla Bazar Chauraha, Department of Agriculture Sciences and Technology in Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar University (Central University) Lucknow, Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Lucknow, Regional Center of Central Food Technology Research Institute Lucknow, Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (CIMAP) Lucknow, Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR) Lucknow, State Institute of Management of Agriculture (SIMA), Rehmankhera Lucknow. .



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 20 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as mango, Malihabadi Dashari (GI product), banana, green chilli, bitter guard, bottle guard, lady's finger, peace green, tomato, pointed guard and leafy vegetable etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



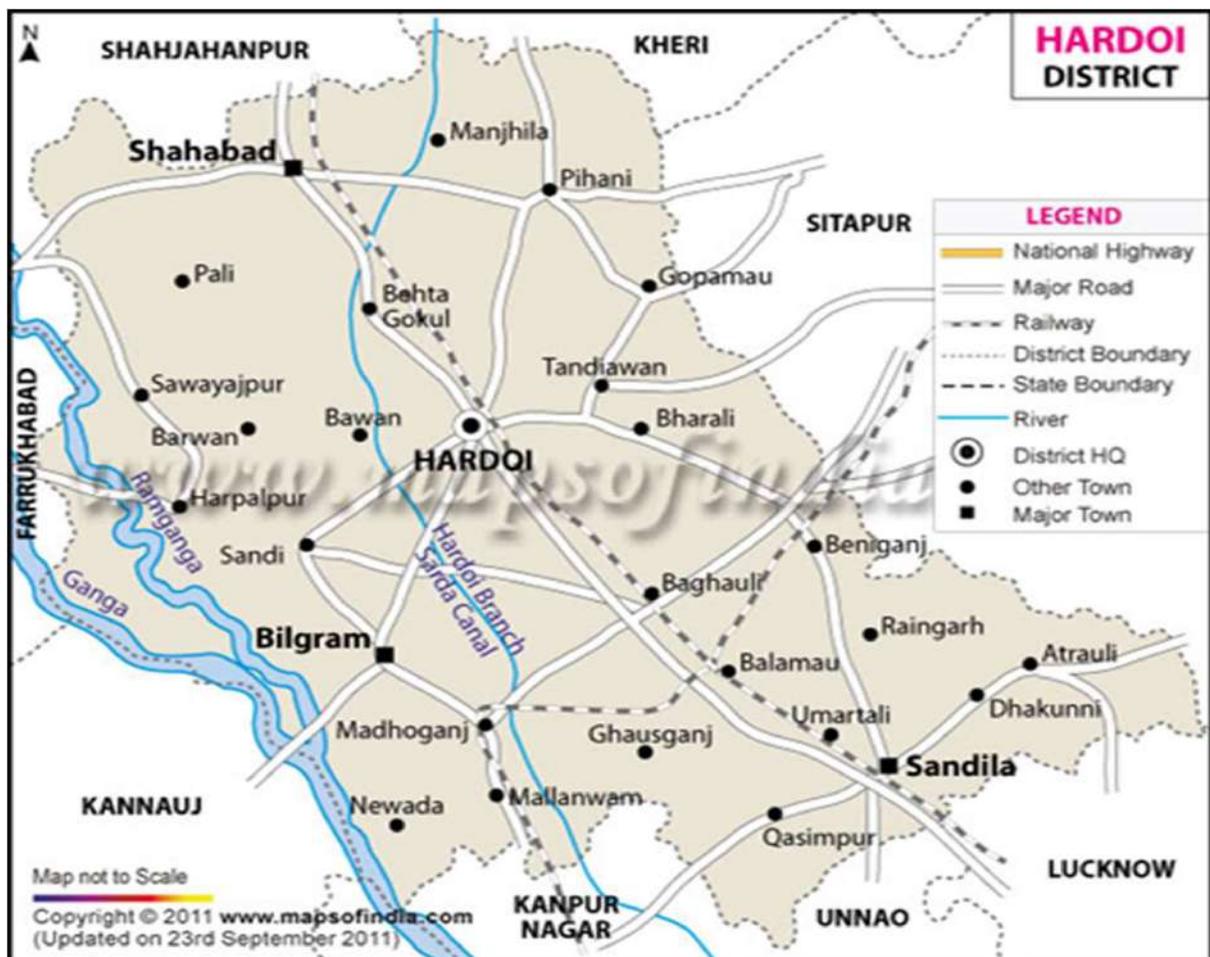
Lucknow is an identified district under the clusters for Mango, Malihabadi Dasherri (GI product), animal/dairy and its products, processed products, banana and Fresh vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). Mango has been included as one of the ODOP products identified for the district by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include mango, milk products, fresh vegetables, banana, desi ghee, butter, cheese and milk powder etc.

2. Hardoi

Hardoi, a district in Lucknow division, occupies almost 2.22 % area and has around 2% population of Uttar Pradesh. Its north border touches Shahjahanpur & Lakhimpur Kheri districts, Lucknow & Unnao are situated at the southern border, west borders touches Kanpur & Farrukhabad, and on the eastern border, Gomati river separates the district from Sitapur. Agriculture is the prime occupation of Hardoi. There are a total of 6,08,652 farmers in Hardoi among these 5,66,046 are small and marginal. Mainly farmers are engaged in sowing rice, wheat, maize, jwar, bajra, urd and moong, gram, pea, til and groundnut. Vegetable production is a significant occupation in regions of Shahbad, Bilgram and unevenly distributed throughout Hardoi. Shahbad is gradually capturing the market for cucumber. Fruits like watermelon and muskmelon are sown near river Garra in Sandi. Mango, guava and banana are famous fruits sown in the region. Few people are being promoted in mushroom cultivation and beekeeping.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per census 2011, Hardoi had total population of 4,092,845. Out of which male and female were 2,191,442 and 1,901,403 respectively with 683 person per sq. Km.

LAND UTILISATION

Hardoi has a gross cropped area of around 670.6 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Hardoi is 433.3 ('000) hectares with 130 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	598.9
Cultivable area	514.2
Forest area	12.3
Land under non-agricultural use	54.6
Permanent pastures	4.8
Cultivable wasteland	11.2
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	10.8
Barren and uncultivable land	13.0
Current fallow	39.1
Other fallow	19.8

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>National Highway 24 connects the district to Lucknow, Bareilly and Delhi and through three other state highways connect the district with other important places like Kheri, Kannauj and Prayagraj etc</p>	<p>District Hardoi has well connected to Delhi and Lucknow with the railways Hardoi and Balamau junction (connect to Kanpur) are the major railway stations and others small stations also available in the district.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>The port facility not available in the district but the nearest dry port is in Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The Nearest International Airport is Chaudhary Charan Singh Airport in Lucknow at a distance of 110 KM, at which flights to metro city of India and international flights to gulf countries are available.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest phytosanitary station available in the Lucknow. That is about 110 km away from in the district.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest NABL lab facility available in Lucknow.



Processing Units

In district Hardoi there are 32 rice mills, three sugar mills , two beaverage plant located in Sandila, one mustard plant located in Hardoi and seven flour mills located over all Hardoi. For mango, pack house not available in the district but nearest mango pack house available in the Malihabad, Lucknow.



Export-oriented Pack House:

Nearest mango pack house available Malihabad which is 75.0 km. away from district Hardoi.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cargo Centre

The Nearest cargo center available in Lucknow.



Area certified for organic production

According to UPSOCA the total certified area under organic production in district is about 20.825 ha.



Storage Facilities

There are 33 cold storages available in the district Hardoi with storage capacity of 212717.99 MT.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses-

Railway siding available in the district Hardoi and private sector warehouse available in the Hardoi. e.g. ITC warehouses.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra located in the Hardoi district KVK sponsored by Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and technology, Kanpur and Lucknow divisional Agri-research station located in Hardoi sponsored by state agriculture department.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 50 Farmer Producer Organizations, PGs and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as potato, mango, wheat, rice (non-basmati) mustard, green chilli, groundnut etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



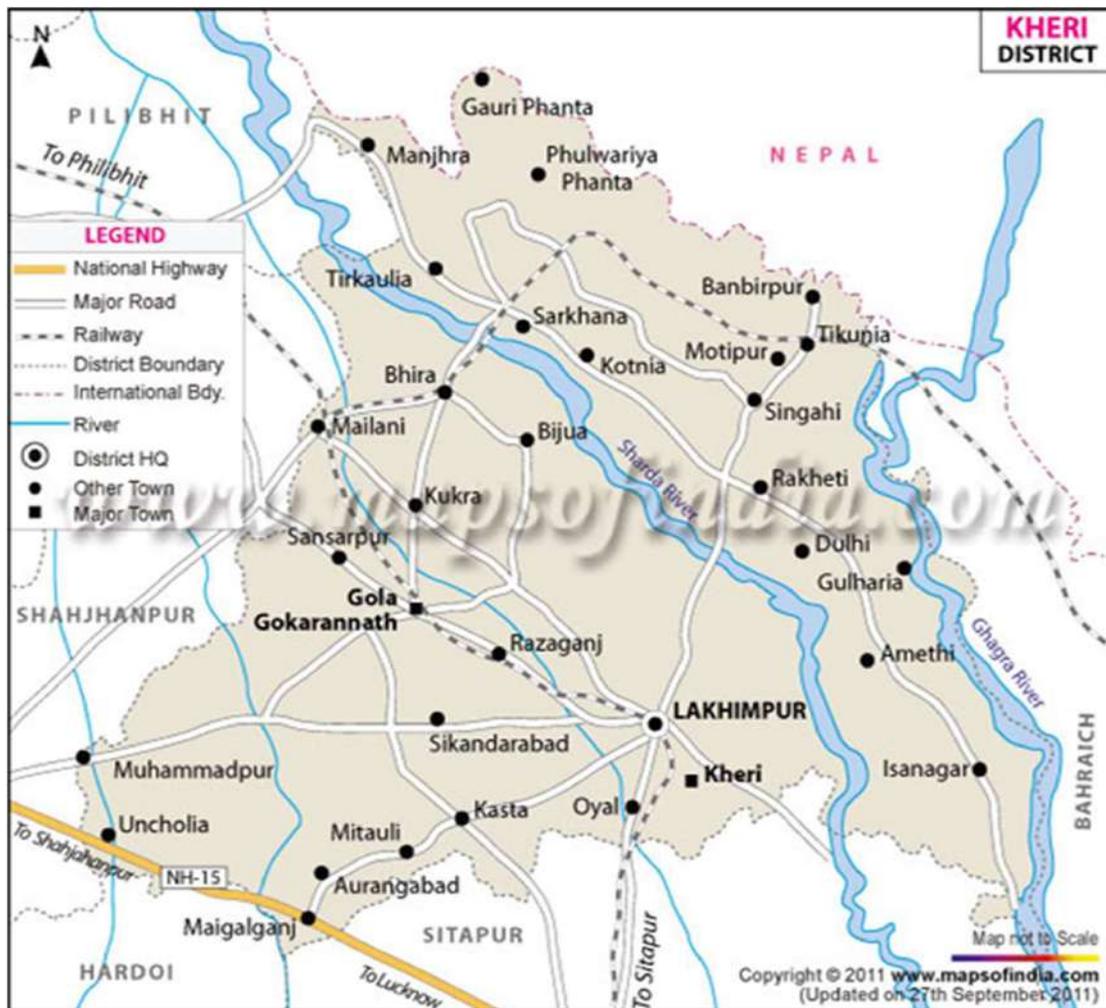
Hardoi is an identified district under the clusters for Mango and Potato formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UPAEP 2019). groundnut products has been included as one of the ODOP products identified for the district by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include mango, potato, fresh vegetables and green chilli etc.

3. Lakhimpur Kheri

Lakhimpur Kheri is the largest district in Uttar Pradesh, India, on the border with Nepal. The district is within the Terai lowlands at the base of the Himalayas, with several rivers and lush green vegetation. Situated between 27.6° and 28.6° north latitude and 80.34° and 81.30° east longitudes, and about 7,680 square kilometres (2,970 sq mi) in area, it is roughly triangular in shape, the flattened apex pointing north.. Lakhimpur Kheri is bounded on the north by the river Mohan, separating it from Nepal; on the east by the Kauriala River, separating it from Bahraich; on the south by Sitapur and Hardoi; and on the west by Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur. The economy of the district Lakhimpur Kheri is primarily based on agriculture. It mainly consists of production of sugarcane, pulses, wheat etc. Sugarcane is highly produced & processed in the district, making it the most produced crop of the district.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per 2011 census of India, Lakhimpur Kheri District has a population of 40, 21,243 in 2011. Out of which 2123187 are male and 1898056 are female with 520 person per sq. Km. Population engaged in agriculture: 2416767 (60.10%) and Agricultural labour 723823 (18.23%).

LAND UTILISATION

Lakhimpur Kheri has a gross cropped area of around 714.9 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Lakhimpur Kheri is 479.7 ('000) hectares with 149.1 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	772.8
Cultivable area	524.8
Forest area	164.8
Land under non-agricultural use	78.7
Permanent pastures	0.9
Cultivable wasteland	3.2
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	5.9
Barren and uncultivable land	3.6
Current fallow	31.8
Other fallow	4.1

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Various national and state highways like NH24, NH730, NH730A, SH0021, SH25 and SH90 etc. Pass through Lakhimpur Khiri, Lakhimpur Kheri can be reached from Delhi, following Delhi – Muradabad – Bareilly – Shahjahanpur – Gola Gokarannath – Lakhimpur route (distance: 425 km approx). Lakhimpur can also be reached from state capital Lucknow following Lucknow – Sitapur – Lakhimpur route (distance: 135 KM approx).</p>	<p>The district connect with railways for Lucknow and Delhi the following route can use for transportation through railways- Delhi – Lucknow and Lucknow – Sitapur – Lakhimpur Delhi – Muradabad – Bareilly – Shahjahanpur (NR) and then by road to Lakhimpur</p>
Port	Airport
<p>Nearest ICD is Moradabad and Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>Lakhimpur Kheri airport known as Palia Airport is situated near Dudhwa National Park at Palia Kalan in Lakhimpur Kheri and is at a distance of 90 kilometres (56 mi) from Lakhimpur City. Nearest International Airport is Amausi (Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport) Lucknow.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

There is one Plant Quarantine station situated at Gauriphanta.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest Pesticide residue testing facility available at Lucknow named as Regional Research & Food Analysis Center (R-FRAC) Lucknow.



Processing Units

One Gur Processing Unit situated in the district, Banana plant processing for manufacturing the thread and household items.



Area Certified for Organic Production

Total area covered under organic farming in the district is about 10.80 hectare.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage Facilities

There are four cold storages available in the district Lakhimpur Kheri with a capacity of 34233.12 MT.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

One KVK situated at Manjhra Farm, Nighasan Road, Lakhimpur-Kheri 262701 (U.P) established under ICAR- IISR and One KVK situated at Jamunabad, Gola-Gokarannath, under the flagship of CSAU&T Kanpur. The College of Agriculture, Lakhimpur Kheri (campus) located at Jamunabad, Gola– Gokarnnath constituent of CSAUA&T Kanpur Nagar.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 19 Farmer Producer Organizations, PGs and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as food grains, fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as wheat, rice, banana, gur (jaggary), mango, fresh vegetables, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



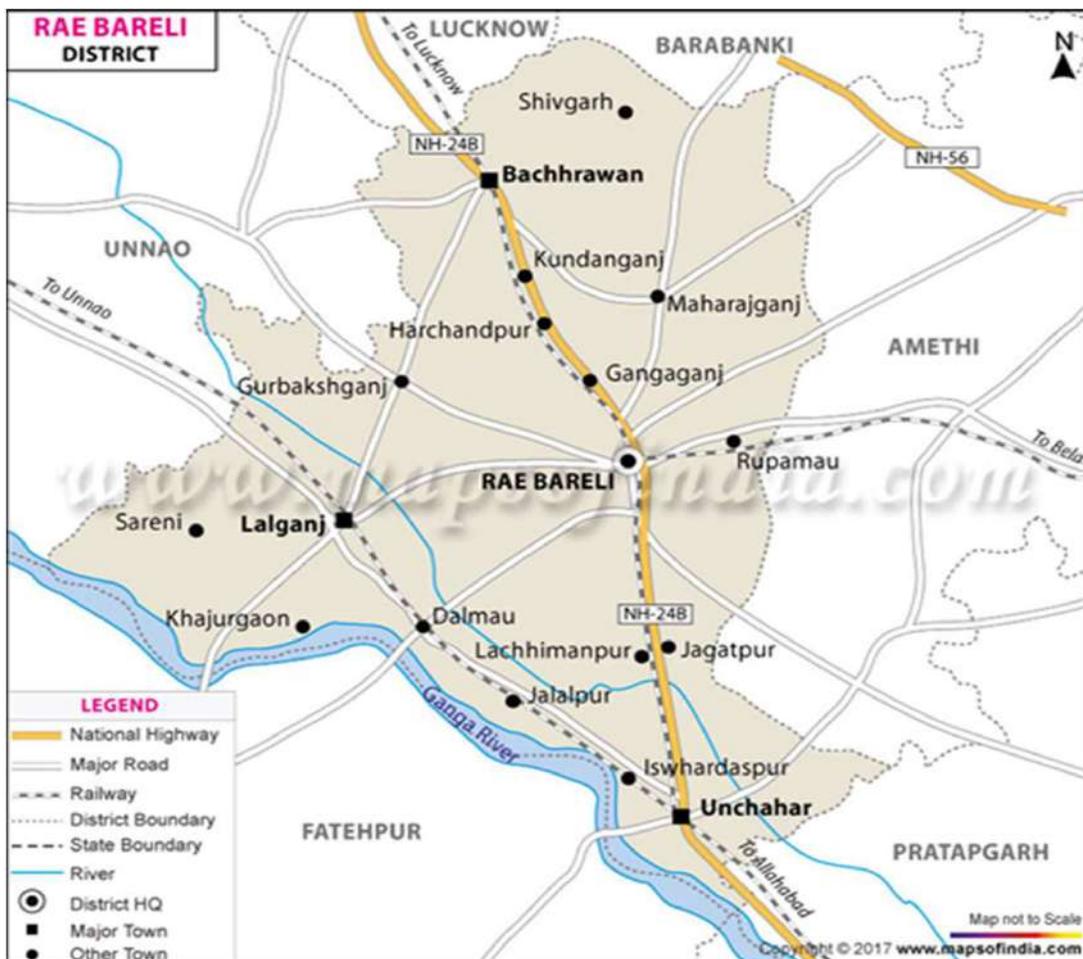
Lakhimpur Kheri is an identified district under the clusters for mango, banana and fresh vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). Banana has been included as one of the ODOP products identified for the district by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include mango, fresh vegetables, banana, jaggery & jaggery products, etc.

4. Raebareli

Raebareli lies in the southern-central part of Uttar Pradesh. The district is irregular in shape but fairly compact. It forms a part of the Lucknow division and lies between latitude $25^{\circ} 49'$ North and $26^{\circ} 36'$ North and longitude $100^{\circ} 41'$ East and $81^{\circ} 34'$ East. On the north, it is bounded by tehsil Mohanlalganj of Lucknow and Haidergarh of Barabanki, on the east by tehsil Musafirkhana of district Sultanpur and on the south-east by pargana Ateha and the Kunda tehsil of district Pratapgarh. The southern boundary is formed by Ganga which separates it from the district of Fatehpur. On the west lies the Bighapur and Purwa tehsil of Unnao. The cropping intensity is 151.6% and fertilizer consumption is 110.10 kg. per hectare(2001-02). Paddy, sorghum, urd, pigeon pea, groundnut and sesame in *Kharif* and wheat, gram, toria and mustard in Rabi are the major crops. Sunflower, urd and moong are grown in Zaid on limited scale. There are vast potentialities of exploiting the resource base of district Raebareli.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Raebareli is one of districts of Uttar Pradesh in India, Raebareli population in 2022 is 3,842,531 (estimates as per aadhar uidai.gov.in Dec 2020 data). As per 2011 census of India, Raebareli has a population of 3,405,559 in 2011 out of which 1,752,542 are male and 1,653,017 are female.

LAND UTILISATION

Raebareli has a gross cropped area of around 286.1 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Raebareli is 184.5 ('000) hectares with 155.09 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	323.236
Cultivable area	268.071
Forest area	4.002
Land under non-agricultural use	39.402
Permanent pastures	2.805
Cultivable wasteland	13.952
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	11.661
Barren and uncultivable land	8.956
Current fallow	38.721
Other fallow	19.249

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Raebareli is on the route of National Highway NH931A (Jagdishpur Jais Salon), NH330A (Rai Bareilly Jagdishpur Ayodhya Marg), NH232A (Billgram Unnao Prayagraj), NH24B (Lucknow Raebareli Prayagraj Road), NH232 (Lalganj Fatehpur Banda Road), NH231 (Raebareli Salon Pratapgarh Machhlishahr Jaunpur Road) and NH56 (Lucknow Varanasi Road)</p>	<p>Raebareli Junction lies on Varanasi-Raebareli-Lucknow line and Raebareli-Prayagraj rail line of the Northern Railway. A rail line is being built from Raebareli to Ayodhya via Akbarganj, on the Northern Railways network. Raebareli is well connected with some of the major cities of the country and the rest is interconnected with other trains. Some of the destinations covered by trains passing through Rae Bareli Junction are Lucknow, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Jaisalmer, Shaktinagar, Puri, Bhopal, Howrah, Amritsar, Jodhpur, Bareilly, Dehradun, Lalkuan, Jammu Tawi, Saharanpur, Bangalore, Mumbai, New Delhi, Kanpur Nagar and others places.</p>
Port	Airport
<p>Nearest Dry Port (ICD) is in Panki, Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest airport to Raebareli is Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport at Amausi, Lucknow which is approximately 80 km from Raebareli. Other airports close to Raebareli district are Kanpur Airport, Prayagraj Airport and Varanasi Airport.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest facility available at Lucknow.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest facility available at Lucknow.



Processing Units

The rice processing is the major industry in Raebareli and there are 65 rice mills in district.



Area Certified for Organic Production

According to UPSOCA there is total area covered under organic farming in the district is about 15.007 hectare.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage Facilities

There are 25 cold storages in district mainly for potato with a capacity of 193159.66 MT.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

One KVK Raebareli is situated on Prayagraj- Lucknow state highway at a distance of 5 km from Raebareli city.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 17 Farmer Producer Organizations, PGs and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as amla, red chili, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



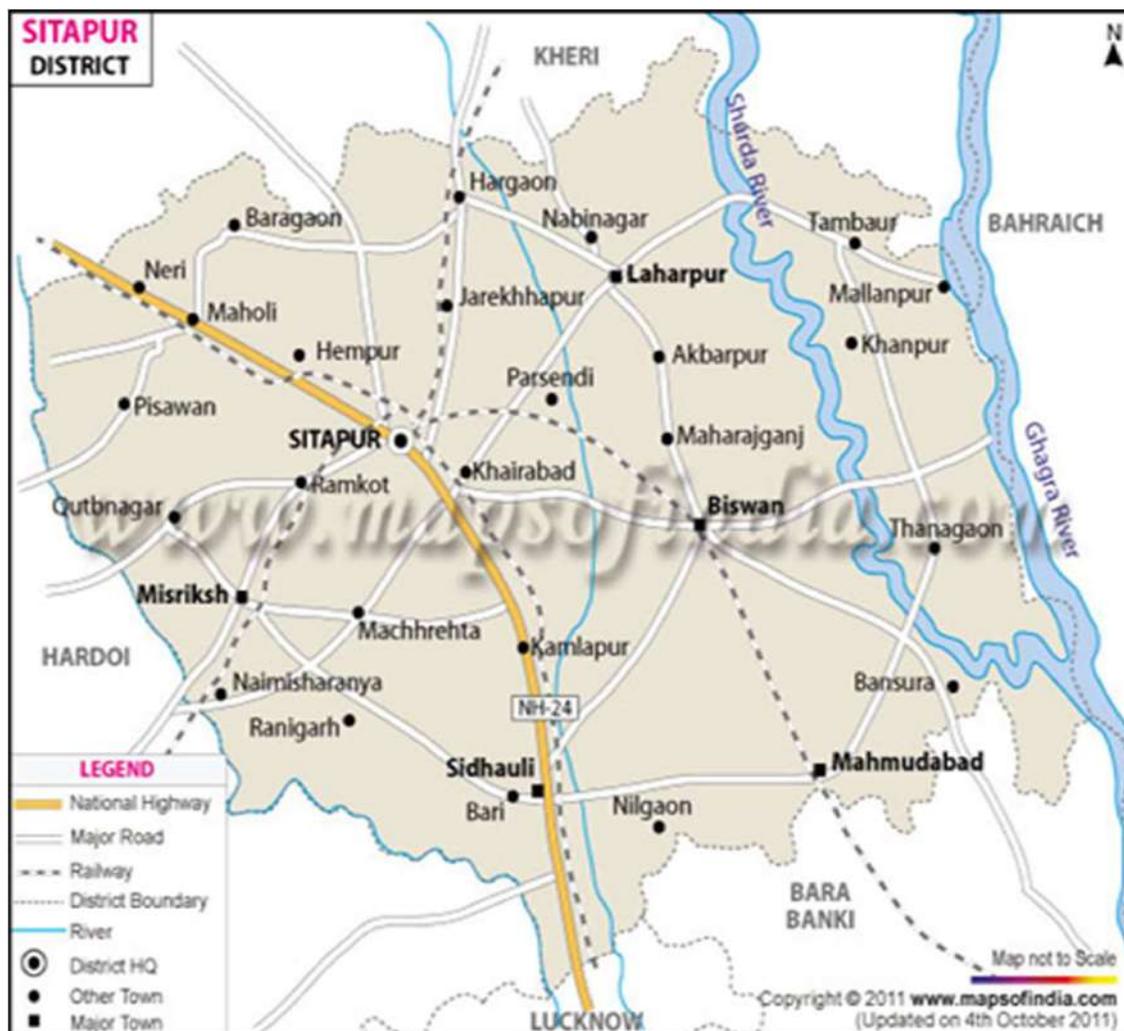
Amla has been included as one of the ODOP products identified for the district Raebareli by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables etc.

5. Sitapur

District Sitapur is situated in the central part of Lucknow division. It is 27.6° to 27.54° longitude in north of Lucknow & in between 80.18° & 81.24° latitude in east of Lucknow. This district is spread about 89 km. area from north to south & about 112 km. area from east to west. River Gomti makes the boundary from west to south of Sitapur & Hardoi. In the east river Ghagra which separates district Bahraich from Sitapur. On the north side is district Kheri. Thus, this district adjoins Barabanki, Bahraich, Kheri, Hardoi & Lucknow. It test has an average elevation of 138 meters (452 feet). It is located in the Gangetic Plain, with elevations ranging from 150 m above sea level in the north-west to 100 m in the south-east.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As of 2011 India census, Sitapur district has population of 4,483,992 of which male and female are 2,375,264 and 2,108,728 respectively. Population engaged in Agriculture – 586430

LAND UTILISATION

Sitapur has a gross cropped area of around 663.1 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Sitapur is 436.0 ('000) hectares with 133.63 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	573.9
Cultivable area	496.2
Forest area	5.8
Land under non-agricultural use	66.1
Permanent pastures	0.7
Cultivable wasteland	6.2
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	4.7
Barren and uncultivable land	5.2
Current fallow	37.5
Other fallow	11.8

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Sitapur is well connected with two state highway one national highway NH 24 with Delhi Bareilly Lucknow.</p>	<p>Sitapur junction lies on Lucknow-Sitapur-Lakhimpur-Pilibhit-Bareilly-Kasganj Line and Roza-Burhwal Line. The main line of the Lucknow–Basti–Gorakhpur section is 277 km (172 mi).</p>
Port	Airport
<p>Nearest ICD Available in Kanpur district.</p>	<p>Nearest International airport is Amausi (Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport) Lucknow.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest facility available at Lucknow.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest facility available at Lucknow.



Processing Units

There are three functional mint processing units with a processing capacity of 1000 kg each.



Area Certified for Organic Production

According to UPSOCA total organic certified area in district is about 27.80 hectare.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage Facilities

There are 10 cold Storages in district mainly for Potato with a storage capacity of 68372.14 MT.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses-

One Railway siding available in district.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

There is Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Amberpur and Krishi Vigyan Kendra-2 Katiya is situated in Sitapur. CISH Rehmankhara and IISR in Lucknow are in close range of Sitapur.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 24 Farmer Producer Organizations, PGs and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as mango, mint, jaggery (*Gur*), etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Sitapur is an identified district under the clusters for mango and mentha formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). Mango has been included as one of the ODOP products identified for the district by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include mango, fresh vegetables, mentha, jaggery & jaggery products etc.

7. UNNAO

The district is roughly a parallelogram in shape and lies between latitude 26°8' N & 27°2' N and longitude 80°3' E & 81°3' E. It is bounded on the North by district Hardoi, on the East by district Lucknow, on the South by district Raebareli and on the West by the Ganga river which separates it from districts of Kanpur & Fatehpur. Unnao lies in the great plains of the Ganges and hence the land is highly fertile. The soil is mostly alluvial. The district is bounded by river Ganges in the west and the river Sai in the east. In FY 2017-18, crops have contributed a maximum of 3959 crores to the district domestic product, followed animal husbandry 1250 crores and mining 269 crores. All of these have shown significant growth in comparison with 2016-17.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per Census 2011, the total population of Unnao is 31.08 Lakhs and it ranks 31st in the state in terms of population. Total, 82.89 % of the population lives in a rural area, and the urban population share in the district is 17.1 %, which is less than the state average of 22.4 %. The population density of Unnao is 682 persons per square kilometer is less than the state average of 828 persons per square kilometre. The population of the Unnao district was increased by 15.11 % in 2011 compared to 2001.

LAND UTILISATION

Unnao has a gross cropped area of around 493.6 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Unnao is 309.0 ('000) hectares with 132.4 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	460.2
Cultivable area	372.8
Forest area	17.0
Land under non-agricultural use	55.4
Permanent pastures	3.4
Cultivable wasteland	11.0
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.7
Barren and uncultivable land	11.7
Current fallow	27.0
Other fallow	23.14

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The major national highway NH232A (Billgram Unnao Prayagraj), NH25 (Lucknow Kanpur Jhansi Shivpuri Road) and Lucknow-Agra Expressway India's longest access-controlled expressway passes through Unnao district.</p>	<p>Unnao railway station is the junction point for Raebareli, Unchahar, Kunda Harnamganj, Prayag, Prayagraj, Hardoi, Balamau situated at Lucknow-Kanpur stretch. Trains for major cities like Agra, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Nagpur, Vijaywada, Chennai, Coimbatore, Palakkad, Bhubaneswar, Bhadrak, Cuttak, Chennai, Chandigarh, Chitrakoot, Cochin, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jammu Tawi, Jhansi, Jalandhar, Amritsar, Panipat, Gorakhpur, Gwalior, Darbhanga, Kota, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna, Puri, Surat, Trivandrum, Vadodara, Ujjain, Varanasi, Vadodara, can be boarded here. Unnao Junction railway station is on the Lucknow–Kanpur Suburban Railway and Varanasi–Kanpur branch line.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>Nearest ICD available in Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest airport is Kanpur Airport towards west (approx. 25 km) and International Airport Lucknow Airport towards east (approx. 50 km).</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest facility available at Lucknow.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest facility available at Lucknow.



Processing Units

Animal product processing units are available in the district.



Area certified for organic production

According to UPSOCA total organic certified area in district is about 6.02 hectare.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage Facilities

There are 20 cold storages in district with a storage capacity of 137619.49 MT.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses-

Railway siding is available at Sonik, Unnao.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Dharora Unnao and also there is C.S.A. University Kanpur, in Kalyanpur Kanpur and CISH Rehmankhhera in Lucknow which are in close range of Unnao.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 21 Farmer Producer Organizations, PGs and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as mango, guava, tomato, okra, chilli and fresh leafy vegetables etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Unnao is an identified district under the clusters for mango, guava, fresh vegetables, animal/dairy and their products formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). Mango has been included as one of the ODOP products identified for the district by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include mango, milk product, fresh vegetables, green chilli, okra & tomato etc.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - LUCKNOW DIVISION

Streamlining current export processes to develop efficiencies across the fruits & perishable export supply chain in the region. Improving utilization of existing infrastructure & resources meant for export.

Enhancing the exports of non-agriculture commodities and processed food products from the region including Jaggery & Jaggery based products, dairy products etc, from Lucknow division by building Agri-entrepreneurship and infrastructure in the division

Creating modern aggregation & collection centers for perishable produce in other districts of Lucknow division, especially Lakhimpur Kheri, Unnao & Sitapur.

Focus to be given on development of post-harvest management infrastructure & facilities for FPCs/FPOs/PGs and other large aggregators near production clusters to reduce post-harvest loss and loss of quality during the post-harvest process.

Strengthening of product specific value chains. Mapping the sanitary and phytosanitary requirements as well as other regulatory and commercial requirements of major export markets for the exportable commodities of Lucknow division. Efforts to be made for chemical residue free production in the region.

Creating awareness among FPCs/FPOs/PGs on the export procedures & benefits outlined under UP AEP 2019.

Creating awareness among exporters/buyers/FPCs and farmers on the export market potential for exportable commodities in the division.

Enhancing inter-departmental convergence to ensure Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) are adopted among farmers and FPOs to increase export acceptance of vegetables. Promoting & ensuring farmers/FPOs/FPCs to adopt organic vegetable production and become market players for their organic/GI tagged commodities in the division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - LUCKNOW DIVISION

- Development of modern aggregation & collection points for export products like under PPP in the priority districts namely Raebareli, Lakhimpur Kheri, Unnao & Sitapur: With an aim to reduce post-harvest losses to optimize the export quantity and to ensure the quality of perishable produce for export, it is required to build & create multiple modern aggregation & collection points adjacent or near to production clusters in the identified districts under public private partnership mode. Aggregation of similar products to a location central to the processing areas is required. Such a centralized location to be well connected and have storage infrastructure in place. This helps in pooling a sizeable volume for marketing and enhancing the scale of operations. Such pooling warehouses can be installed in the region after the feasibility assessment. A detailed study for identifying the need & gap areas in the region for development of these centers, is required to be carried out along with demarcating land & site locations. Suitable tenders to be published for inviting private parties to engage on either turnkey basis or under BOOT (build, own, operate, transfer) for these centers.**
- Export of jaggery & jaggery based products which has been notified for Lakhimpur Kheri & Sitapur under potential export product category, can be promoted by building farm-level entrepreneurs. FPOs/FPCs need to be encouraged in the division to become aggregation centers for various producers which grow jaggery. FPOs/FPCs can also be trained on following quality parameters and norms to make jaggery products from the region acceptable in the global markets.
- For GI tag products, the division should undertake steps to leverage the GI value of the commodity to promote its production and marketing in collaboration with the commodity specific research institutes i.e., CISH (Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture), IRRI. Moreover, Basmati rice exports from India have been falling over the years due to high levels of pesticides in the rice. NABL labs and pesticide residue testing labs should be established at the GI commodity districts and appropriate training on IPM must be provided to FPOs/FPCs/producers for better global acceptance of the product. Efforts should also be made for the registration of producers/FPOs/FPCs on Basmati.net, viz, APEDA Basmati Rice Traceability mechanism.
- As physical infrastructure and logistics remains a key concern for exports of dairy products an integrated approach for overall enhancement of dairy product export logistics in terms of creating dedicated cold chain facilities for transportation and storage of dairy products needs to be adopted. Focus should be upon exports of value-added products for dairy segment with increased shelf-life and improved packaging to compete in international markets. Concerted efforts are required to market the regional products in export markets especially in building global brands and establishing international marketing channels.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - LUCKNOW DIVISION

- Strategies to be formulated for addressing the emerging challenges under the new trade order affecting exports of dairy products. There is dire need to keep a close vigil on all mandatory quality specifications in international markets so as to overcome the newly emerging international trade barriers, as more fear is rising from developed nations who are increasingly making use of quality standards as formidable barrier for dairy exports. This is because import tariffs are considerably declining over the time and quota restrictions are fast disappearing in international markets.
- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.
- Creation of pack house and irradiation centers for fruits & vegetable produce as per the specifications and standards set by the importing nations. For efficient cold chain of vegetables in the region, an integrated Cold Chain Infrastructure to be planned and established in the division, preferably in the Varanasi district which will be catering supply from other two districts of the division. The UP AEP allows for private sector intervention for this purpose. The Cluster Facilitation Cell should recommend appropriate interventions to create such facilities in public, private and public-private-partnership (PPP) mode.
- **For transport facilities such as reefer vans/ trucks are to be promoted and the incentive given under the Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy 2018 and The Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy 2017 would also be leveraged.**
- Major export markets countries have certain phytosanitary requirements and thus interventions are required to target them. Training to farmers and Processors will be provided on labeling requirements, documentation etc. Development of product specific manuals containing production guidelines, info of international market destinations and details on their product quality standards. Training programs to focus on multiple domains which will mainly include vegetable supply chain management, food processing, organic farming, horticulture, packaging, distribution etc. MOU's can be signed with various government institutes and universities in the region
- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - LUCKNOW DIVISION

- Conducting regular buyer-seller meets at the divisional/district level & preparing a schedule of such events for the calendar year as per the crop seasonality and market developments: Based on the market & seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller Meets (BSM) and such promotional events can be planned between progressive farmer groups/PGs/FPCs and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be spread across the production cycle & calendar year (for agricultural crops - sowing, mid-season, after harvesting) to better guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices, supply & demand assessment etc. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence. A proposed schedule is presented below for agricultural crops:

Pre- Sowing Meet/Event (Virtual Mode)	Mid-Season Meet/Event (Virtual Mode)	Pre & Post-harvest Meet/Event (Physical Mode)
To assess, discuss & let producers aware of peculiar demand specifications for agri export commodities i.e., quality, variety, sanitation standards, parameters. etc	To discuss the status of quality compliances and further precautions/ way forward.	To assess/estimate the final demand, supply and quality along with price discovery and delivery schedule.

BSM schedules for allied Agri export products (dairy etc.) can be developed on similar lines to link producers of allied commodities with international/domestic buyers.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Lucknow	Hardoi	Mango, Potato, Fresh Vegetables, Green Chilli, Groundnut Products
	Lakhimpur Kheri	Mango, Banana, Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery and co-products of Jaggery
	Lucknow	Mango, Banana, Fresh Vegetables, Malihabadi Dussehri, Animal/Dairy and their products, Processed products, Milk products, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk powder
	Raebareli	Fresh Vegetables, Amla
	Sitapur	Mango, Mentha, Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery and co-products of Jaggery
	Unnao	Mango, Guava, Fresh Vegetables, Animal/Dairy and their products, Milk products, Green Chilli, Okra, Tomato

MEERUT DIVISION

(MEERUT, BAGHPAT, GAUTAMBUDDHA NAGAR,
GHAZIABAD, BULANDSHAHR & HAPUR)



MEERUT DIVISION



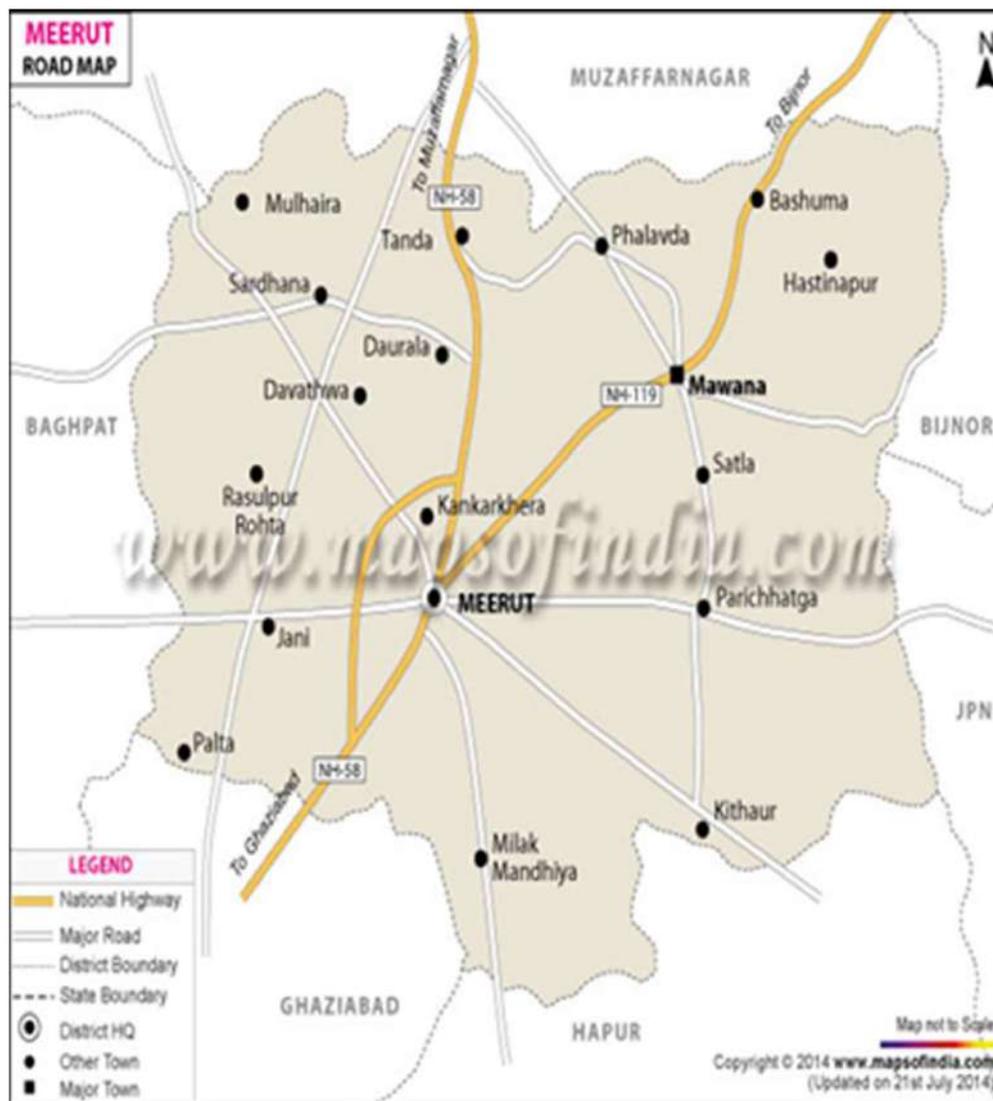
Meerut division is one of the 18 administrative divisions of Uttar Pradesh state in India. Meerut city is the administrative headquarter of the division. It consists of six districts namely Baghpat, Bulandshahar, Gautambuddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hapur and Meerut. It is that area of Western Uttar Pradesh which is part of National Capital Region (NCR). All the districts, major cities and towns in this division are part of the NCR region of Uttar Pradesh. The region consists of nearly 37% of NCR area.

Meerut is situated between the holy rivers Ganga and Yamuna Meerut is a busy trade centre of western Uttar Pradesh. Thanks to its geographical importance, the fertile Ganga-Yamuna doab had been an important center of human activities since the very early times of Vedic Civilisation. It is an ancient city with settlements dating back to the Indus Valley civilisation having been found in and around the area. The city lies 70 km northeast of the national capital New Delhi, and 453 km northwest of the state capital Lucknow. As the city is near to Delhi, it is a good site for making industries. Works of handloom and even scissors industry has been going on since the olden days. Some of the prominent industries in the city are textile, tyres, sugar, transformer, chemicals, distillery, paper, and engineering, sports good and publishing. The region is one of the country's most flourishing regions for sports goods manufacturing. Among the various cities in North India, Meerut was among the first cities where publishing industry first came up in the 19th century and since the 1860s, the place has become an important place for the commercial publishing.

Meerut has a monsoon influenced humid subtropical climate characterised by hot summers and cooler winters. Summers last from early April to late June during and are extremely hot, with temperatures reaching 49 °C. The monsoon arrives in late June and continues till the middle of September. Temperature decrease slightly, with plenty of cloud cover but with higher humidity. Temperature increase again in October and the city then has a mild, dry winter season from November to the middle of March. The lowest temperature ever recorded is -0.4°C; Rainfall is about 845 millimetres per annum, which is suitable for growing crops. Most of the rainfall is received during the monsoon. Humidity varies from 30 to 100%, the city receives no snow.

1. MEERUT

Meerut city lies 70 km northeast of the national capital New Delhi, and 453 km northwest of the state capital Lucknow. is the second largest city in the National Capital region, and as of 2011 the 33rd most populous urban agglomeration and the 26th most populous city in India. It ranked 292 in 2006 and is projected to rank 242 in 2020 in the list of largest cities and urban areas in the world. The municipal area (as of 2001) is 141.89 sq km with the cantonment covering 35.68 sq km . The city is one of the largest producers of sports goods, and the largest producer of musical instruments in India. Some of the prominent industries in the city are textile, tyres, sugar, transformer, chemicals, distillery, paper, engineering, sports good and publishing.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per 2011 census of India, Meerut District has a population of 3,443,689. Total 175,944 Cultivators are depended on agriculture farming. The district has a population density of 1,346 inhabitants per square kilometre (3,490/sq mile). The district is divided into three tehsils - Meerut, Mawana and Sardhana and 12 Blocks.

LAND UTILISATION

Meerut has a gross cropped area of around 303.724 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Meerut is 198.941 ('000) hectares with 152.67 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	27.005
Cultivable area	198.941
Forest area	21.314
Land under non-agricultural use	39.336
Permanent pastures	0.376
Cultivable wasteland	2.596
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.012
Barren and uncultivable land	2.859
Current fallow	2.997
Other fallow	2.574

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY



ROAD	RAIL
<p>Meerut is well connected to the rest of the country via National and State Highways. NH-58, NH-119 and NH-235 are the major highway routes of Meerut district which connects it with various cities and national capital New Delhi.</p>	<p>Meerut station is located on the line of Delhi Dehradun track of North Central Railways. Both passenger and trains of superfast category are running on this track. Many cities like Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Ghaziabad, etc. have direct train connections with Meerut.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>ICD Dadri is the nearest Inland Container Depot from Meerut at a distance of 73Km.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, which is 109 km away.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

Phytosanitary centre is established in S.V.P University of Agriculture & Technology, Modipuram, Meerut.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

A Pesticide residue Testing Facilities/NABL Lab is established in Basmati Export Development Foundation, Modipuram, Meerut.



Processing Units

Many sugar cane crushers for preparing jaggery and mini rice mills are established in district.



Export oriented pack house

Nearest mango pack house is in Saharanpur district at a distance of 122 km from Meerut.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Perishable Cargo Centre

Nearest International Perishable Cargo Centre is situated in International Airport Delhi.



Area certified for organic production

District Meerut has 36.40 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA)



Cold Storage facilities

There is about 28 cold storage units available in district with a total capacity of 150607.02(MT).



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) in the district under the administrative control of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agri. & Tech., Modipuram Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. Other institutes in the district are:

- Central Potato Research Institute, Regional Station.
- Indian Institute of Farming System Research.
- Central Institute for Research on Cattle.
- Central Military Veterinary Laboratory.
- Parag Milk Co-operative Society.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



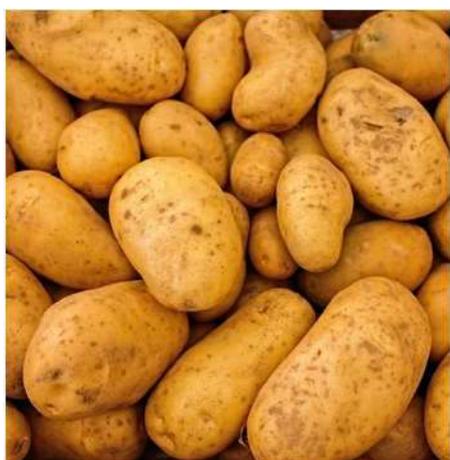
Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are about seven (7) Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities like as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as mango, basmati rice, processed product, animal/dairy product, milk and milk products, okra, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Gur (Jaggery) has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Meerut is an identified district under the clusters for mango, basmati rice, processed product, animal/dairy product, milk and milk products, okra and fresh vegetables for the production of exportable produce. The commodity that has Geographical Indication (GI) tag, making it very lucrative for export. Meerut is under GI for Basmati rice. Basmati Export Development Foundation (BEDF)- APEDA is situated here which is working for basmati production.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables and potato etc.

2. BAGHPAT

District Baghpat is located on the banks of river Yamuna at 28.57 degree North latitude and 77.13 degree East longitude. It is 52 km from Meerut City. In the north of the district there is district Muzaffarnagar, in the south district Ghaziabad, in the west river Yamuna and district Rohtak of Haryana. The shape of the district Baghpat is rectangular which area is more in north to south than east to west. It is very closely located to (around 40 Km) the national capital New Delhi. It has an agriculture-based economy with sugarcane as the main crop, followed by wheat, mustard and vegetables. There are three sugar mills in the district which are sited in Baghpat, Ramala and Malakpur, respectively. The main commercial activity of the people living in this region is making and selling jaggery and sugar. Apart from this, there are certain units who are involved in the making of shoes and agricultural equipment.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

In 2011 census, Baghpat had a population of 13,03,048 .The initial provisional data released by census India shows that density of Baghpat district for 2011 is 986 people per sq. km. The district is divided into three tehsils - Baghpat, Baraut and Khekra and six Blocks.

LAND UTILISATION

Baghpat has a gross cropped area of around 172.826 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Baghpat is 108.941 ('000) hectares with 157.38 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern of Baghpat is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	134.994
Cultivable area	109.816
Forest area	1.525
Land under non-agricultural use	15.916
Permanent pastures	0.092
Cultivable wasteland	2.008
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.074
Barren and uncultivable land	2.355
Current fallow	2.284
Other fallow	0.924

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Baghpat has well developed road transport with the neighboring cities of Delhi, Ghaziabad, etc. NH- 709 B is eastern peripheral to the district. Total distance from Baghpat to Delhi is 55 km.</p>	<p>Baghpat railway station and Baraut station are the main railway stations of district.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>ICD Dadri is the nearest Inland Container Depot.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, which is 94 km away.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytopsanitary Stations (PQ)

Nearest PQS is situated in divisional headquarter Meerut.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in Meerut district. Meerut hosts an NABL accredited Lab at the Basmati Export Development Foundation, Modipuram, Meerut.



Processing unit

Many Sugarcane crushers for preparing jaggery and mini rice mills are established in district.



Export oriented pack house

Nearest mango pack house in Saharanpur district at a distance of 128 km from Baghpat.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

District has 8.266 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA)



Cold Storage facilities

There is only two cold storage units available in district with a total capacity of 563.37 MT.



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district under the administrative control of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agri. & Tech., Modipuram Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are about four (4) Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district. They are engaged in the production of various commodities like as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as mango, basmati rice, processed product, animal/dairy product, milk and milk products, okra, etc.

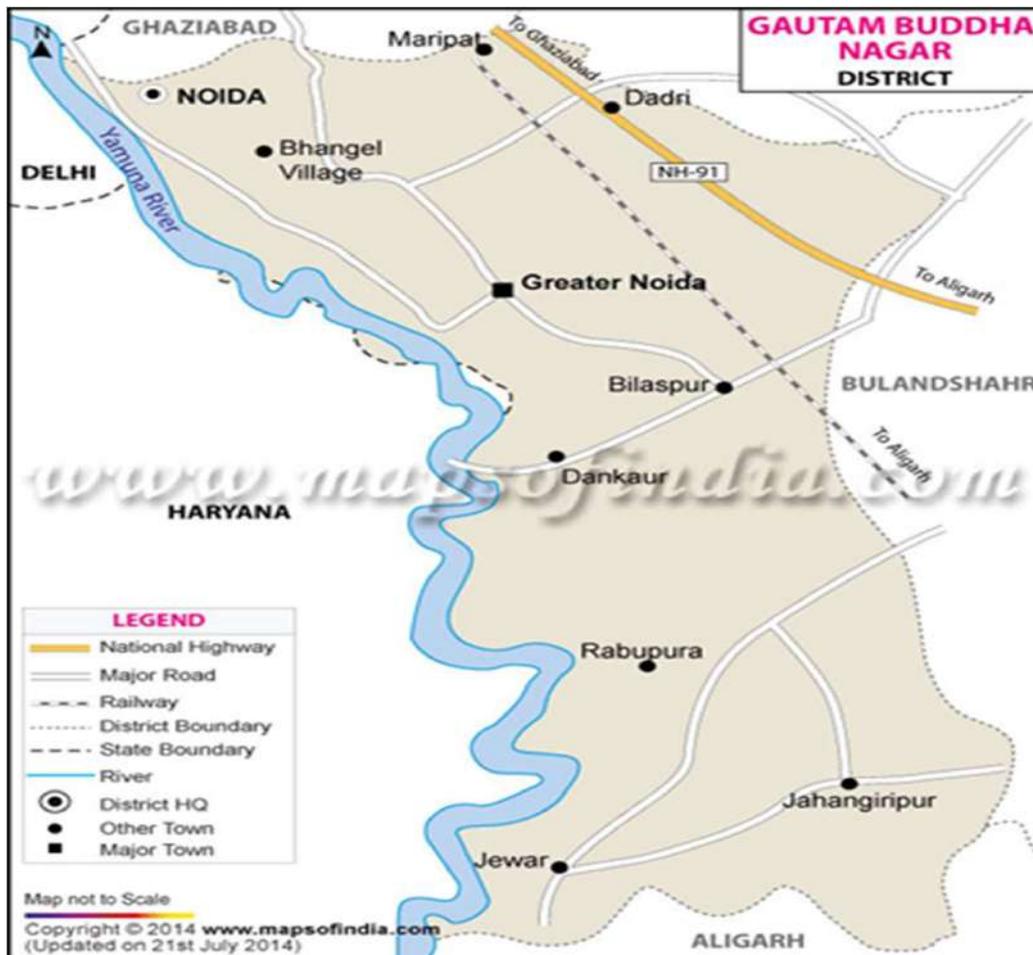
AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Jaggery has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Baghpat is an identified district under the clusters for mango, jaggery and fresh vegetables for the production of exportable produce. FPOs/FPCs and farmers are also engaged in large-scale production of paddy (rice).

3. GAUTAMBUDDHA NAGAR

Gautambuddha Nagar district is situated in the west of Uttar Pradesh. The district occupies the area between the two main rivers of India, the Ganges and the Yamuna. The district borders Ghaziabad and Delhi in the north, Aligarh in the east, Bulandshahr in the south, Haryana state in the west. Due to sandy and loamy soil, the main crops of the district are wheat, basmati rice and fresh vegetables. Being in the purview of NCR, the development of the district is moving with a fast pace. Noida & Greater Noida of the district are world class industrial hubs. In Noida / Greater Noida industrial areas many large scale industries have been established by the multinational companies like Daewoo Motor, Honda Manufacturing, CL, BPL, LG, HCL , etc. Industrialisation is taking place in other areas of the district also. So, in terms of economical structure the district is important not just at state level but also at national level. 25% of the total revenue of Uttar Pradesh is received from Gautambudha Nagar.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to the 2011 census of India, Gautambuddha Nagar has a population of 1,648,115. Gautambuddha Nagar has a population density of 1,161 inhabitants per square kilometer (3,010/sq mile). The district is divided into three Tehsils named as Sadar, Daadri & Jewar. There are four blocks including 423 villages

LAND UTILISATION

Gautambuddha Nagar has a gross cropped area of around 126.6 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Gautambuddha Nagar is 82.1 ('000) hectares with 154.18 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	125.40
Cultivable area	82.10
Forest area	2.00
Land under non-agricultural use	24.00
Permanent pastures	0.50
Cultivable wasteland	2.50
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.40
Barren and uncultivable land	3.40
Current fallow	2.40
Other fallow	7.80

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY



ROAD	RAIL
<p>Gautambuddha Nagar is connected to through NH-91 (Aligarh to Dadri) and NH-24 Ghaziabad North eastern peripheral expressway near Dadri, Greater Noida.</p>	<p>Nearest Railway Stations are Ghaziabad Railway station and Delhi Railway station.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>ICD Dadri is the Inland Container Depot established in Gautambuddha Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, which is 94 km away.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

This facility is available at ICD Dadri UP and also in Rangapuri, New Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in Ghaziabad. Meerut hosts an NABL accredited Lab at the Basmati Export Development Foundation, Modipuram, Meerut.



Area certified for organic production

District Gautambuddha Nagar has 0.922 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Export oriented pack house

Nearest pack house is available in Shikarpur Khurja road Bulandshahar.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Export promotion industrial park (EPIP)

Gautambuddha Nagar have been set up to promote export from UP. EPIP Gautambuddha Nagar has been developed on 200 acre of land.



Startups functional in Agri. export/processing-

As per industry estimates there are close to 200 startups operating in the food processing and allied ecosystem. These startups work across the food processing value chain towards creating innovative products, supply chain solutions, packaging, processing technology, equipment, storage and logistics, food safety, marketing, e-commerce based B2B/B2C models, distribution and retail.



Perishable cargo centre

Perishable cargo facility is available at ICD Dadri, Gautambuddha Nagar.



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are about three (3) Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities like as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as mango, basmati rice, processed product, animal/dairy product, milk and milk products, okra, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Bakery has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Gautambuddh Nagar is an identified district for processed product, bakery, fresh vegetables under Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019. Other than that the district has surplus production of basmati rice and wheat. FPOs/FPCs and farmers are also engaged in large-scale production of fresh vegetable.

4. GHAZIABAD

District Ghaziabad is situated in the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh. The latitude and longitude of the district at 28.789200 degree and 77.516100 degree respectively. The total geographical area of the district is 777.90 square kilometer. Ghaziabad economy is heavily dependent on the industries, which are the real assets of the city. The many industries account for the economic growth of the Uttar Pradesh State. Also, these industries are the reason behind Ghaziabad drawing the huge number of skilled labourers for employment. As it is connected to the national capital, its temperature and rainfall are similar to Delhi.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

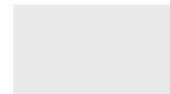
In 2011 census, Ghaziabad had a population of 46,81,645 of which males were 2488834 and remaining 2192811 were females. Density of Ghaziabad district for 2011 is 3,971 people per sq. km.

LAND UTILISATION

Ghaziabad has a gross cropped area of around 228.160 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Ghaziabad is 143.930 ('000) hectares with 158.52 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	206.934
Cultivable area	143.930
Forest area	3.542
Land under non-agricultural use	38.951
Permanent pastures	0.086
Cultivable wasteland	2.929
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.185
Barren and uncultivable land	4.091
Current fallow	8.915
Other fallow	4.305

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY



ROAD	RAIL
<p>District Ghaziabad is connected by NH-58, NH-24, NH-91 and National expressway 3 which connect nearby city Delhi, Bulandshahar, Meerut, Gautambuddha Nagar, etc. Eastern peripheral express way is a 135 km long, 6-lane wide express way passing through the state of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.</p>	<p>Ghaziabad Junction railway station is on the Kanpur-Delhi section of Howrah-Delhi main line, Howrah-Gaya-Delhi line and New Delhi-Bareilly- Lucknow line.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD to the district is ICD Dadri in Gautambuddha Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, which is 45 km away.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

This facility is available at ICD Dadri UP and also in Rangapuri, New Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The district have NABL accredited lab.



Area certified for organic production

District Ghaziabad has 3.284 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Export oriented pack house

Nearby district Dadri & Bulandshahar has a pack house.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Perishable cargo centre

This facility is available in nearby district Gautambuddha Nagar.



Cold Storage facilities

There are about 13 cold storage units available in district with a total capacity of 49915.78(MT).



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) at Muradnagar in Ghaziabad.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are about eight (8) Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities like as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs).

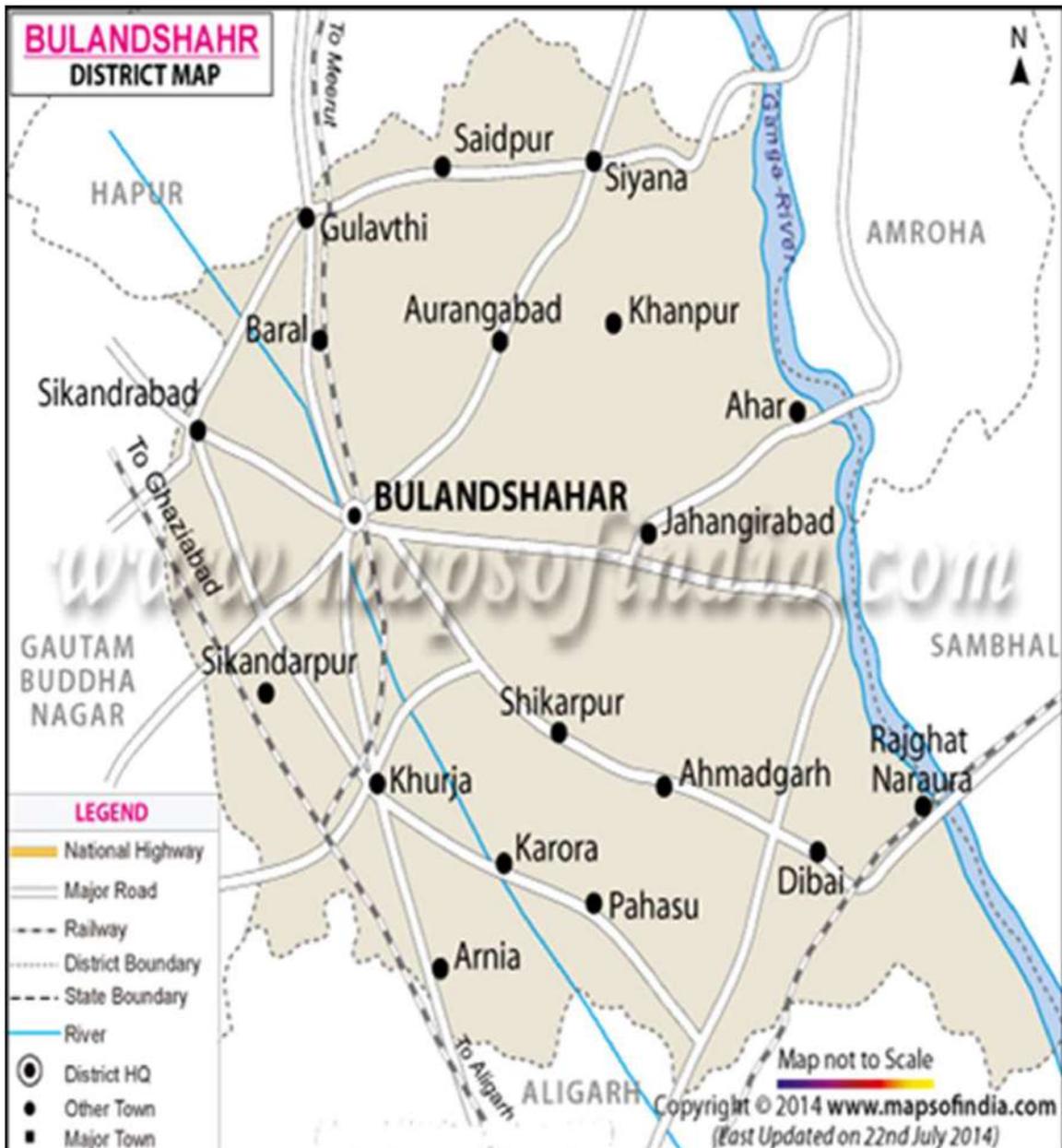
AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Ghaziabad district is identified for fresh vegetable, processed product and bakery for the production of exportable produce. Other than that there are other agri. commodities like as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) also produced in the district.

5. BULANDSHAHR

Bulandshahr is located at 28.4 degree south and 28.0 degree north latitude and between 77.0 degree and 78.0 degree longitudes. The District is about 84 km in length and 62 km is breadth. The district is 237.44 meters above sea level. The river Ganga is the east separates this district from Moradabad and Budaun district and in the west river Yamuna separates the district from Haryana state and Delhi. In the north of district is Ghaziabad and in south east are the borders of Aligarh district.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per provisional data of 2011 census, Bulandshahar urban agglomeration had a population of 235,310, out of which males were 125,549 and females were 111,761. Population engaged in agriculture-allied activities-573612.

LAND UTILISATION

Bulandshahar has a gross cropped area of around 510.253 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Bulandshahar is 297.587 ('000) hectares with 171.46 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	364.974
Cultivable area	297.587
Forest area	7.795
Land under non-agricultural use	40.253
Permanent pastures	0.920
Cultivable wasteland	5.043
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.924
Barren and uncultivable land	6.620
Current fallow	4.756
Other fallow	1.076

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>District Bulandshahar is connected by NH-34, NH 91 (Delhi Kanpur road (urban area of Ghaziabad) and NH-334 which links it with major cities of Nation.</p>	<p>Bulandshahar railway station.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD to the district is ICD Dadri in Gautambuddha Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, which is 102 km away.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

This facility is available at ICD Dadri UP and also in Rangapuri, New Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in Meerut district. Meerut hosts an NABL accredited Lab at the Basmati Export Development Foundation, Modipuram, Meerut.



Processing Unit

There are large scale processing units for basmati rice is available in district and there are 15 dairy processing units are functioning in district.



Export oriented pack house

One pack house in private sector at Shikarpur, Bulandshahar (APEDA approved).



Startups functional in Agri. export/processing

There are some startups are operating in Bulandshahar.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage facilities

There are total 42 cold storages are in district with a capacity of 232918.98 MT.



Area certified for organic production

District Bulandshahar has 14.5575 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses

FWS logistics park Sikandrabad is situated in the district.



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one KVK Bulandshahar (SVPUAT Meerut) for training purpose of farmers and Amar Singh PG Agriculture Collage, Lakhaoti export course are established in the district.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are about 25 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities like as food grains, fresh fruits & vegetables (F&Vs), processed products and milk & its products.

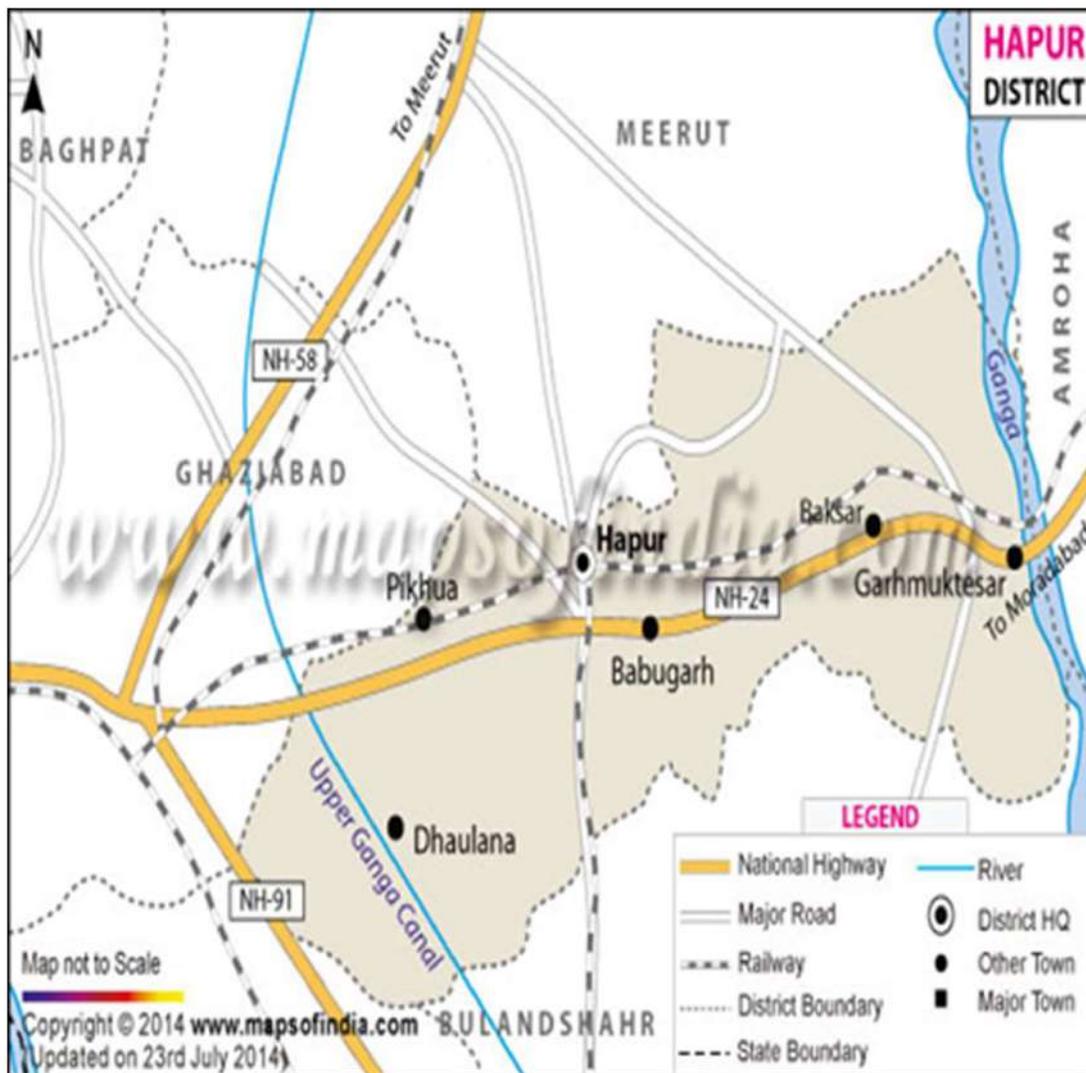
AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



The district is identified for mango, guava animal/dairy (milk) products and fresh vegetable, animal/dairy and their products, milk products, desi ghee, butter, cheese and milk powder for the production of exportable produce. Other than that there are other agri. commodities like as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as basmati rice, maize, potato and processed products etc. also produced in the district.

6. HAPUR

Hapur city is located about 60 kilometres (37 mi) east of New Delhi, the city is part of the Delhi National Capital Region (NCR). The district is primarily an agrarian economy and there is huge absorption of workers in this. On the other hand, there are some industries which are at the verge of closing down but the micro or home-based industries are running smoothly. Hapur is located at 28.72°N 77.78°E. It has an average elevation of 213 meters (699 feet) (higher than its neighbour). City is noted as manufacturing Hub of marking stainless steel, pipes and tubes. Hapur is also farmer for papads and tubes. The National Highway 24 connecting Delhi Lucknow also passes from the city. The city comes under Delhi –NCR Region.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to the 2011 census, Hapur had a population of 317,004, consisting of 167,933 males and 149,071 females. The literacy rate was 63.40%.

LAND UTILISATION

Hapur has a gross cropped area of around 143.6 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Hapur is 87.0 ('000) hectares with 164.9 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	114.3
Cultivable area	94.9
Forest area	1.6
Land under non-agricultural use	16.0
Permanent pastures	0.1
Cultivable wasteland	0.9
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.2
Barren and uncultivable land	1.7
Current fallow	4.6
Other fallow	2.2

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The district is well linked with the major cities and places of the country through NH 91, NH24 and NH58 passing from district.</p>	<p>The district has Rail connectivity that is Hapur to Delhi, Meerut, Lucknow, Praygraj and Hapur to Aligarh, Kanpur, etc.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>The nearest port facility to the district is ICD, Dadri.</p>	<p>The nearest airport facility is available as Hindon Airport, Jewar Airport 71.5km and Delhi (IGI) Airport (34 Km) from the District.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

This facility is available at ICD Dadri UP and also in Rangapuri, New Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The district has a NABL accredited lab.



Area certified for organic production

District Hapur has 12.206 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Export oriented pack house

There is a pack house located in nearby district Bulandshahar.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agriculture Institutes

One Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) situated in the district and an Agricultural University Situated at nearby district Meerut. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, equipment & techniques, etc.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are about three (3) Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities like as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs).



Cold Storage facilities

There are 20 cold storages established in the district with a capacity of 191949.40 MT.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



The district is identified for Petha and fresh vegetable for the production of exportable produce. Other than that there are other agri. commodities like as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as basmati rice etc. also produced in the district.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - MEERUT DIVISION

Leveraging the Geographical Indications (GI) tag value of basmati rice and taking steps in coordination with relevant government departments for increasing the production and export of basmati rice.

Establishing centers of excellence to promote advanced agricultural techniques for fresh vegetables and training the agricultural manpower across the value chain.

The division should promote sustainable agriculture practices in collaboration with FPOs, Cluster Facilitation Cells, the Department of Agriculture and other agriculture institutions.

Creating a state of the art infrastructure facilities and promoting private sector participation for the same.

Promotion of research and development and support to Agri entrepreneurs in the division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - MEERUT DIVISION

- The divisional districts are the identified clusters for basmati rice under UP AEP, 2019. The commodity has also been given the GI tag which provides the brand of uniqueness and quality to the product and makes it more exportable to the global markets. The division should make the necessary interventions to make use of the policies for UP AEP, 2019 identified clusters in the division in coordination with the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Agriculture Foreign Trade UP, cluster facilitation centers, Mandi Parishad and other related stakeholders. Similarly, the division should engage with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and the Department of Agriculture for leveraging the GI tag value of basmati rice and boost its production and marketing. It is to be noted that basmati rice exports from India have been decreasing over the years due to high levels of pesticides in the rice. NABL labs should be established at the divisional level and appropriate training on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) must be provided to FPOs/FPCs/producers for better global acceptance of the product. Additionally, modern rice mills and related machinery should be set up in the division for increasing the production of basmati rice.
- The division is an important region for the Production of fresh fruits and vegetables with Meerut and Bulandshahar being identified as the districts for the mango and fresh vegetables cluster under UP AEP, 2019 respectively. Centre for Excellence for Vegetables on the lines of Gharaunda (Haryana) should be developed in the divisional districts like Bulandshahar to promote and implement advanced agriculture techniques. Additionally, training programs should be conducted across domains with key emphasis on supply chain management, food processing, organic farming etc. Since mango is a key commodity in the division, especially in Meerut, Baghpat and Bulandshahar, capacity-building programs should be conducted for mango producers for packaging, grading/sorting, and storage in collaboration with the Indian Packaging Institute, APEDA, Indian Institute of Foreign Trades among others.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN – MEERUT DIVISION

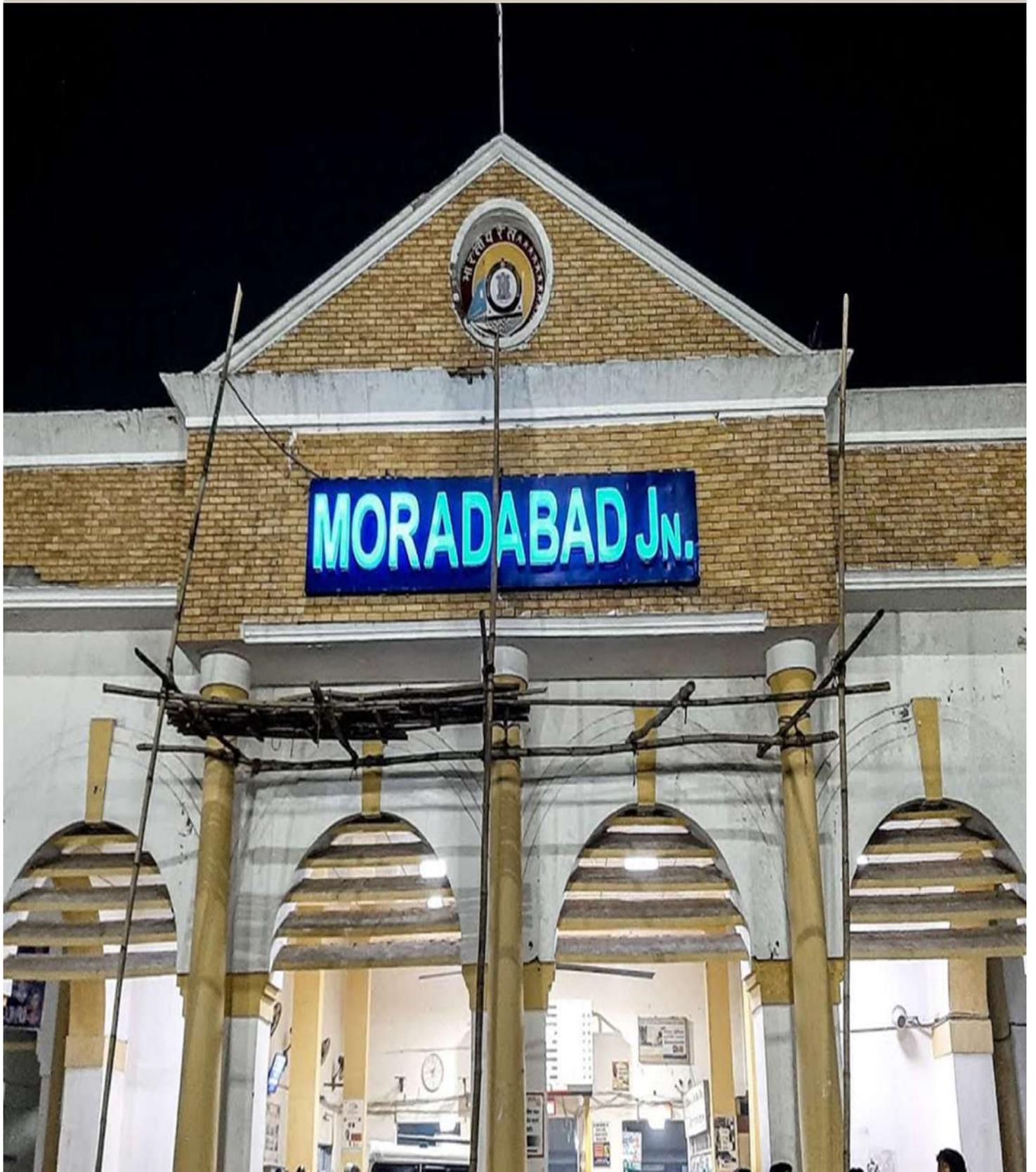
- The division should facilitate sustainable and organic farming clusters to align with the global demands. The division should collaborate with Cluster Facilitation Cell, UPSOCA, KVKs and other agriculture institutes to provide training to farmers and FPOs in the district on sustainable farming. Additionally, the division should collaborate with agri-based startups for the adoption of climate-friendly technology on the farms.
- The division has a significant production of commodities like potato, lady finger, beans, brinjals and other fresh fruits and vegetables (F&V) in Meerut, Baghpat, Ghaziabad etc. Given the perishable nature of the produce, state-of-the-art storage, and processing facilities including integrated cold chains should be set up in the division for efficient handling of the products. Under UP Ware Housing and Logistics Policy, 2018 and UP Food Processing Industry Policy, 2017, the subsidy is granted to private partners for transportation and establishment of warehouses and processing units. This should be leveraged to boost private sector participation in infrastructure development. Private partners should also be encouraged to invest in maintaining cold chains, pack houses, collection centers, reefer vans and other processing units.
- The division should promote agricultural research and development to create more efficiency and implementation of best practices in the production and processing of commodities. Since jaggery is a prominent product in the division, especially in Meerut and Baghpat, FPOs/FPCs need to be encouraged in the division to become aggregation centers for various producers which grow jaggery. FPOs/FPCs can also be trained on following quality parameters and norms to make jaggery products from the region acceptable in the global market.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Meerut	Baghpat	Mango, Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery
	Bulandshahar	Mango, Guava, Fresh Vegetables, Animal/Dairy and their products, Milk Products, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder
	Gautambuddha Nagar	Processed Products, Fresh Vegetables, Bakery
	Chaziabad	Processed Products, Fresh Vegetables, Bakery
	Meerut	Mango, Fresh Vegetables, Basmati Rice, Animal/Dairy and their products, Processed Products, Milk Products, Okra, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder, Jaggery
	Hapur	Fresh Vegetables, Petha

MORADABAD DIVISION

Moradabad, Bijnor, Amroha, Rampur & Sambhal



ABOUT MORADABAD DIVISION



Moradabad Division is the North-western region of Uttar Pradesh. It consists of five districts namely-Moradabad, Bijnor, Amroha, Rampur and Sambhal. Moradabad Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is the only Uttar Pradesh Government Developed SEZ in northern India at Pakbara–Dingarpur road in Moradabad, provides excellent infrastructure, supportive services and sector specific facilities for the Handicraft trade. Future expansion of this has been strategically planned and soon it will be available for a few more export sectors.

1. MORADABAD

Moradabad is a city, commissioner, and a municipal corporation in Moradabad district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. The total area of Moradabad district is 3,718 km² including 3,569.67 km² rural area and 148.33 km² urban area. The average altitude of the district is 284 m above sea level. It is situated on the banks of the Ramganga river, at 167 km (104mi) from the national capital, New Delhi and 344 km north-west of the state capital Lucknow. It is bounded by Tarai region of district Udham Singh Nagar and district Bijnor in the north, district Budaun in south, district Amroha in west and district Rampur in the east. It is a major industrial city and export hub of western Uttar Pradesh. The economy of rural areas in the Moradabad district is predominantly based on agriculture. Kharif and Rabi are the two principal harvests grown in the district. Wheat occupies the predominant place in terms of area and production. Sugarcane is the most important commercial crop in the district. Potato, mustard, tobacco, rice and barley are other important crops grown in the district.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Moradabad district has a population of 47,72,006, as per the 2011 census of India. It is the second most populated district in the state. Population density is 1,284 inhabitants per square kilometre. The district is divided into four tehsils (divisions) namely Sadar, Bilari, Kanth and Thakurdwara, 13 Blocks and includes 1210 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Moradabad has a gross cropped area of around 560.872 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Moradabad is 315.451 ('000) hectares with 177.80 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	375.979
Cultivable area	315.451
Forest area	0.064
Land under non-agricultural use	42.449
Permanent pastures	0.429
Cultivable wasteland	1.519
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.368
Barren and uncultivable land	3.226
Current fallow	2.368

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Moradabad is well connected to the rest of the country via national and state highways. NH24, which links Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow, passes from Moradabad while NH93 starts from Agra and ends at Moradabad.</p>	<p>Moradabad as a district has 34 railway stations out of which one is of grade A, four of grade D and the rest are of grade 0. The main station “Moradabad Railway Station” is a grade-A station which is connected through fully electrified railways and lies on the “Kisan Rail” route. The main lines that pass through Moradabad are the Lucknow-Moradabad line, the Delhi-Moradabad line and the Moradabad-Ambala line. More than 250 trains pass through and stop at Moradabad Railway Station every day. It is directly connected with major stations of the northern railway i.e. Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Ghaziabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Haridwar, Dehradun, Amritsar and Ludhiana etc.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>ICD dry port is located in Moradabad.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, which is 178 km away. Bareilly Airport is the nearest major domestic airport to Moradabad which is located around 85 km from the district.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

The nearest PQSs are situated in Rangapuri, New Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest functional NABL lab is in the region of Noida and Ghaziabad Uttar Pradesh.



Processing Units

There are considerable number of rice mills available in Moradabad and also in its surrounding area and there are four jaggery processing units in district.



Export oriented pack house

There is a under construction pack house in district Amroha near Moradabad.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

District Moradabad has 10.779 hectares of area certified as organic by Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Cold Storage facilities

There are only two cold storage units available in district with a total capacity of 8143.6 MT.



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district under the administrative control of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agri. & Tech., Modipuram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.



Farmer Collectives in the district

There are about 11 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), paddy, wheat, other horticulture commodities, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Honey has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises Program. Honey & Jaggery is the most exportable product of Moradabad district.



Other Products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large scale production include mentha, mango, banana, potato, guava, fresh vegetables, basmati rice and green chilli.

2. BIJNOR

Bijnor occupies the north-west corner of the Moradabad Division and is a roughly triangular stretch of country with its apex to the north. To the north and north-east in the hill country of Garhwal, on the east the Phika River for the greater part of its course constitutes the boundary, separating this district from Nainital and Moradabad, and to the south lie the Thakurdwara Tehsil of Moradabad. Amroha and Hasanpur tahsils of Amroha district. The geographical area of Bijnor is 4561 square km. The main occupation of Bijnor is agriculture of which sugarcane is the main crop, hence the sugarcane mills are established here in large numbers. The total area of the district is liable to change slightly from time to time by reason of the erratic action of the Ganges and Ramganga.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Bijnor district has a population of 3,682,713, as per the 2011 census. The district has a population density of 808 inhabitants per square kilometre (2,090/sq mile). As Per the 2011 Census, 74.9% population of the district lives in rural areas or villages. There are five tehsils, 11 blocks and 1128 gram panchayet and 2519 revenue villages in the district.

LAND UTILISATION

Bijnor has a gross cropped area of around 435.521 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Bijnor is 332.615 ('000) hectares with 130.94 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	464.578
Cultivable area	332.615
Forest area	54.898
Land under non-agricultural use	54.901
Permanent pastures	0.452
Cultivable wasteland	4.089
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.089
Barren and uncultivable land	4.356
Current fallow	6.802
Other fallow	3.367

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Bijnor is connected through major roads. NH119 (Meerut-Bijnor-Nazibabad-Kotdwar-Pauri Marg) & NH 74 (Haridwar, Nazibabad, Jahanabad, Pilibhit and Bareilly Marg)</p>	<p>Bijnor Railway Station & Najibabad Junction Railway Station.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>ICD Moradabad port (Port Code: INMRD) is the nearest ICD from Bijnor at a distance of 86.7 Km.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, which is 137 km away from the district.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

Nearest PQSs are situated in Rangapuri, New Delhi. PQSs are important in facilitating safe global trade in agriculture by assisting producers, exporters and importers and by providing technically comprehensive and credible Phytosanitary certification.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest functional NABL lab is in the region of Noida, Uttar Pradesh.



Area certified for organic production

District Bijnor has 22.555 hectares of area certified as organic by Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Cold Storage facilities

There are about nine cold storage units available in district with a total capacity of 34895.71 MT.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district under the administrative control of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agri. & Tech., Modipuram Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are about 17 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), paddy, wheat, other horticulture commodities etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



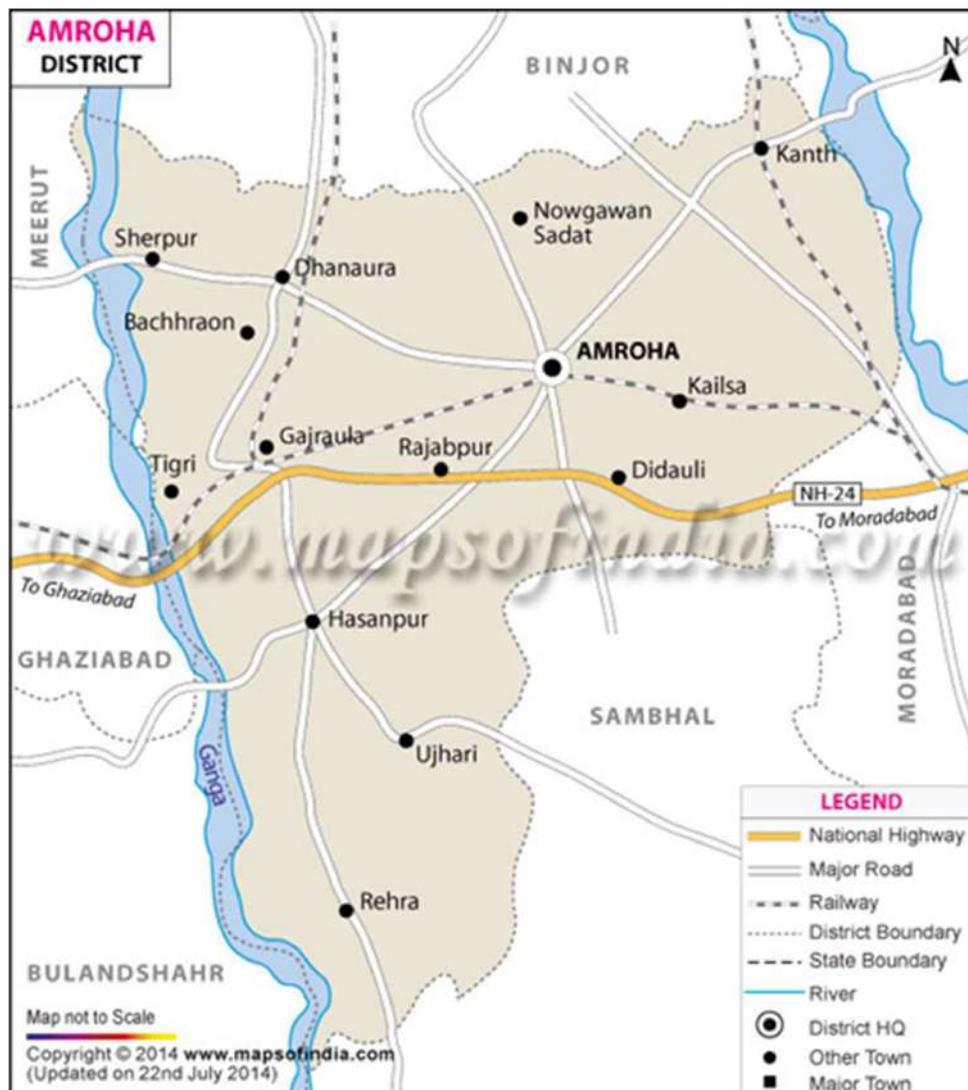
Jaggery has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises Program.



Other Products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large scale production include mango, fresh vegetable and jaggery & their co-product.

3. AMROHA

District Amroha lies in the west of Moradabad District adjoining district Hapur, Sambhal & Bulandshahar and Bijnor. The district came into being on 15th April 1997 in the memory of famous social reformer Sant Mahatama Jyotiba Phule by combining Amroha, Dhanora & Hasanpur Tehsils of Moradabad district vide UP Gazette no. 1071/1-5-97/224/sa-5 dated 15th April 1997 whose head office is situated in the ancient city Amroha. The majority of the population of the district depends on agriculture besides the cottage industry like manufacturing of Dholak & Katholi, Handloom works are also taken up in Amroha, Beedi in Naugaon Sadat & Cloth weaving is now taken up in Bachraun. Milk & dairy products are attracting the attention of the peoples in villages and they are being associated with it by cooperative societies.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to the 2011 census Amroha district has a population of 1,840,221, The district has a population density of 818 inhabitants per square kilometre (2,120/sq mile). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 22.66%. There are four tehsils, six blocks and 1133 Villages in the district.

LAND UTILISATION

Amroha has a gross cropped area of around 260.605 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Amroha is 172.181 ('000) hectares with 151.36% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	216.846
Cultivable area	172.181
Forest area	21.001
Land under non-agricultural use	16.769
Permanent pastures	0.196
Cultivable wasteland	0.904
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	0.280
Barren and uncultivable land	1.047
Current fallow	2.818
Other fallow	1.650

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>District is connected with three state highways and one National highway NH24 (Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow).</p>	<p>There is a Amroha railway station on Delhi-Moradabad Line.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>ICD Moradabad is the nearest ICD from Amroha at a distance of 40 Km.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, which is 164 km away.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytopsanitary Stations (PQ)

Nearest PQSs are situated in Rangpuri, New Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest functional NABL lab is in the region of Noida and Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.



Area certified for organic production:

District Amroha has 8.55 hectares of area certified as organic by Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Cold Storage facilities

There is 20 cold storages unit available in district with a total capacity of 96921.69 MT.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Export oriented pack house

There is a under construction pack house in district which will be operable in next Mango season.



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district Amroha.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are about eight Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), paddy, wheat and other horticulture commodities, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



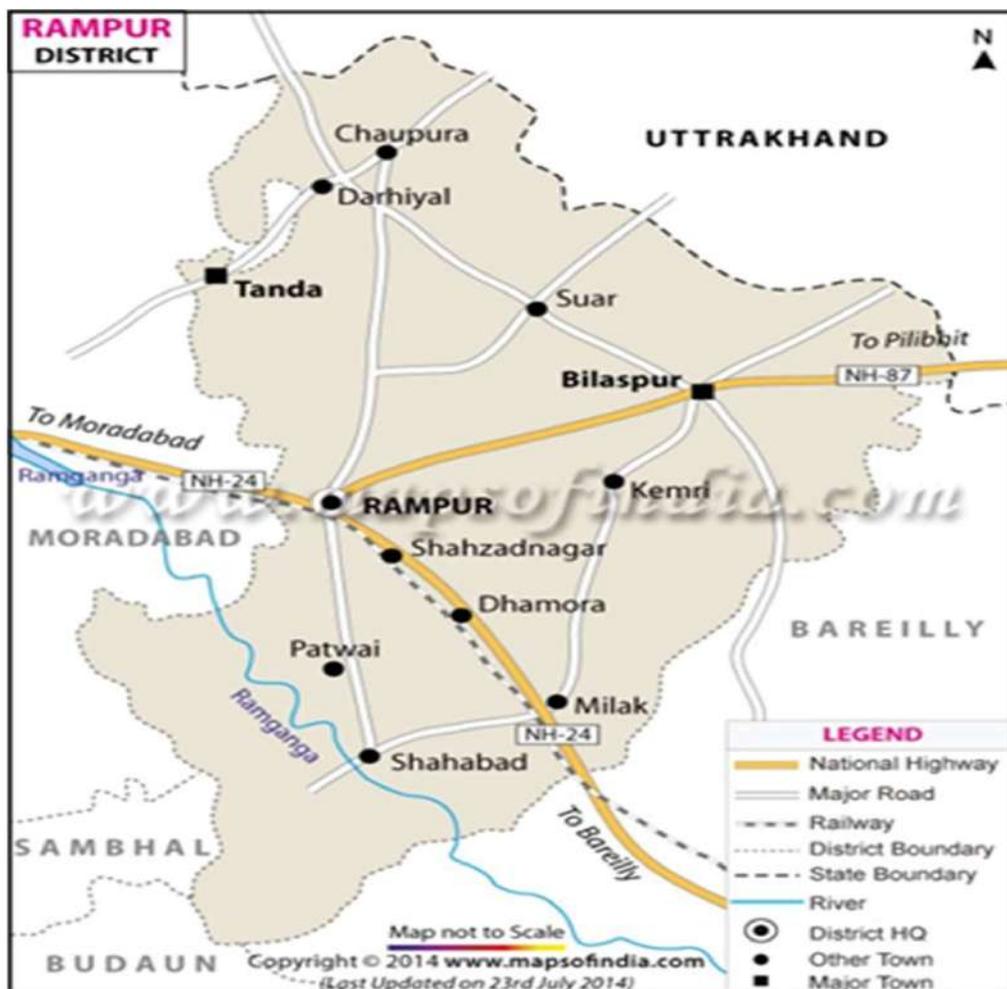
Mango has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises Program. FPOs/FPCs and farmers are also engaged in large scale production of fresh vegetable.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include mango, fresh vegetables such and jaggery & its co-products.

4. RAMPUR

Rampur is located between longitude 82° 25' and 82° 50' east and latitude 25° 28' and 25° 50' north. Spread in area of 2367 sq km falls in Moradabad division of Uttar Pradesh State. It is surrounded by district Udham Singh Nagar in north, Bareilly in east, Moradabad in west and Budaun in south. The height from sea level is 192 meter in north and 166.4 m in south situated on the national highway 24, the state capital is 302 km in east and national capital is 185 km in west. It is home to farms that cover long stretches of land. During rainy season just after a long period of rain the mountain ranges of Nainital can be seen in the north direction. During summers the temperature is usually from 30°C to 43°C and during Winters it is from 5°C to 25°C. It is recognized for having a variety of top industries like sugar refining and cotton milling. There major industries in Rampur are Radico Khaitan Ltd, Mentha and Allied Products Ltd, Xerox Modi Corp., Wheels India Ltd, Rampur Fertilizers Ltd.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to the 2011 census of India, Rampur district has a population of 2,335,819. The district has a population density of 987 inhabitants per square kilometre (2,560/sq mile). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 21.4%. Rampur has a sex ratio of 905 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 75.08%.

LAND UTILISATION

Rampur has a gross cropped area of around 371.480 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Rampur is 193.243 ('000) hectares with 192.23% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	235.726
Cultivable area	193.243
Forest area	6.611
Land under non-agricultural use	27.240
Permanent pastures	0.003
Cultivable wasteland	0.113
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.173
Barren and uncultivable land	6.611
Current fallow	1.732
Other fallow	0.589

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Rampur is connected with two National highway NH24 (Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow) and NH87 (Rampur -Pantnagar-Haldwani terminating at its junction with NH 58 near Karna Prayag).</p>	<p>Rampur Junction railway station at the Delhi-Lucknow rail route.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>ICD Moradabad port is the nearest from Rampur at a distance of 27 km.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, which is 212 km away and nearest domestic airport is at Bareilly.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

District Rampur has 21.316 hectares of area certified as organic by Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).



Cold Storage facilities

There is four cold storage units available in district with a total capacity of 21153.06 MT.



Processing unit

Mint units are established in the district.



Start up in the district

One Start-up actively engaged in Agri. sector in district has innovative efforts to develop solar operated cold storage and mobile cold chamber.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district.



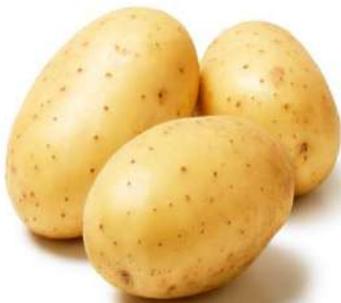
Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are about 20 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), paddy, wheat and other horticulture commodities, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Mentha has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises Program. Mango, guava, mentha, animal/dairy & their products are also identified under UP AEP-2019.



FPOs/FPCs and farmers are also engaged in large scale production of guava, potato, milk products and fresh vegetable.

5. SAMBHAL

Sambhal district is one of three new districts in the state, it was announced on 28 September 2011 and created by the state government on 23 July 2012. The district of Sambhal is part of the Moradabad division Sambhal head quarter is Bahjoi town. The districts which adjoin Sambhal are (clockwise from north) Amroha, Moradabad, Rampur, Budaun, Aligarh and Bulandshahr. Sambhal is 158.6 kilometres from New Delhi and 355 km from State capital Lucknow towards east. Sambhal lies 355 km north-west from the state capital Lucknow. The district is also famous for menthol produce and its side products.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per provisional reports of the 2011 census of India, the population of Sambhal city in 2011 was 221,334, of which 116,008 were male and 105,326 were female. The sex ratio of Sambhal city is 908 per 1,000 males. The children form 15.49% of the total population of Sambhal city.

LAND UTILISATION

Sambhal has a gross cropped area of around 366.8 (,000) hectare and net sown area is 200.90 hectare. Cropping intensity of district is 171%. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	245.3
Cultivable area	213.9
Forest area	0.1
Land under non-agricultural use	26.6
Permanent pastures	0.4
Cultivable wasteland	1.7
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.9
Barren and uncultivable land	4.4
Current fallow	4.5
Other fallow	3.8

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Sambhal is connected with three state highways which junctions with major national highways and cities.</p>	<p>Sambhal railway station.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD at Moradabad.</p>	<p>The nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, which is 181.6 km away.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

Nearest PQSs are situated in Rangapuri, New Delhi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest functional NABL lab is in the region of Noida, Uttar Pradesh.



Processing Units

Approx 30 mentha/mint processing units are functioning in district.



Area certified for organic production

District Sambhal has 3.40 hectares of area certified as organic by Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage facilities

There are 54 cold storage units available in district with a total capacity of 379290.58 MT.



Other Agriculture Institutes

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district Sambhal.



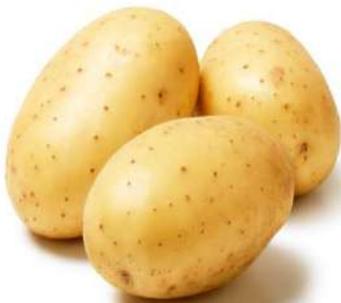
Farmer Collectives in the district

There are about 11 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), paddy, wheat and other horticulture commodities, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Mentha has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises Program. Under UP AEP-2019 guava and potato are identified commodity.



FPOs/FPCs and farmers are also engaged in large scale production of guava, potato and fresh vegetable.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION – MORADABAD DIVISION

Increasing the production and export of basmati rice in coordination with relevant government departments and leveraging the policies under Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy, 2019 (UP AEP) and Geographical Indications tag (GI).

Establishing centers of excellence to promote technology-based cultivation of fresh vegetables and promoting good agriculture practices in coordination with FPOs, Cluster Facilitation Cells, Department of Agriculture and other agriculture institutions.

Enhancing the exports of Honey from the Moradabad division by creating bee-keeping FPOs and providing training on scientific and sustainable bee-keeping practices.

Creating an export-based supply chain, and developing the required logistic support and infrastructure in the division.

Increasing production of key commodities by incentivizing preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery etc. to the farmers/FPOs

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - MORADABAD DIVISION

- Basmati rice is a key commodity grown in the division and the districts under the division are the identified clusters for the commodity under UP AEP, 2019. Basmati rice also has the Geographical Indications (GI) tag. The GI tag granted to Basmati rice provides a universally recognized brand of uniqueness and quality to the product thereby boosting its export potential to the international markets. The policies outlined under UP AEP, 2019 should be leveraged to promote the export of Basmati rice with priority over the expansion of the supply chain infrastructure and private sector engagement. NABL labs should be established and training on Integrated Pest Management should be provided to FPOs to address the concerns arising from the high level of pesticide usage in the Basmati rice crop. Also, modern rice mills and related machinery should be set up in the division for increasing the production of basmati rice. The division should also engage with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), BEDF-APEDA and the Department of Agriculture for leveraging the GI tag value of Basmati rice to increase the production and marketing of the commodity.
- Rampur is identified for fresh vegetables and is mainly concentrated to large scale green chilli production and is being exported to GCC countries through Lucknow airport. Other districts of the division also produces sizable amount of vegetable. Centre for Excellence for Vegetables should be established in the division to provide quality planting material and to promote technology-based cultivation and implement advanced agriculture techniques. These centers should serve as knowledge transfer centers and provide training to the farmers to grow vegetables scientifically thereby improving the quality and efficiency of production. Additionally, Horticulture Department, the agriculture department, KVKs and relevant agriculture institutions in the division should be leveraged to promote good agricultural practices (GAP) in the production of fruits and vegetables and other key commodities of the division which may make them acceptable to global market standards. The division in coordination with the cluster facilitation cell should also promote sustainable and organic farming clusters within the division to align with global trends on sustainable food production and enhance export.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - MORADABAD DIVISION

- Honey is an ODOP product for the Moradabad district. Honey should also be added as a commodity cluster under the UP AEP 2019, for the districts under Moradabad Division. To increase the production of honey, the district CFCs must leverage the Horticulture department scheme to facilitate the farmers/FPOs. The Horticulture Department, Honey Mission Programme, launched by Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and National Honey Board must be leveraged to impart training on scientific and sustainable beekeeping among the division officials and FPOs/FPCs.
- Rampur and Amroha are the identified clusters for Mango and Sambhal for Potato under UP AEP, 2019. The division is also prominent for the production of fresh vegetables. The division should make concerted efforts for improving the logistics centers and supply chain infrastructure with active engagement of the private sector. An integrated cold chain infrastructure with the collection centers, reefer vans, pack houses and center for perishable cargo complex (CPC) should be established in the division. In this regard, the policies and incentives under Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistic Policy 2018, Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy 2017 should be leveraged for the creation and promotion of relevant facilities for the transport of perishable and non-perishable commodities in the division
- Since mango is a key commodity in the division, especially in Rampur and Amroha, from where every year continue export consignment being dispatched to GCC countries. An initiative should be taken to develop a chemical free production protocol especially in Amroha by engaging the concern department and institution. Capacity building for mango producers for packaging, grading/sorting, and storage in collaboration with the Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Indian Packaging Institute, APEDA, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade among others. Also, Mandi Parishad premises may be used as collection centers with facilities for sorting and grading of key commodities to provide accessibility to the producers/exporters.
- The division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN – MORADABAD DIVISION

- Moradabad is identified for cluster farming of banana under UP AEP 2019. Cluster facilitation cell should make efforts for availability of quality planting material and its product development by leverage the suitable incentive under different schemes of state/ central govt.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Moradabad	Bijnor	Mango, fresh vegetables, jaggery and co-products of jaggery.
	Amroha	Mango and Fresh Vegetables.
	Moradabad	Mango, Banana, Guava, Fresh vegetables, Basmati rice, Mentha, Green chilli, Jaggery and co-products of jaggery and Honey.
	Rampur	Mango, Guava, Mentha, Animal/Dairy and their products, Milk products and Fresh vegetables.
	Sambhal	Guava, Potato, Fresh Vegetables and Mentha.

PRAYAGRAJ DIVISION

(Prayagraj, Pratapgarh, Kaushambi & Fatehpur)



Prayagraj Division



Prayagraj division is southern-eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. It consists of four districts namely- Prayagraj, Pratapgarh, Kaushambi and Fatehpur. Prayagraj has deep cultural and religious significance for Hindus. The city of Prayagraj lies on the confluence of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna and hosts the Kumbh Mela, attended by millions over the world. The city of Prayagraj is also part of the ancient triangular circuit that included Kashi, Awadhपुरi, (Ayodhya) and Teerthraj Prayag. The districts of Fatehpur, Kaushambi and Fatehpur are also areas of historical significance with evidence of Neolithic sites and ancient cities found among the historical ruins here.

Prayagraj is considered to be one of the fastest-growing cities in north India and has large glass and wire industries along with agriculture industries. Prayagraj is also connected by one of the first few water highways of India, Water Highway No.1, which connects the region to the Haldia port in West Bengal.

Prayagraj region receives on an average 979 mm of annual rainfall and the climate ranges from dry sub-humid to semi-arid. The soil profile is alluvium calcareous sandy loam. About 62% of the land is cultivated of which 56% is irrigated.

1. PRAYAGRAJ

District Prayagraj is situated in the Southern Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. It lies between the parallels of 24° 47' north latitude and 81° 19' east longitudes. The two rivers of India - Ganga and Yamuna - meet at a point here in the district, known as Sangam, which is considered holy by the Hindus. It is bordered by districts Bhadohi in the east, Kaushambi in the west, Pratapgarh in the north and Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) in the south. The city of Prayagraj serves as the divisional and district headquarters of the Prayagraj division/district. Prayagraj features a humid subtropical climate and experiences three seasons: hot dry summer, cool dry winter, and warm humid monsoon. The summer season lasts from April to June with the maximum temperatures ranging from 40 °C (104 °F) to 45 °C (113 °F). Monsoon begins in early July and lasts till September. The winter season lasts from December to February.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

Prayagraj district has a population of 59,54,390, as per the 2011 Census. The district has a population density of 1,086 inhabitants per square kilometer. As per the 2011 census, 75.26 % population of the district lives in rural areas or villages. There are eight (8) tehsils, 20 blocks and 3,178 villages in the district.

LAND UTILISATION

Prayagraj has a gross cropped area of around 479.60 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Prayagraj is 308 ('000) hectares with 110% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	557.1
Cultivable area	436.4
Forest area	21.5
Land under non-agricultural use	81.9
Permanent pastures	1.6
Cultivable wasteland	13.5
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	10.1
Barren and uncultivable land	15.7
Current fallow	75.0
Other fallow	30.0

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Prayagraj is well connected to the rest of the country via National and State Highways. NH2, which links Delhi-Kolkata, passes from Prayagraj while NH27 starts from Prayagraj and ends at Mangawan in Madhya Pradesh. NH76 links Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh with Pindwara in Rajasthan, NH96 connects to NH 28 in Ayodhya and brings together two major centres of Hindu Pilgrimage – Prayagraj and Ayodhya.</p>	<p>The city is an important junction with links to all major cities of the state and country such as New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Nashik, Amritsar, Jammu, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Pune, Indore, Bhopal, Jhansi, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Raipur and Siwan.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>River port is in the district and nearest ICD at Mirzapur & Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The Prayagraj Domestic Airport, also known as Bamrauli Air Force Base, is 12 Km from Prayagraj and is operational for domestic flights. The nearest two international airports from Prayagraj are Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport in Varanasi (150 Km) and Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow (200 Km).</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Prayagraj hosts an NABL accredited Lab at the Centre of Food Technology (University of Prayagraj).



Processing Units

There are approximately 10 processing units for paddy/rice and 40 processing units for wheat in the district and one (1) fruit processing unit in the district.



Export-oriented pack house

The one such pack house is being under construction in Varanasi by the Mandi Parishad. Although Department of Horticulture has established 15 small grading and sorting rooms at different locations in the district which are without pre-cooling facility.



Perishable Cargo Centre:

Currently, there are no such facilities available in the district. However, the nearest Perishable Cargo Centre is located at Rajatalab in the district of Varanasi.



Cold Storage Facilities

There are 43 cold storage units available in the district with a total capacity of 3,61,052.90 metric tons.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage Facilities

There are 43 cold storage units available in the district with a total capacity of 3,61,052.90 MT.



Area certified for organic production

District Prayagraj has 9.277 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA)



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses-

In the Prayagraj district, railway sidings are located in Naini (NYN) and Subedarganj (SFG) stations. Furthermore, there are a total of seven (7) government sector warehouses are available in the District.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

There are two Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) in the district, located at the University of Agriculture Technology and Sciences and, Chhata village. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc. Other institutes in the district are:

Agro-Economic Research Centre, (University of Prayagraj) Prayagraj
Central Inland Fishery Research Institute, Prayagraj

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 21 Farmer Producer Organizations, PGs and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as mango, guava, fresh vegetables mainly tomato, okra, chilli and fresh leafy vegetables, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Guava has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Prayagraj is an identified district under the clusters for Allahabadi Surkha Guava, Amla, Potato and Processed Products formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). The commodity has its Geographical Indication tag, making it very lucrative for export.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables such as okra, bitter gourd, green pea and chilli.

2. Pratapgarh

The district lies between the parallels of 25.34 degree and 26.11 degree north latitude and between the meridians of 81.19 degree and 82 27 degree east longitude. It is bounded on the north by district Sultanpur, on the south by district Prayagraj, on the east by district Jaunpur and on the west by Fatehpur and north-west by district Raebareli. In the southwest the Ganga forms the boundary of the district, separating it from Fatehpur and Prayagraj and in the extreme north-east, the Gomati forms the boundary for about 6 km.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the 2011 census, Pratapgarh district had a population of 3,209,141 of which males and females were 1,606,085 and 1,603,056 respectively. It is divided into five (5) tehsils.

LAND UTILISATION

Pratapgarh has a gross cropped area of around 210.90 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Pratapgarh is 149 ('000) hectares with 116% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	219.9
Cultivable area	182.4
Forest area	0.3
Land under non-agricultural use	29.1
Permanent pastures	0.6
Cultivable wasteland	3.7
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	3.3
Barren and uncultivable land	7.5
Current fallow	21.3
Other fallow	5.1

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Pratapgarh is connected to the rest of the country via National and State Highways.</p> <p>NH931 Pratapgarh Amethi Gauriganj Musafirkhana Jagdishpur Road, NH24B Lucknow Rae-Bareilly Prayagraj Road, NH231 Rae-Bareilly Salon Pratapgarh Machlisaher Jaunpur Road, NH96 Prayagraj Ayodhya Road and NH56 Lucknow Varanasi road.</p>	<p>The nearest Railway station is Pratapgarh Junction.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>The nearest ICD at Mirzapur & Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest airport to the district is the Prayagraj Domestic Airport, also known as Bamrauli Airforce Base. The nearest international airport from Pratapgarh is Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in the Prayagraj district. Prayagraj hosts an NABL accredited Lab at the Centre of Food Technology (University of Prayagraj).



Processing Units

There are approximately 35 processing units for paddy/rice, wheat, amla and other F&Vs.



Export-oriented pack house

Nearest pack house is being under construction in Varanasi by the Mandi Parishad. Although Department of Horticulture has established four small grading and sorting rooms at different locations in the district which are without pre-cooling facility.



Cold Storage Facilities

There are nine (9) cold storages unit available in the district with a total capacity of 57,957.80 MT.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

District Pratapgarh has 7.473 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA)



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The nearest agriculture institution is in district Sultanpur (Kamla Nehru Agriculture Institution)



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 18 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), amla, mango, paddy/wheat, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



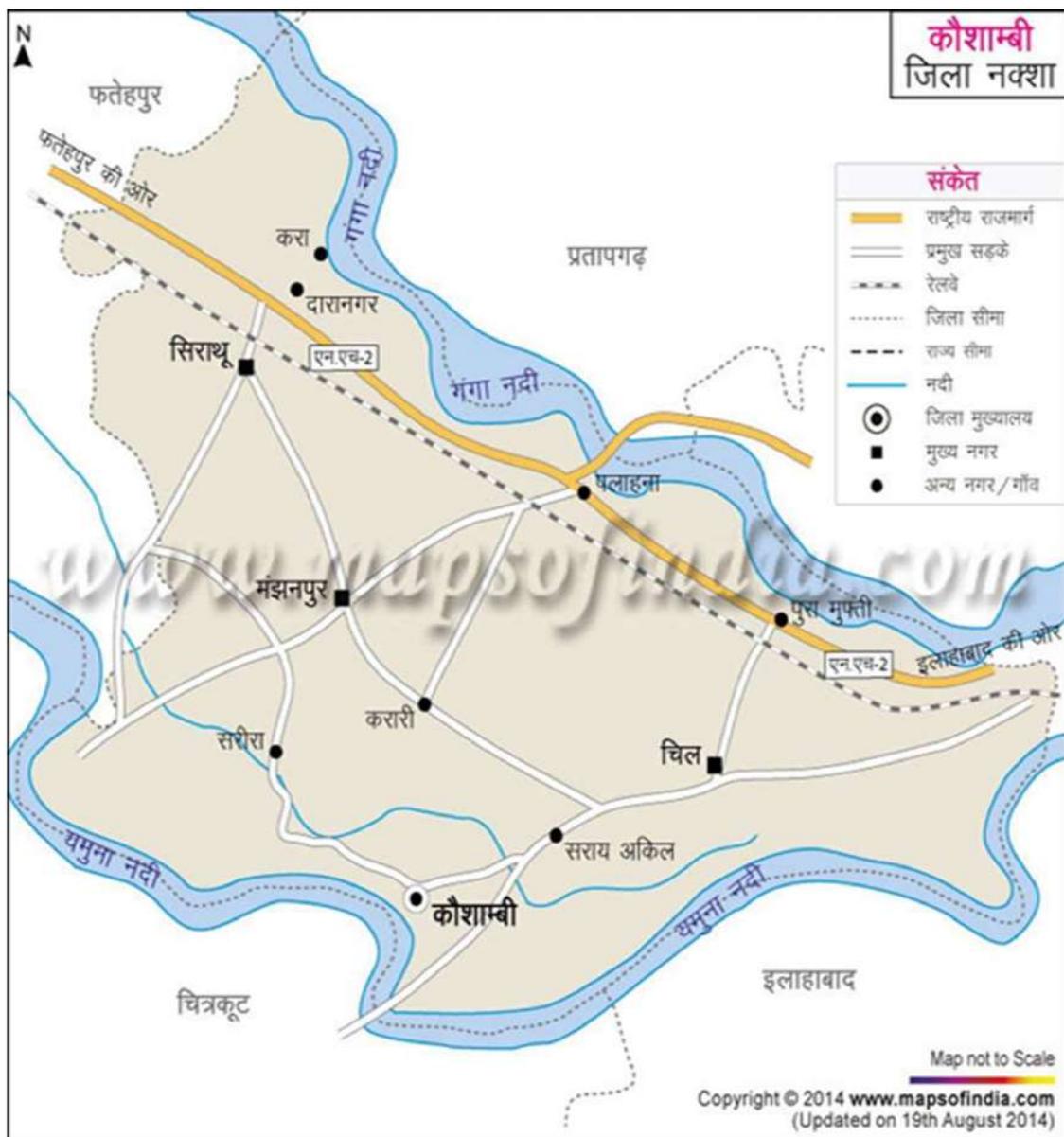
Pratapgarh is an identified district under the clusters for amla, mango and fresh vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). Amla has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district, identified by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include vegetables, mango, paddy, and wheat.

3. Kaushambi

Kaushambi is situated on the southern bank of the river Ganga in the Prayagraj division. It is surrounded by Prayagraj on the east, Fatehpur on the west, Chitrakoot on the north and Pratapgarh on the south. Its geographical area is 1823.8 sq. km. and lies in the central plain Agro-climatic zone. The district headquarter, Manjhanpur is situated southwest of the Prayagraj on the north bank of the Yamuna river.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census of 2011, the Kaushambi district has a population of 15,99,506. Out of the total population male and female population is 8,38,485 and 7,61,111 with a density of 899 person per.sq.km. The district comprises three subdivisions and is divided into eight development blocks.

LAND UTILISATION

Kaushambi has a gross cropped area of around 177.839 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Kaushambi is 134.468 ('000) hectares with 132.25% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	185.504
Cultivable area	153.813
Forest area	0.195
Land under non-agricultural use	22.847
Permanent pastures	0.517
Cultivable wasteland	3.768
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	3.875
Barren and uncultivable land	8.132
Current fallow	7.467
Other fallow	4.235

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Kaushambi is connected through SH94 Suratganj Rajapur Mooratpur Manjhanganj Marg, SH95 Manauri Sarai Akil Kaushambi Marg, NH2 Delhi Kolkata Road. to major nearby cities Prayagraj (52 km), Chitrakoot (75 km), Fatehpur (80km) and Kanpur (160 km).</p>	<p>The nearest railway station is in Bharwari which is 15 kilometres from the District headquarter of Kaushambi.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>Kaushambi shares proximity to the district of Prayagraj. Prayagraj is connected to Haldia port in West Bengal through Water highway No.1. Nearest ICD at Mirzapur & Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest airport to the district is the Prayagraj Domestic Airport, also known as Bamrauli Air Force Base. The nearest two international airports from Kaushambi are Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport in Varanasi and Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in the Prayagraj district. Prayagraj hosts an NABL accredited lab at the Centre of Food Technology (University of Allahabad).



Export-oriented pack house

Nearest pack house is being under construction in Varanasi by the Mandi Parishad. Although Department of Horticulture has established 13 small grading and sorting rooms at different locations in the district which are without pre-cooling facility.



Perishable Cargo Centre:

Currently, there are no such facilities available in the district. However, the nearest Perishable Cargo Centre is located at Rajatalab in the district of Varanasi



Cold Storage Facilities

There are 10 cold storage units available in the district with a total capacity of 95646.27 MT.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers equipment techniques etc. Other institutes that the district utilizes for agriculture training are:

- Agro-Economic Research Centre, (University of Allahabad) Prayagraj.
- Central Inland Fishery Research Institute, Prayagraj.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 13 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), amla, guava, paddy/wheat, mango, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



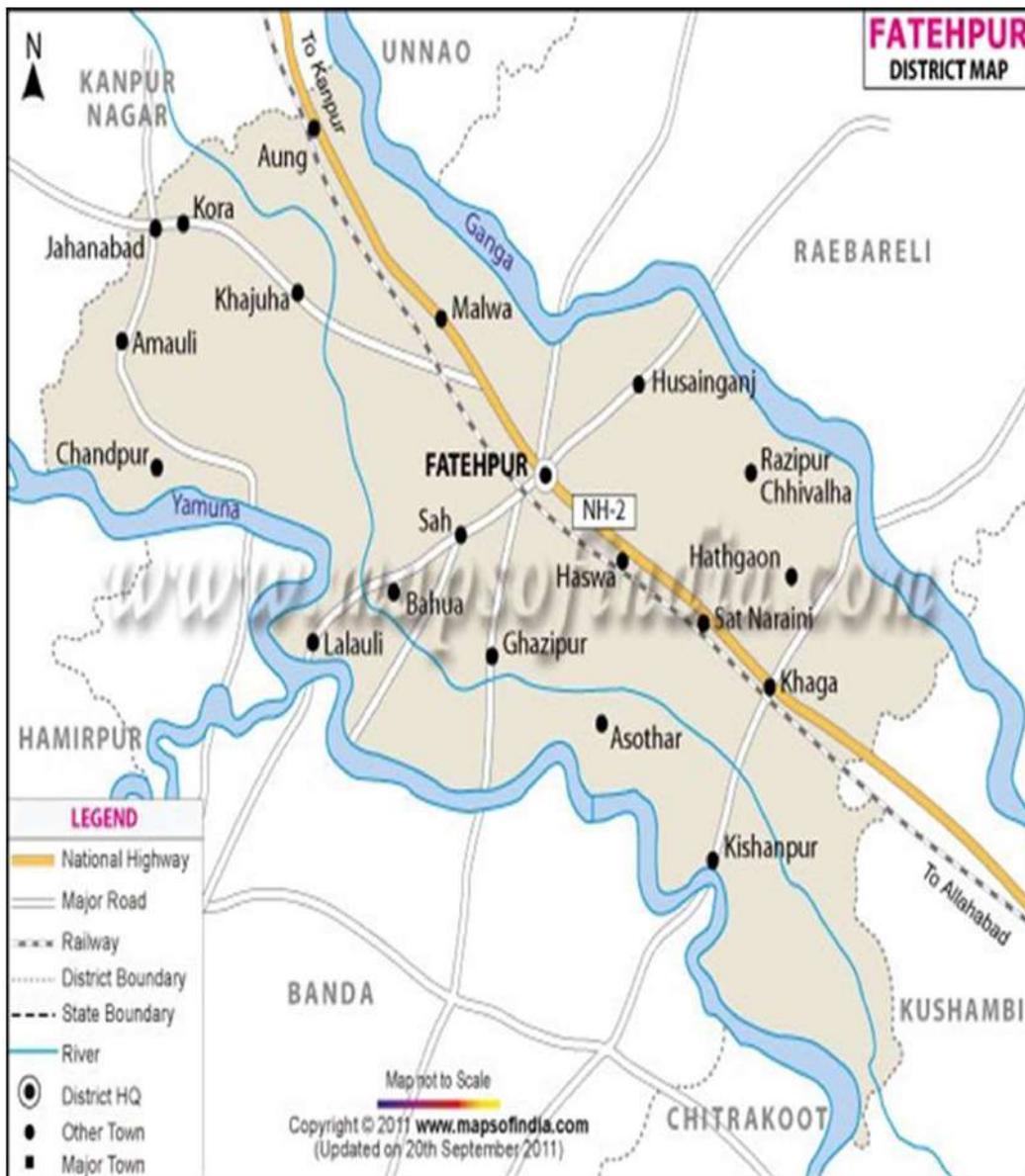
Kaushambi is an identified district under the clusters for Amla and Guava and Allahabadi Surkha, guava, banana, fresh vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). Guava has been included as one of the ODOP products identified for the district by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include vegetables, F&Vs, Green Chilli, green pea, okra and brinjal.

4. Fatehpur

Fatehpur district is one of the districts in the Prayagraj division. The climate of the district is characterized by a hot summer and a pleasant winter. The winter season starts from the middle of November to February and is followed by the summer season from March to the middle of June. The period from mid-June to the end of September is marked by the Monsoon season. The average annual rainfall in the district is 906.2 mm.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census of 2011, Fatehpur district has a population of 26,32,733. Out of total population male and female population is 13,84,722 and 12,48,011. The district is divided into three (3) sub-divisions, namely- Fatehpur, Bindki and Khaga. These sub-divisions are further divided into 13 development blocks. Out of the total population, 74.5% are engaged in agriculture and 10.5% are engaged in agri-allied activities.

LAND UTILISATION

Fatehpur has a gross cropped area of around 411.952 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Fatehpur is 288.971 ('000) hectares with 117% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below-

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	422.126
Cultivable area	351.863
Forest area	7.615
Land under non-agricultural use	49.707
Permanent pastures	2.791
Cultivable wasteland	10.786
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	5.461
Barren and uncultivable land	10.150
Current fallow	32.819
Other fallow	14.426

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Fatehpur is connected through the NH2 Delhi Kolkata Road and NH232 Lalganj Fatehpur Banda Road to major cities.</p>	<p>Fatehpur station exists between Howrah to Amritsar Indian rail route. Mail and express trains are available for New Delhi, Jammu, Howrah, Jodhpur, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Prayagraj and Varanasi etc.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>The nearest ICD at Panki, Kanpur Nagar.</p>	<p>The nearest airport to the district is the Prayagraj Domestic Airport, also known as Bamrauli Airforce Base and Kanpur Domestic Airport. The nearest international airport from Fatehpur is the Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow (120 km).</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in the Kanpur Nagar. A Regional Pesticide Testing Laboratory is located in the district of Kanpur which provides the service of assessing quality control and testing pesticides level.



Processing Units

Fatehpur district has the facility of four (4) Seed Processing Units and four (4) fruit ripening chambers.



Area certified for organic production

District Fatehpur has one of the largest areas under organic farming, with 179.913 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA)



Perishable Cargo Centre:

Currently, there are no such facilities available in the district. However, the nearest Perishable Cargo Centre facility is in the district of Lucknow

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage Facilities

There are 17 cold storage units available in the district with a capacity of 139418.44 MT.



Railway siding & Private Sector Warehouses-

In the Fatehpur district, railway sidings are located in the Fatehpur Railway Station.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the district. They provide training to the farmers and FPOs of the district on crops, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, equipment & techniques, etc.



Mini Center of Excellence, Hi-tech vegetable nursery

Horticulture department has running a Hi-tech vegetable nursery function in the district to supply quality planting material.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 25 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fresh fruits and vegetables, paddy, wheat, pulses, potato, green chilli, certified organic produce, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Fatehpur is an identified district under the clusters for amla, banana and fresh vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). Amla has been included as one of the ODOP products identified for the district by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh fruits & vegetables, green chilli, organic products etc.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION – PRAYAGRAJ DIVISION

Enhancing cooperation and convergence to increase exports of Allahabadi Surkha Guava, amla and guava from the Prayagraj division.

Creating new infrastructure for handling, transporting, testing, and exporting perishable and non-perishable commodities in the division.

Utilizing the organic clusters formed for organic commodities and providing end-to-end support to encourage organic production in the division.

Generating awareness among exporters/buyers/FPCs and farmers on the export potential of the commodities in the Prayagraj division and benefits under UP AEP 2019.

Enhancing inter-departmental convergence to ensure Good Agricultural Practices are adopted among farmers and FPOs to increase export acceptance of commodities.

Ensuring that the large pool of farmers and FPOs/FPCs become market players for their organic/GI tagged commodities in the division.

Encourage and provide support to functional potential FPOs for entering into Export operation.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - PRAYAGRAJ DIVISION

- Districts such as Kaushambi, Pratapgarh and Fatehpur which are either constituent districts of the amla cluster formed under UP AEP 2019 or are part of the amla ODOP districts can leverage the schemes mentioned in both the schemes to increase processing and export of the commodity. Districts of Prayagraj and Kaushambi, which fall under the UP AEP 2019 cluster of Allahbadi Surkha Guava, can leverage the policies mentioned in the UP AEP 2019 to expand logistic centers, export infrastructures and private sector engagement in the districts. The GI tag of the commodity presents new opportunities for divisional level branding and encouraging FPOs for its production. The vast market presented by Prayagraj due to its cultural importance and its proximity to two international airports allows the marketing of Allahabadi Surkha Guava to domestic and international markets alike.**
- The districts under the Prayagraj division have large areas of production and a sizeable number of FPOs and farmers in the district who are engaged in the production of amla, guava and other F&Vs. Furthermore, districts like Fatehpur, and Pratapgarh should be included in guava and amla clusters, respectively. Collection centers with facilities of sorting, grading and pre-cooling must be established in the districts, to make the produce exportable. Moreover, for an efficient cool-chain of perishables, an integrated cold chain Infrastructure with Collection centers, reefer vans, pack houses, and a Center for Perishable Cargo Complex (CPC) should be set up at Prayagraj. The UP AEP 2019 provisions for the creation of Pack houses/ Collection Centers/ Ripening Chambers/ Reefer vans- Non-reefer vans/ Warehouses/ Cold Storages facilities in public-private-partnership (PPP), which should be actively pursued by the Divisional Level Agricultural Export Monitoring Committee.
- Fresh vegetable quality planting material should be leverage to FPO,s from the Mini Center of Excellence for vegetables at Fatehpur to produce exportable products.
- The UP AEP 2019 also focuses on Promoting Good Agricultural Practices, developing disease and pest-free areas and long-distance sea protocol for the export of fresh fruits and vegetables. The Policy also outlines setting up NABL labs at divisional levels. Prayagraj can plan to set up NABL labs focused on accreditation of F&Vs to promote exports, which not only test pesticide residue but also biological inputs.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - PRAYAGRAJ DIVISION

- As the global markets are becoming more sensitive to what inputs go into their foods, the Cluster Facilitation Cell and its members must decide on sustainable farming clusters and organic farming clusters within their district. This would encourage other farmers to adopt such practices and allow the district to expand exportable clusters. It is also important to leverage the large organic farming areas in the division. Since guava, amla and other F&Vs are one of the primary exports from the district, the Horticulture Department and UPSOCA can be onboarded to provide appropriate training to FPOs/producers in the district.
- As the global markets are becoming more sensitive to what inputs go into their foods, the Cluster Facilitation Cell and its members must decide on sustainable farming clusters and organic farming clusters within their district. This would encourage other farmers to adopt such practices and allow the district to expand exportable clusters. It is also important to leverage the large organic farming areas in the division. Since guava, amla and other F&Vs are one of the primary exports from the district, the Horticulture Department and UPSOCA can be onboarded to provide appropriate training to FPOs/producers in the district.
- To encourage markets from participating in the district, awareness has to be built among buyers/exporters of the logistical and production capabilities of the district. As per the seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller events can be planned between FPOs/Producers and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be spread across the production process- sowing, mid-way, harvesting- to better guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence
- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.
- For farmers and FPOs to become important players in the export markets, speedy issuance of licenses such as Export licenses, Direct Marketing licenses along with an understanding of phytosanitary requirements, quality requirements and compliance requirements is needed. This can be achieved through inter-departmental convergence, training progressive FPOs/FPCs in the region on quality standards and IPM/INM through Universities and Agri-institutions and by mobilizing divisional/district level officials of the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Agriculture Foreign Trade UP and UP Mandi Board in making appropriate licenses and training available to the producers.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - PRAYAGRAJ DIVISION

- Strengthening value-chain quality assurance systems (ISO, HACCP, QS, etc.), including the establishment of traceability systems, improving supply chain sustainability, and increasing value creation through leverage of suitable schemes and programme of State/ Gol.
- FPOs should be encouraged to become market players in the export market. Potential FPOs should be identified in the district who would be developed as export market players and must be given handholding support in FPO formation and strengthening. District CFCs should also try to help FPOs connect with traders, and increase their awareness of various quality parameters and certification processes. These FPOs should also be educated on relevant government schemes and programs that support agro-food exports.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Prayagraj	Prayagraj	Guava, Amla, Potato, Allahabadi Surkha Guava, Processed Products, Fresh Vegetables
	Fatehpur	Banana, Amla, Fresh Vegetables, Green Chilli
	Kaushambi	Banana, Guava, Amla, Fresh Vegetables, Allahabadi Surkha Guava
	Pratapgarh	Mango, Amla, Fresh Vegetables

SAHARANPUR DIVISION

(Saharanpur, Shamli & Muzaffarnagar.)



Saharanpur Division



Saharanpur division forms the most northerly position of the Doab land which stretches between the holy rivers of the Ganges and the Yamuna. The Shivalik hills rise above it on the northern frontier. Saharanpur district attained the status as Saharanpur division in 1997 of Uttar Pradesh. As regards its physical features, the North and the North-East of the district is surrounded by Shivalik hills and separates it from Dehradun district in the state of Uttarakhand. The river Yamuna forms its boundary in the west, which separates it from Karnal and Yamunanagar districts of Haryana. In the East lies the district of Haridwar, which was the part of district Saharanpur before 1989 and in the South lies the district Muzaffarnagar.

It is very fertile agricultural belt famous for plentiful yield of grains and fruits. Saharanpur division is known for its wood carving work industry and a variety of other industrial enterprises such as textile, sugar, paper and cigarette factories and also for its Mangoes.

1. Saharanpur

Saharanpur district is the northernmost district of Uttar Pradesh state, India. Bordering the states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, and close to the foothills of Shivalik range, it lies in the northern part of the Doab region. It is primarily an agricultural area. The district is in a rectangular shape and it lies between 29 degrees 34 minutes 45 seconds and 30 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds north latitude and 77 degrees 9 minutes and 78 degrees 14 minutes 45 seconds east longitude. Its total area is 3689 square kilometers.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to 2011 census the population of Saharanpur district is 3467332, out of which female are 1632623 & male are 1834709 respectively.

LAND UTILISATION

Saharanpur has a gross cropped area of around 410.396 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Saharanpur is 275.061 ('000) hectares with 149.20% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern of Saharanpur is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	363.791
Cultivable area	275.061
Forest area	33.229
Land under non-agricultural use	48.616
Permanent pastures	0.188
Cultivable wasteland	0.698
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.390
Barren and uncultivable land	0.310
Current fallow	2.427
Other fallow	1.872

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Saharanpur is on the crossroads of national highways running east, west and south. It is well connected by road with major cities like Dehradun (68 km via NH-307), Haridwar (63 km via NH-344 and NH-334), Chandigarh (137 km via NH-344), Delhi (181 km via NH-709B, NH-334 and NH-44), Lucknow (580 km via AH-2, NH-34 and via Agra-Lucknow expressway) and Jammu Tawi (466 km via NH-44).</p>	<p>Saharanpur comes under Ambala Railway division and it is serviced by the Northern and NW Railway networks. Railway Station is situated in the middle of city. Saharanpur Railway Station is connected with Lucknow or Prayagraj via Moradabad route or via Hapur and Meerut. It is connected from New Delhi via Meerut, Muzaffarnagar or via Shamli route</p>
ICD	Airport
<p>Nearest ICD is situated at Dadri, Gautambuddha Nagar (Approx. 202 km) from the district.</p>	<p>Nearest airport facility is available at IGI New Delhi and also nearby Dehradun Chandigarh.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest facility available in Ghaziabad, Delhi and Faridabad.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility available for the district is located in the Ghaziabad and Delhi.



Processing Units

There are approximately seven (7) processing units for paddy/rice.



Area Certified for Organic Production

District Saharanpur has 28.468 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA).

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage Facilities

There are six (6) cold storages available in the district with a total capacity of 18861.12 MT.



Export-oriented pack house

A mango pack house is available in the district for processing and packaging of fruits and vegetables. It is set up in Naveen Mandi Sthal, Chilkana road Saharanpur and the capacity of mango pack house is two (2) tons per hour for de-sapping, cold water washing, hot water treatment, and brushing, waxing, polishing, hot air drier and computerized grading line. Pre-cooling chamber (two units) has the capacity of 10 tons, cold chamber (two units) have the capacity of 20 tons, ripening chamber (one unit) has the capacity of 15 tons and the capacity of V.H.T. plant is of 05 tons capacity.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The nearest agriculture institution is in district Meerut (Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agri. & Tech., Modipuram, Meerut).



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 15 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities like food grains, fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) such as mango, paddy and wheat, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



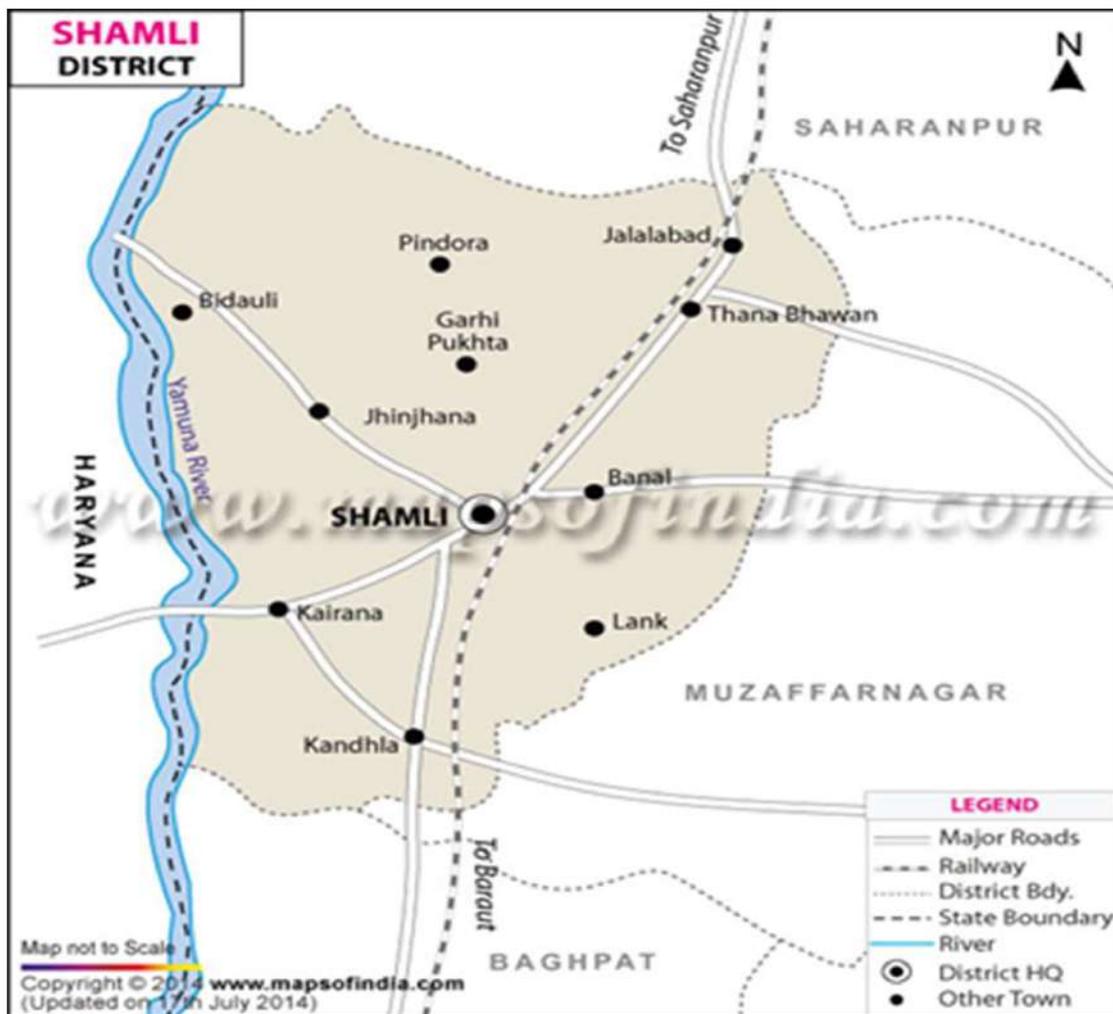
Saharanpur is an identified district under the clusters for mango, basmati rice formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). Honey has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district, identified by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables, mango, paddy and wheat, etc.

2. Shamli

District total area is 1167.58 square kilometres. The district is in a rectangular shape and it lies between 29.4638 N degrees latitude and 77.1658 E degree longitude. Shamli is under of Saharanpur division. District boundaries are Muzaffarnagar, Baghpat, Saharanpur and Meerut except these the two more districts of state Haryana, Karnal and Panipat are in the west of Shamli.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to 2011 census the population the Shamli district is 1313650 out of which female are 614260 and male are 699390 respectively. District's 70 per cent population's work is agriculture related work.

LAND UTILISATION

Shamli has a gross cropped area of around 298.1 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Shamli is 194.1 ('000) hectares with 153.60 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	307.0
Cultivable area	250.9
Forest area	1.4
Land under non-agricultural use	40.7
Permanent pastures	2.4
Cultivable wasteland	6.9
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	10.2
Barren and uncultivable land	11.5
Current fallow	24.1
Other fallow	15.6

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>District Shamli is well connected with rail and road network with NH709 A & 709B except these, two economic corridor Dehradun and Ambala are under construction in the east and west respectively.</p>	<p>The railway line which joins Delhi to Saharanpur also passes from shamli.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD, Dadri, Gautambuddha Nagar.</p>	<p>Nearest airports are Hindon Airport, Jewar Airport and Delhi IGI Airport.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest facility available at National Plant Quarantine station in Delhi.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest facility available at Ghaziabad.



Export oriented pack house

Located in nearby district Saharanpur.



Area Certified for Organic Production

District Shamli has 14 hectares of area certified as organic by the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA)

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Cold Storage Facilities

There are seven (07) cold storages unit available in the district with a total capacity of 18769.95 MT.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The nearest agriculture institution is in district Meerut (Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agri. & Tech. Modipuram, Meerut) and KVK Jalalpur, Shamli.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about three (03) Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities like food grains, fresh fruits & vegetables (F&Vs), jaggery, mango, paddy and wheat, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Shamli is an identified district under the clusters for fresh vegetable formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). Jaggery has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district, identified by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.

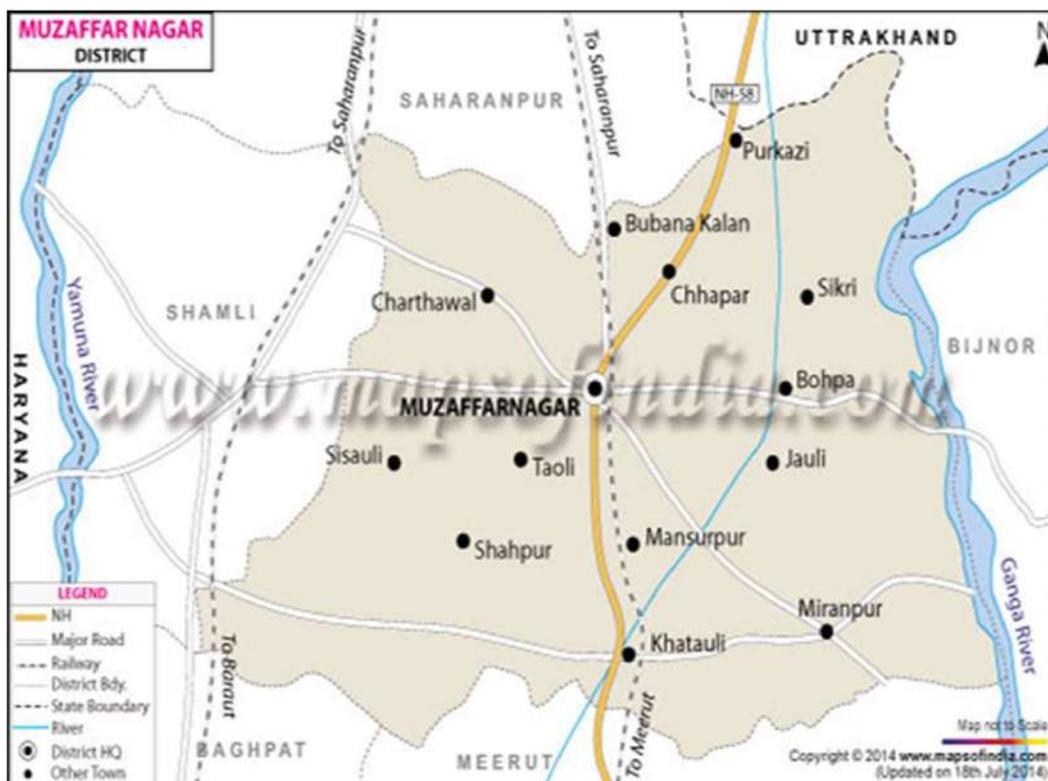


Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include vegetables, jaggery, mango, paddy and wheat,etc.

3. Muzaffarnagar

Muzaffarnagar is under of Saharanpur division. District boundaries are Baghpat, Shamli, Meerut and Bijnor. District east side is Bijnor, west is Shamli, North is Saharanpur and south is Baghpat. District total area is 2991 square kilometres. The district is in a rectangular shape and it lies between 29.47 degree latitude and 77.68 degree longitude. Sugar and jaggery production are important industries in the district. As a result of the farming activities around the city is an important hub of jaggery trading business.

Muzaffarnagar is an important industrial city with sugar, steel and paper being the major industries. District Muzaffarnagar has eight sugar mills. Many steel companies market their steel products, including angles and bars, through media in the country. More than 40% of the region's population is engaged in agriculture. According to Economic Survey Muzaffarnagar has the highest agricultural GDP in Uttar Pradesh, as well as UP's largest granary. Despite its economic strength, the city has been absent from the map of the foreign and modern business establishments. Prominent place of interest (tourism) Shukratal is situated in Muzaffarnagar.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

According to 2011 census the population the Muzaffarnagar district is 2829860 respectively out of which female are 1335500 and male are 1494360. District's 70 percent population's work is agriculture related work.

LAND UTILISATION

Muzaffarnagar has a gross cropped area of around 471.038 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Muzaffarnagar is 326.920 ('000) hectares with 144.08 % cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern of Muzaffarnagar is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	421.473
Cultivable area	326.920
Forest area	27.707
Land under non-agricultural use	50.003
Permanent pastures	0.385
Cultivable wasteland	2.314
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.207
Barren and uncultivable land	4.271
Current fallow	5.122
Other fallow	2.544

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>District Muzaffarnagar is connected by NH-58, connect nearby city Delhi, Meerut, Baghpat, Saharanpur, Shamli etc. Eastern peripheral express way is Nearby Delhi a 135 km long, 6-lane wide expressway passing through the state of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.</p>	<p>Muzaffarnagar Junction railway station is on the Saharanpur-Delhi section of Haridwar-Delhi main line.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD available at Dadri, Gautambuddha Nagar.</p>	<p>Hindon Airport, Jewar Airport and Delhi IGI Airport are closest to the District.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest facility available in Plant Quarantine station Rangpuri, New Delhi.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

Nearest facility available at Ghaziabad.



Export oriented pack house

Nearest pack house is located in the Saharanpur district.



Area Certified for Organic Production

Muzaffarnagar's area certified for production is 397.8746 hectare, number of 27 operators and one group.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Processing Units

Approx. 20-30 processing units are functioning. One leading sesame (Til) exporting processing unit is established in the district.



Perishable Cargo Centre:

This facility is available in nearby district Gautambuddha Nagar.



Cold Storage Facilities

This facilities is available Muzaffarnagar district number of cold storage 14 capacity is 95510.52 MT, for the purpose to store vegetable and Gur.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

Sugar cane Institute, KVK in Baghra, Muzaffarnagar and Sardar Vallabhbai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology situated at nearby District, Meerut.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are about 09 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies in the district who are engaged in the production of various commodities such as fresh fruits and vegetables (F&Vs), jaggery, mango, paddy/wheat, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Muzaffarnagar is an identified district under the clusters for mango and fresh vegetable formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019 (UP AEP 2019). Jaggery has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district, identified by Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include vegetables, jaggery, mango, paddy and wheat.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - SAHARANPUR DIVISION

Enhancing the exports of Jaggery from the Saharanpur division by building Agri-entrepreneurship and infrastructure in the division.

Strengthening testing and promotion of Good Agricultural Practices for Basmati Rice to increase overall exports from the region.

Encouraging honey, mango and F&Vs production from the division and building the strengths of producers and processors in the region.

Generating awareness among exporters/buyers/FPCs and farmers on the export potential of the commodities in the Saharanpur division and benefits under UP AEP 2019.

Utilizing the organic clusters formed for organic commodities and providing end-to-end support to encourage organic production in the division, especially for fresh vegetables, jaggery and basmati rice.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - SAHARANPUR DIVISION

- Jaggery is the most commonly accepted sugar substitute and has a growing acceptance in the global markets as well. India is the world's leading producer of jaggery and accounts for more than 60% of global production. Districts such as Muzaffarnagar and Shamli can become the leading producers and exporters of jaggery from the state and country by building farm-level entrepreneurs. FPOs/FPCs need to be encouraged in the division to become aggregation centers for various producers which produce Jaggery. FPOs/FPCs can also be trained on following quality parameters and norms to make jaggery products from the region acceptable in the global markets.**
- The GI tag granted to basmati rice provides a universally recognized brand of uniqueness and quality to the product thereby boosting its export potential to the international markets. The division should undertake steps to leverage the GI tag value of the commodity to promote its production and marketing in engagement with the Basmati Export Development Foundation (BEDF) Meerut, International Rice Research Institute and the Department of Agriculture. Moreover, Basmati Rice exports from India have been falling over the years due to high levels of pesticides in the rice. NABL labs and pesticide residue testing labs should be established at the divisional level and appropriate training on IPM must be provided to FPOs/FPCs/producers for better global acceptance of the product. Efforts should also be made for the registration of producers/FPOs/FPCs on Basmati.net, viz, APEDA Basmati Rice Traceability mechanism.
- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.
- Honey has been included as an ODOP product for the Saharanpur district. Honey should also be added as a commodity cluster under the UP AEP 2019, which included the districts of the Saharanpur division. To increase the production of honey, the district CFCs must leverage the mandate given to NAFED for the creation of beekeeping FPOs under the central scheme of 10,000 FPOs. The Horticulture Department, Honey Mission Programme, launched by Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and National Honey Board must be leveraged to impart training on scientific and sustainable bee-keeping among the district's officials and FPOs/FPCs.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN – SAHARANPUR DIVISION

- The Centre of Excellence established in Saharanpur can be leveraged to provide training to mushroom and mango growers and beekeepers on the latest technical information and value addition.
- Key Mandi Parishad premises, dealing with fruits and vegetables, should be leveraged to create sorting and grading facilities within them.
- To encourage markets from participating in the district, awareness has to be built among buyers/exporters of the logistical and production capabilities of the district. As per the seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller events can be planned between FPOs/Producers and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence. Furthermore, generating awareness of UP AEP 2019 can be achieved through inter-departmental convergence and by mobilizing divisional/district level officials of the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Foreign Trade and UP Mandi Board in making appropriate licenses and training available to the producers. Local Mandi Parishad/mandi samiti officials can also help in connecting FPOs/FPCs/producers to buyers and exporters in the region.
- As the global markets are becoming more sensitive to what inputs go into their foods, the Cluster Facilitation Cell and its members must decide on sustainable farming clusters and organic farming clusters within their district. This would encourage other farmers to adopt such practices and allow the district to expand exportable clusters. It is also important to develop large organic farming areas in the division. Since fresh vegetables, honey, jaggery and Basmati Rice are the potential exports from the district, the Horticulture Department, IRRRI and UPSOCA can be onboarded to provide appropriate training to FPOs/producers in the district.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Saharanpur	Muzaffarnagar	Mango, fresh vegetables, jaggery and co-products of jaggery
	Saharanpur	Mango, Basmati Rice, Fresh Vegetables, Honey
	Shamli	Fresh Vegetables, Jaggery

Varanasi Division

(Varanasi, Ghazipur, Jaunpur & Chandauli)



About Varanasi Division

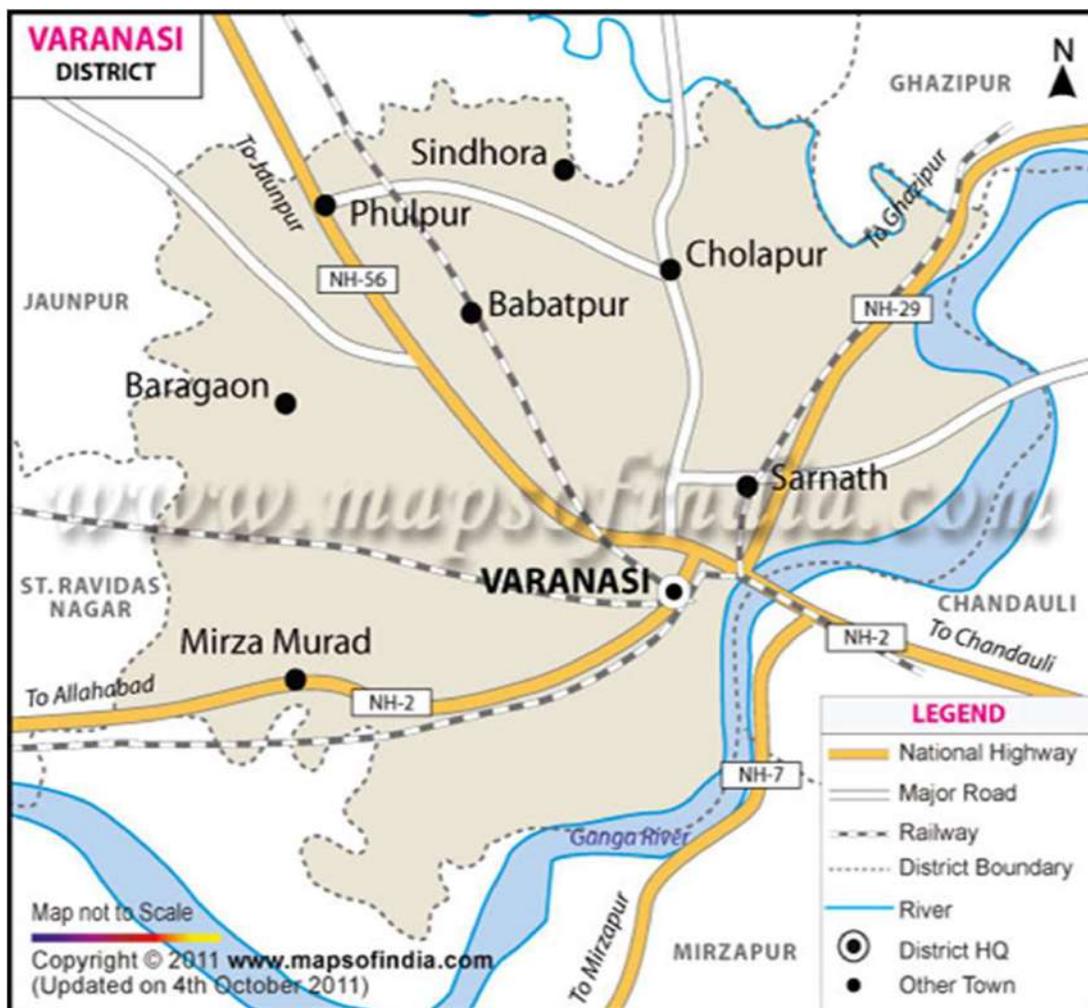


Varanasi is an administrative division of Uttar Pradesh which lies in eastern part of the state. The division consist of four districts namely Varanasi, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chandauli. Varanasi, Ghazipur & Jaunpur districts falls under the Eastern Plain Zone of Agro Climatic Zone IV, while parts of Chandauli district comes under both Eastern Plain Zone & Vindhya Zone of Agro Climatic Zone IV. The division is blessed with abundant natural resources ranging from fertile plains, rivers and a few mountains which makes it prominent for the development of various agro industries. Important industries of Varanasi division are agriculture, tourism, trade & manufacturing. Within agriculture & manufacturing industries, sectors like locomotive works, silk & muslin weaving, carpets, incense stick (agarbatti), aromatic oil, chemical, biscuits, agri machinery, milling, poultry, dairy and animal feed are prominently driving the economic growth of Varanasi division.

Agriculture is the main occupation in Varanasi and is dominated by small and marginal land holdings. As the division enjoys favourable climatic conditions, fertile land and resource availability for producing/cultivating cereals, fruits & vegetable crops, it holds an eminent importance in boosting state agriculture export. The following section covers district profiles of the division, important agri export features of the districts, potential export products and Agri export promotion plan for the division.

1. Varanasi

Varanasi is often described as one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. Its unique geographical location has ensured that it is a thriving centre for both trade and learning. Varanasi is known for many things ranging from temples, tourist places, trade & industrial hub of eastern Uttar Pradesh, etc. It lies in the middle gangetic plains of eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. Thus, it is endowed with rich alluvial and fertile soil with good irrigation facilities. The total geographical area of the district is 1535 square kilometres. The topography is averaging between 50 feet (15 m) and 70 feet (21 m) above the river. Ganga river flows from South to North having the world famous Ghats on its left bank. Varanasi district is destined to become one of the major export hubs, catering to the diverse import demands from middle east and other nations for agriculture and other industrial products.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the 2011 census, Varanasi had total population of 3,676,841 out of which male and female were 1,921,857 and 1,754,984, urban and rural were 1,597,051 and 2,079,790 respectively. The population density of Varanasi district is 2395 per.sq.km. The main spoken languages are Bhojpuri & Hindi. The district is divided into three tehsils (subdivisions)- Sadar, Pindra and Rajatalab, eight Blocks and includes 823 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Varanasi has a gross cropped area of around 134.073 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Varanasi is 95.748 ('000) hectares with 176% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	152.679
Cultivable area	95.748
Forest area	-
Land under non-agricultural use	2.932
Permanent pastures	0.024
Cultivable wasteland	2.56
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	2.964
Barren and uncultivable land	2.151
Current fallow	-
Other fallow	-

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The Varanasi district is well connected through diverging state & national highways. The national highways passing through the district include NH56 (Varanasi to Lucknow), NH233 (Varanasi to Lumbini-Nepal via Azamgarh), NH19 (Kolkata to New Delhi via Gaya, Prayagraj, Kanpur, Agra), NH7 (Varanasi to Kanyakumari and NH 24 (Varanasi to Gorakhpur via Ghazipur). There are state highways which connect the district with other districts of Purvanchal region. The availability of such a large roadway infrastructure passing through the district, had made Varanasi a major logistic hub.</p>	<p>Varanasi lies on the Howrah-Delhi mainline which passes through Lucknow, Deendayal Upadhyay Nagar, Patna, under the north eastern railway zone. It is also one of the divisions under the same railway zone. The district is also connected to DDU railway station which has Dedicated Freight Corridor line passing through it.</p>
PORT	AIR PORT
<p>One dry port is available in the district in form of ICD (inland container depot) in Madhosingh near Madhosingh Railway station. River port available in the Varanasi.</p>	<p>The district has an airport known as “Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, located at around 20 Km from the district headquarter in Babatpur. It has the modern export logistic facilities and some are under construction i.e. Pack House & CPC etc.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

In order to grant phytosanitary certificate for export of agri commodities, it is important to have a PPQS at the port/logistic facility. Currently the nearest PPQS available is Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, located at around 60 Km from the district headquarter in Babatpur of Varanasi district.



Processing Units

There are many small & micro food processing units established in the district with an aim to provide a ready hand primary to secondary processing facilities for agriculture & allied products in the district. This includes processing units for dairy products, fish dehydration & drying units, spices preparation, fruits & vegetables processing units and others. According to the MSME profile, there are six medium scale enterprises in the district, which include beverages, oil mills, agro processing. Some of the important units established in the district are AMUL dairy plant (under construction), PARAG dairy plant, Parle Agro etc.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The district has an Agro Park established by Uttar Pradesh State Industries Development Corporation (UPSIDC) in Kharkiya area, situated at 30 km from its headquarter in proximity to “Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport” on the Jaunpur-Varanasi highway. Specialized Infrastructure at food park includes multi-Chamber Cold Store with Controlled Atmosphere facility and Washing-sorting-grading line. It has been designed to meet the specific needs of the agro and food processing industry.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Export-oriented Pack House:

There is a packhouse facility available in the district at the airport. The nearest facility is under construction in Varanasi at 67 Km.



ICD (Inland container Depot)

The nearest ICD for Varanasi district is available at Madhosingh Railway Station situated in Mirzapur district.



Perishable Cargo Centre (CPC)-

Facility is present in Rajatalab , having four chambers with a capacity of 100 MT per chamber.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs-

There is one NABL accredited lab under establishment at IRRRI center in Varanasi for biological testing and one FSSAI LAB (Pesticide Residual Testing) is under process to start operation in Varanasi which has been set up by the Mandi Parishad.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production-

Area under organic crop production in Varanasi district which is certified by UPSOCA under NPOP is 13.8945 ha.



Cold Storage Facilities

A five-ton capacity cold chamber has been built at Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport to make Varanasi an Agri Export Hub. The district also has three private cold storage godown with around 31017.20 MT installed capacity.



Warehouses-

There are many private & public sector warehouses operational in the district.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

Agri Institutions present in the district and their roles are listed below:

Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (ICAR Institute): It plays an important role in identification of export quality varieties of vegetables, seed production and sourcing of seed of selected varieties, training activities.

- Institute of Agriculture Sciences, BHU Training of farmers and government officials, incubation of export-oriented startups in RKVY RAFTAR through Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.
- NABARD: Financial Assistance to FPOs and other export related activities.
- Indian Institute of Packaging: Assistance in packaging of products and training of FPOs and exporters for standard packaging practices.
- KVK(Krishi Vigyan Kendra): Role- Promotion and Training activities.

All above institutions are established to impart knowledge on Good Agriculture Practices to improve production quality of agriculture produce.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are around 25 FPO/FPCs, who are engaged in Agriculture & allied business activities ranging production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities, largely cereals, dairy products, fresh vegetables, tomato, green pea, wheat, gram and pearl millet. FPCs holds the potential for diversifying the district's agriculture export basket by production of more export ready products, more processed & value-added agriculture products, organic agriculture products, ethnic food products etc., for export.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Chilli has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Varanasi is an identified district under the clusters for Mango, Fresh Vegetables, Animals/Dairy and their products and Processed food formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include green vegetables, mango and milk products such as ghee, makkhan, cheese and milk powder etc.

2. Jaunpur

Jaunpur is the district of eastern Uttar Pradesh located 228 km southeast of the state capital Lucknow and 65 km northwest of Varanasi. It occupies an area of 4,038 square kilometres and is situated in the North-West part of Varanasi Division. Its altitude varies from 261 ft to 290 ft. above Mean Sea Level. The city is famous for perfume industrial products and its agricultural produce. The economy of Jaunpur is mainly dependent on the agriculture industry. It provides agriculture products to several states of India, which contribute to its economy. Moreover, the concentration of heavy industries is very low and there are only small industries, which mostly includes textile and perfume industry. During recent years, the Jaunpur-Varanasi highway is gaining the attention for establishment of new industries.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census of 2011, Jaunpur district had a population of 4,494,204 of which male and female were 2,220,465 and 2,273,739 respectively. Population density is 1113 inhabitants per square kilometer. The main spoken language is Hindi. The district is divided into six tehsils, 21 Blocks and 3287 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Jaunpur district has a gross cropped area of around 464.324 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Jaunpur is 279.051 ('000) hectares with 166.39% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	399.710
Cultivable area	279.051
Forest area	0.063
Land under non-agricultural use	45.502
Permanent pastures	1.339
Cultivable wasteland	7.953
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	4.836
Barren and uncultivable land	6.938
Current fallow	33.521
Other fallow	20.504

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The district is fairly connected through state & national highways to other parts of the region. The state highway passing through the district include SH36 (Lucknow, Raebareli, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur), which connects it to surrounding regions. The NH56 pass (Lucknow to Varanasi via Sultanpur, Jaunpur) through the district.</p>	<p>The district has total 37 railway station cum halts out of which two stations are grade B and three are grade C. Main railway lines passing through the district are Lucknow -Varanasi line via Ayodhya, Lucknow-Varanasi line via Sultanpur, New delhi-Varanasi line via Raebareli - Shanghai, Jaunpur-Ghazipur line, Jaunpur -Prayagraj Line.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>Nearest ICD at Mirzapur and river port at Varanasi.</p>	<p>Nearest international airport available is "Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, located at around 40 Km from the district headquarter, in Babatpur of Varanasi district</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest phytosanitary testing lab is established at Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport , Varanasi at 40 km.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest facility is available in Varanasi- FSSAI LAB, Varanasi (Pesticide Residual Testing) 60 Km: NABL (under establishment at IRRRI Varanasi) 70 Km.



Export oriented pack house

Nearest facility is under construction near the Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, Varanasi at 40 Km.



Cold Storage facilities/Warehouse

There are 17 cold storages available in the district with installed storage capacity of 84753.31 MT.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Processing Units

The district is devoid of sufficient processing facilities, rather it has few micro food processing units involved in grain milling, flour mills etc. and has many small dairy cum milk collection units involved milk aggregation & distribution.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The district has one KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) whose role is to demonstrate & disseminate package and practices of Agricultural crops (GAP-Good Agricultural Practices), knowledge about agricultural machineries and other training activities.



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are around 32 FPO/FPCs in the district who are engaged in Agriculture & allied business activities ranging from production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities, largely cereals, coarse grains, fresh vegetables and dairy products.

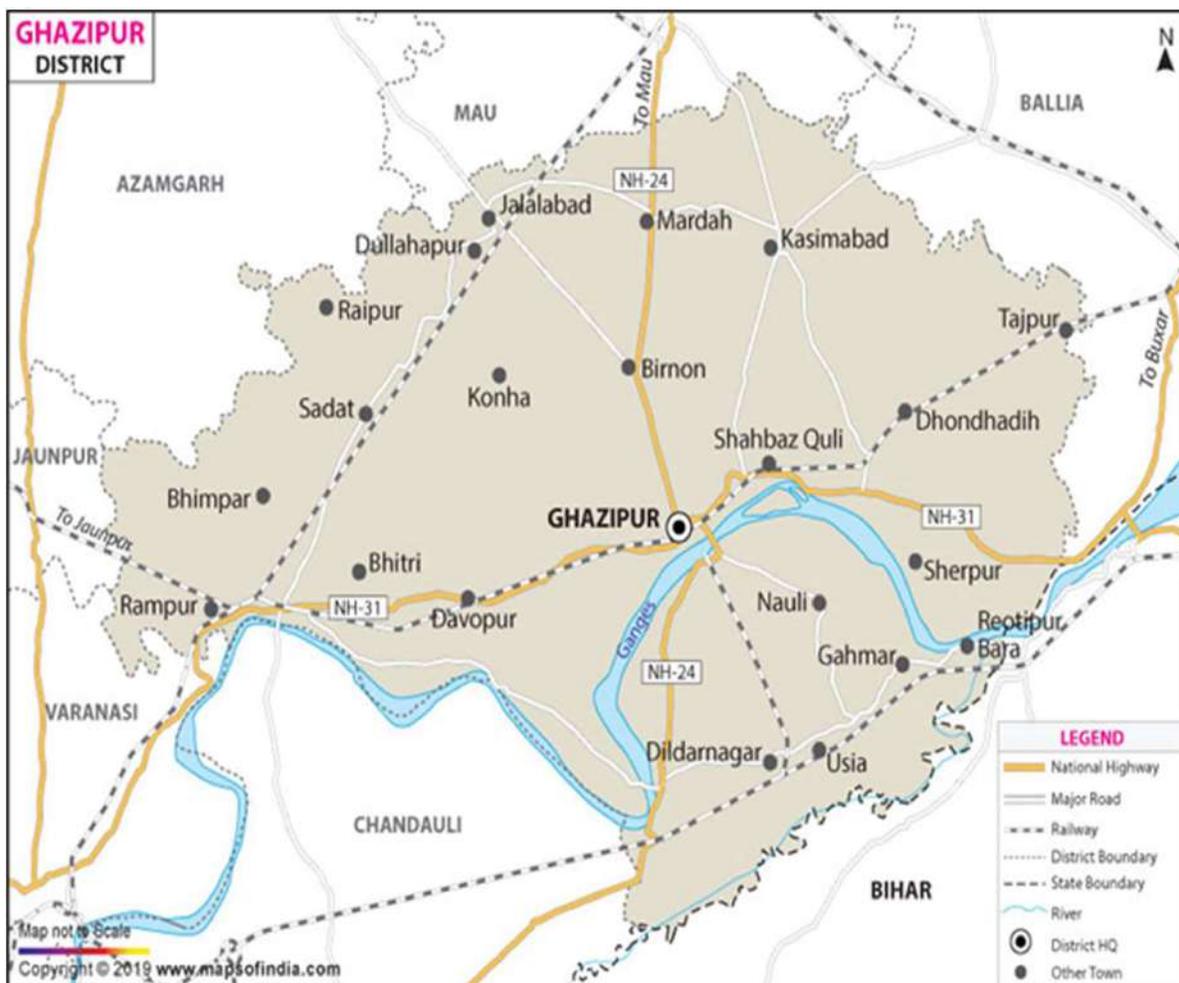
AGRICULTURE EXPORT- POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Milk products has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Jaunpur is an identified district under the clusters for fresh vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.

3. Ghazipur

Ghazipur is one of the four districts of Varanasi division in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh India. Ghazipur is known for its opium factory, established by the British East India Company in 1820 and still the biggest legal opium factory in the world, producing the drug for the global pharmaceutical industry. Ghazipur is located close to Uttar Pradesh-Bihar border, about 80 km east of Varanasi. It occupies an area of 3377 square kilometres. The River Ganges from one side and Karmnasha from other side divided it from Bihar State. It is bounded on Ballia and Bihar State in east, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Azamgarh in west, Mau and Ballia in north and the Chandauli in south. More than seventy per cent of the people are dependent upon agriculture. The scenario of land holding is dominated by small and marginal farmers in the district.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census of 2011, Ghazipur had a total population of 30.37 lakh. The district has a population density of 899 person per square kilometre. The main spoken languages are Hindi & Bhojpuri. The district is divided into seven tehsils, 16 blocks and 3364 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Ghazipur has a gross cropped area of around 411.734 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Ghazipur is 254.711 ('000) hectares with 161.45% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	333.214
Cultivable area	254.711
Forest area	0.121
Land under non-agricultural use	48.667
Permanent pastures	0.803
Cultivable wasteland	3.539
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	3.382
Barren and uncultivable land	3.015
Current fallow	15.341
Other fallow	3.635

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The district is well connected through state & national highways to other parts of the state. The major highways passing through the district are Poorvanchal expressway (Lucknow-Ghazipur), NH19 (Ghazipur Ballia Hazipur Marg), NH97 (Ghazipur Zamania Sayad Raja Marg) and NH29 (Varanasi Ghazipur Gorakhpur Marg).</p>	<p>The district comes under the Northern Eastern Railway zone under Varanasi division. The important stations of the district are Ghazipur, Aunrihar, Dildarnagar, and Zamania. There is no grade A station in the district and the nearest grade A station connected with dedicated freight corridor is Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay situated at 87 Km distance.</p>
AIRPORT	Waterways/Port
<p>Nearest International airport available is Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, located at around 90 km from the district headquarter, in Babatpur of Varanasi.</p>	<p>The National Waterway 1 is passing through Ghazipur district which connects Haldia port of West Bengal with Varanasi to Prayagraj. The nearest river port Ramnagar River Port is situated in Varanasi at 80 km from Ghazipur district headquarter.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest phytosanitary testing lab is established at Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, Varanasi at 95 km



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest testing facility available is in Varanasi district (Pesticide Residual Testing) and NABL (Under Establishment at IRRI Varanasi)



Export oriented pack house

Nearest facility is under construction in Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, Varanasi at 90 Km.



Cold Storage facilities/Warehouse

There are 38 cold storages available in the district with installed storage capacity of 361950.00 MT.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Processing Units

The district has some processing facilities for cereals and F&Vs.



Area certified for organic production

Area under organic crop production in Ghazipur district which is certified by UPSOCA under NPOP is 5.994 ha.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The district has one KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra)



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are 27 FPO/FPCs in the district who are engaged in Agriculture & allied business activities ranging production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities, largely cereals, fresh vegetables, onion and pulses.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Onion has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Ghazipur is an identified district under the clusters for Fresh Vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables.

4. Chandauli

The District Chandauli is located in eastern Uttar Pradesh at a distance of about 30 kms from Varanasi. It is bounded on east by "Bihar State, in north by Ghazipur District, in north-east by Sonbhadra District, and South-West by Mirzapur. Karmanasa river separate the district Chandauli from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as well. The district enjoys location preference as it is the border district of Uttar Pradesh to Bihar and rivers -Ganga, Karmanasa Chandraprabha shape up the geographical and economic strategy. Parts of the district are fall under fertile alluvial plains while some parts comes under the Vindhya mountain range. It occupies an area of 2484 square kilometres.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census of 2011, Chandauli district has total population of 1,952,756. Out of total population male and female were 1,017,905 and 934,851 respectively. The population density of Chandauli district is 790 person per.sq.km. The main spoken languages are Hindi & Bhojpuri. The district is divided into three tehsils (sub-divisions)- Chandauli, Chakia, Sakaldiha, nine blocks, and 1425 revenue villages.

LAND UTILISATION

Chandauli district has a gross cropped area of around 253.578 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Chandauli is 135.595 ('000) hectares with 187% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	253.359
Cultivable area	135.595
Forest area	77.400
Land under non-agricultural use	25.389
Permanent pastures	0.036
Cultivable wasteland	1.125
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.236
Barren and uncultivable land	2.830
Current fallow	7.719
Other fallow	2.029

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The district is well connected through state & national highways to other parts of the state. The major highway passing through the district is NH97 (Ghazipur Zamania Sayad Raja Marg), NH07 (Varanasi Kanyakumari Road) and NH02 (Delhi Kolkata Road).</p>	<p>The district comes under the East central Railway zone under Deendayal Upadhyay Nagar division. The important stations of the district are Deendayal Upadhyay nagar, Chadauli & Saiyadraja. There is one grade A station in the district connected to dedicated freight corridor i.e.Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaay.</p>
AIRPORT	Waterways/Port
<p>Nearest international airport available is Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, located at around 50 km from the district headquarter, in Babatpur of Varanasi.</p>	<p>The nearest river port Ramnagar River Port is situated in Varanasi at 30 km from the district headquarter.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Station (PQ)

Nearest phytosanitary testing lab is established at Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport Varanasi at 50 km.



Pesticide Residue Testing Facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest testing facility available is in Varanasi district (Pesticide Residual Testing) and NABL (Under Establishment at IRRI Varanasi)



Export oriented pack house

There is no packhouse facility available in the district. The nearest facility is under construction in Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, Varanasi at 50 Km.



Processing Units

The district has many agro processing units established for cereals and F&Vs.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

Area under organic crop production in Chandauli which is certified by UPSOCA under NPOP is 16.5694 ha.



Other Agri-Institutions which are available

The district has one KVK (Krishi Vighyan Kendra).



Farmer Collectives in the District

There are 12 FPO/FPCs in the district who are engaged in agriculture & allied business activities ranging production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities, largely cereals, fresh vegetables, tomato, etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Tomato has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Chandauli is an identified district under the clusters for fresh vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION - VARANASI DIVISION

Strengthening the export supply chain around Varanasi region which will act as a window for exports to the Poorvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh.

Creating modern aggregation & collection centers for perishable produce in other districts of Varanasi division, well equipped with post-harvest management infrastructure & facilities to reduce post-harvest loss and loss of quality & vigor in transit period.

Strengthening the export product specific value chains through increased infrastructure and logistic support.

Improving utilization of existing infrastructure & resources meant for export.

Mapping the sanitary and phytosanitary requirements as well as other regulatory and commercial requirements of major export markets for the fresh vegetable produce from Varanasi division.

Generating awareness among exporters/buyers/FPCs and farmers on the export potential of fresh vegetables in the division and benefits under UP AEP 2019.

Enhancing inter-departmental convergence to ensure Good Agricultural Practices are adopted among farmers and FPOs to increase export acceptance of vegetables.

Promoting & ensuring farmers/FPOs/FPCs from Varanasi division to adopt organic vegetable production and become market players for their organic/GI tagged commodities in the division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN – VARANASI DIVISION

- **Development of modern aggregation & collection points for perishable products like vegetables under PPP in the region: With an aim to reduce post-harvest losses to optimize the export quantity and to ensure the quality of perishable produce for export, it is required to build & create multiple modern aggregation & collection points adjacent or near to production clusters across the division under public private partnership mode. Aggregation of similar products to a location central to the processing areas is also required. Such a centralized location should be well connected and have storage infrastructure in place. This helps in pooling a sizeable volume for marketing and enhancing the scale of operations. Such pooling warehouses can be installed in the region after the feasibility assessment. A detailed study for identifying the need & gap areas in the region for development of these centers, is required to be carried out along with demarcating land & site locations. Suitable measures to be taken for inviting private parties to engage on either turn key basis or under BOOT (build, own, operate, transfer) for these centers.**
- As physical infrastructure and logistics remains a key concern for exports of dairy products an integrated approach for overall enhancement of dairy product export logistics in terms of creating dedicated cold chain facilities for transportation and storage of dairy products needs to be adopted.
- Focus should be upon exports of value-added products for dairy segment with increased shelf-life and improved packaging to compete in international markets.
- Concerted efforts are required to market the regional products in export markets especially in building global brands and establishing international marketing channels.
- Strategies to be formulated for addressing the emerging challenges under the new trade order affecting exports of dairy products. There is dire need to keep a close vigil on all mandatory quality specifications in international markets so as to overcome the newly emerging international trade barriers, as more fear is rising from developed nations who are increasingly making use of quality standards as formidable barrier for dairy exports. This is because import tariffs are considerably declining over the time and quota restrictions are fast disappearing in international markets.
- Creation of pack house and irradiation centers for fruits & vegetable produce as per the specifications and standards set by the importing nations.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - VARANASI DIVISION

- For efficient cold chain of vegetables in the region, an integrated Cold Chain Infrastructure to be planned and established in the division, preferably in the Varanasi district which will be catering supply from other two districts of the division. The UP AEP allows for private sector intervention for this purpose. The Cluster Facilitation Cell should recommend appropriate interventions to create such facilities in public, private and public-private-partnership (PPP) mode.
- For transport facilities such as reefer vans/ trucks are to be promoted and the incentive given under the Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy 2018 and The Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy 2017 would also be leveraged.
- Major export markets countries have certain phytosanitary requirements and thus interventions are required to target them. Training to farmers and Processors will be provided on labeling requirements, documentation etc.
- Development of product specific manuals containing production guidelines, info of international market destinations and details on their product quality standards.
- UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, and Kuwait are the current member districts of GCC which use the harmonized GCC standards – to regulate the imports in the member countries. Thus, there is a need to develop the GCC guide with focus on local products for Phytosanitary and food safety requirements for export of food commodities.
- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN - VARANASI DIVISION

- Conducting regular buyer-seller meets at the divisional/district level & preparing a schedule of such events for the calendar year as per the crop seasonality and market developments: Based on the market & seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller Meets (BSM) and such promotional events can be planned between progressive farmer groups/PGs/FPCs and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be spread across the production cycle & calendar year (for agricultural crops - sowing, mid-season, after harvesting) to better guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices, supply & demand assessment etc. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence. A proposed schedule is presented below for agricultural crops:

Pre- Sowing Meet/Event (Virtual Mode)	Mid-Season Meet/Event (Virtual Mode)	Pre & Post-harvest Meet/Event (Physical Mode)
To assess, discuss & let producers aware of peculiar demand specifications for agri export commodities i.e., quality, variety, sanitation standards, parameters. etc	To discuss the status of quality compliances and further precautions/ way forward.	To assess/estimate the final demand, supply and quality along with price discovery and delivery schedule.

BSM schedules for allied Agri export products (dairy etc.) can be developed on similar lines to link producers of allied commodities with international/domestic buyers

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Varanasi	Varanasi	Mango, Fresh Vegetables, Animal/Dairy and their Products, Processed Products, Dairy Products, Desi Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Milk Powder, Chilli.
	Jaunpur	Fresh Vegetables, Milk Products.
	Ghazipur	Fresh Vegetables, Onion.
	Chandauli	Tomato, Fresh Vegetables

VINDHYACHAL DIVISION

(Mirzapur, Sonbhadra & Bhadohi)



ABOUT VINDHYACHAL DIVISION



Vindhyachal is an administrative division of Uttar Pradesh which lies in eastern part of the state. The division consist of three districts namely Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Bhadohi. Mirzapur & Sonbhadra district falls under the Vindhya Zone of Agro Climatic Zone IV, while Bhadohi comes under Eastern Plain Zone of Agro Climatic Zone IV. The division is blessed with abundant natural resources ranging from forest, plateaus, mountains, waterfalls, river, fertile plain which makes it prominent for different industrial & agricultural activities. Few of the important industries of Vindhyachal Division are tourism, carpets, cement, chemical & mineral extraction, power and agriculture. There are many popular religious sites which lies in the division including Vindhyawasin Temple, Ashtbhuja Mandir, Sita Samahit Sthal and others.

As the division enjoys favourable climatic conditions, fertile land, and resource availability for producing/cultivating many cereals, fruits & vegetable crops, it holds an eminent importance in boosting state agriculture export. The next section covers district profiles of the division, important agri export features of the district, potential export products and Agri export promotion plan for the division.

1. Mirzapur

Mirzapur is known for its carpets and brassware industries. Mirzapur district lies in the South-East part of Uttar Pradesh. The total geographical area of the district is 4521 sq km. It is surrounded by several hills and have many famous holy shrines. Agro-climatically, the district falls under two zones, viz. Indo-Gangetic Plains covering only 30-40 percent of the total area and Vindhyan Zone covering remaining area. The area under Gangetic Plains is endowed with rich alluvial and fertile soil and good irrigation facilities while the Vindhyan Zone has major resource of water and the land is mostly degraded.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census of 2011, Mirzapur district had a population of 2,496,970, of which male and female were 1,312,302 and 1,184,668 respectively. Population density is 561 inhabitants per square kilometre. The main spoken languages are Bhojpuri & Hindi. The district is divided into four tehsils (subdivisions)- Mirzapur, Lalganj, Marihan and Chunar, 12 Blocks and includes 1967 revenue villages.

CLIMATE ORIENTATION

The climate in Mirzapur is warm and temperate. In winter, there is much less rainfall than in summer. Mirzapur climate is Cwa (Monsoon influenced humid subtropical climate) according to the Köppen-Geiger climate classification. The average annual temperature in Mirzapur is 25.9°C (78.6° F). The rainfall here is around 978 mm (38.5 inch) per year. The month with the highest number of rainy days is July (23.73 days). The month with the lowest number of rainy days is November (0.67 days)

LAND UTILISATION

Mirzapur has a gross cropped area of around 272.825 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Mirzapur is 191.383 ('000) hectares with 142.6% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	452.508
Cultivable area	191.383
Forest area	109.236
Land under non-agricultural use	48.970
Permanent pastures	0.514
Cultivable wasteland	13.855
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	29.655
Barren and uncultivable land	9.178
Current fallow	39.669
Other fallow	10.048

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>Mirzapur is well connected to the rest of the country via National and State Highways. NH26E Prayagraj Mirzapur Road and NH07 Varanasi Kanyakumari road.</p>	<p>Mirzapur lies on the Howrah-Delhi mainline, Dedicated Freight Corridor line, and Howrah - Prayagraj - Mumbai line. There is “New Mirzapur Freight Terminal” constructed by Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited located at distance of 5-7 km from the existing Mirzapur Good shed. The proposed terminal is having adequate infrastructure like designated terminal to handle perishable commodities and food grains.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>ICD Madho Singh is in district.</p>	<p>Nearest international airport available is Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, located at around 60 Km from the district headquarter in Babatpur area of Varanasi district</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary /Plant Quarantine Stations (PPQS)

In order to grant phytosanitary certificate for export of agri commodities it is important to have a PPQS at the port/logistic facility. Currently the nearest PPQS available is Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, located at around 60 Km from the district headquarter in Babatpur area of Varanasi district



Processing Units

There are many small & micro food processing units established in the district with an aim to provide a ready hand primary to secondary processing facilities for agriculture & allied products of the district. This includes processing units for dairy products, fish dehydration & drying units, spices preparation, fresh fruits & vegetables processing units and others.



Export oriented pack house

Nearest facility is under construction in Varanasi at 67 Km.



Perishable Cargo Centre

Nearest facility is present in Rajatalab area of Varanasi district having four chambers with a capacity of 100 MT per chamber.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Area certified for organic production

Area under organic crop production in Mirzapur district which is certified by UPSOCA under NPOP is 12.18 ha. Vegetables are the main product grown organically in this area.



Cold Storage facilities

The district has five cold storage units for potato with a capacity of 10586.82 MT.



Other Agriculture Institutes

Agri Institutions present in the district are KVK Barkachha-Mirzapur and few other private institutions, which are established to impart knowledge on Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) to improve production quality of agriculture produce.



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are 33 Farmer Producer Organizations and Farmer Producer Companies who are engaged in agriculture & allied business activities ranging production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities, largely fresh vegetables, tomato, green pea, wheat, gram and pearl millet. FPCs holds the potential for diversifying the district's agriculture export basket by production of more export ready products, more processed & value-added agriculture products, organic agriculture products, ethnic food products etc.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Tomato has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Sonbhadra is an identified district under the clusters for fresh vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.

2. SONBHADRA

Sonbhadra is the 2nd largest district of Uttar Pradesh and house for many important industrial units like cement, mineral extraction, chemical, power etc. It shares the border with four different states namely Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar. It lies in the extreme southeast of the Uttar Pradesh and comes under the Vindhya Zone of Agro climatic zone IV. Agriculture has been one of the major contributors in overall district domestic product. Geographically it contains various disparities, as at one side it has plateau & dense Vindhya forest, while on other side especially blocks like Robertsganj, Ghorawal, and Chatra are agricultural plane regions. In Chatra Block a special variety of rice locally known as “Sonam” is cultivated as a reason the area is known as the “rice bowl” of the district. The district is very rich in forest vegetation which has abundant medicinal flora & bearing good forest biodiversity.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census of 2011, Sonbhadra district had a population of 1,862,559 of which male and female were 971,344 and 891,215 respectively. Population density is 270 inhabitants per square kilometre. The main spoken languages are Bhojpuri & Hindi. The district is divided into four tehsils (subdivisions)- Robertsganj, Ghorawal, Dudhi and Obra, 10 Blocks, 501 gram panchayat and 1443 revenue villages.

CLIMATE ORIENTATION

Sonbhadra has a relatively subtropical climate with high variation between summer and winter temperature, warm and humid climate from June to September and dry and cool weather from October to February-March. The average temperature is 30 °C–46 °C in the summer and 2 °C–15 °C in the winter. The weather is pleasant in rainy season from July to October. The average rainfall received in the district in last five year was much below from the normal average of 997 mm.

LAND UTILISATION

Sonbhadra district has a gross cropped area of around 175.631 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Sonbhadra is 138.815 ('000) hectares with 126% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	680.961
Cultivable area	138.815
Forest area	333.009
Land under non-agricultural use	50.458
Permanent pastures	0.242
Cultivable wasteland	11.384
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	55.951
Barren and uncultivable land	10.907
Current fallow	64.337
Other fallow	15.858

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The district is fairly connected through state highways to other parts. The state highway passing through the district include SH5 & 5A, which connects it to surrounding regions.</p>	<p>The district comes under the Northern Central Railway zone under Prayagraj division. The important stations of the district are Sonbhadra, Chopan, Renukoot & Obra. There is no grade A station in the district and the nearest grade A station connected with dedicated freight corridor is Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay situated 82 Km west.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>The nearest port available is “Ramnagar Ganga River Port” situated a distance of 75 km from district headquarter and ICD Madho Singh is in Mirzapur.</p>	<p>Nearest international airport available is Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, located at around 114 km from the district headquarter, in Babatpur area of Varanasi district.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

Nearest phytosanitary testing lab is established at Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, Varanasi.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest testing facility available is in Varanasi district (Pesticide Residual Testing) and NABL (Under Establishment at IRRRI Varanasi)



Processing unit

The district is devoid of sufficient processing facilities, rather it has few micro processing units involved in grain milling only.



Export oriented pack house

Nearest facility is under construction in Varanasi at 67 km.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Perishable Cargo Centre

Nearest facility is present in Rajatalab area of Varanasi district having four chambers with a capacity of 100 MT per chamber.



Other Agriculture Institutes

The district has one KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra).



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are eight FPO & FPCs in the district who are engaged in Agriculture & allied business activities ranging production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities, largely fresh vegetables, tomato, chilli, brinjal, cucurbits, wheat, gram & lentil.



Area certified for organic production

The certified area and coverage under UPSOCA in district is 29.34 hectares.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Tomato has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program. Furthermore, Sonbhadra is an identified district under the clusters for fresh vegetables formed under the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy 2019.

3. Bhadohi

Bhadohi is home to the largest hand-knotted carpet weaving industry hub in South Asia. It is situated in the plains of the Ganga river, which forms the southwestern border of the district. Ganga, Varuna and Morva are the main rivers. The city headquarter known as Bhadohi is situated 45 km west of Varanasi and 82 km east of Prayagraj. The district occupies an area of 1015 square kilometers. Seventy per cent of the people are dependent upon agriculture. The scenario of land holding is dominated by small and marginal farmers.



DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

As per the census of 2011, Bhadohi had a total population of 1,578,213 out of which male and female were 807,099 and 771,114 respectively. The district has a population density of 1,531 person per square kilometre. The main spoken languages are Bhojpuri & Hindi. The district is divided into three tehsils (sub divisions)- Aurai, Bhadohi, and Gyanpur, five Blocks, and 1087 revenue villages.

CLIMATE ORIENTATION

Bhadohi has a relatively subtropical climate with high variation between summer and winter temperatures, warm and humid climate from June to September and dry and cool weather from October to February-March. The wet season is oppressive and mostly cloudy, the dry season is mostly clear, and it is hot year-round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 49°F to 106°F. The average annual rainfall received by the district is 1019 mm.

LAND UTILISATION

Bhadohi has a gross cropped area of around 96.240 ('000) hectares. The net sown area of Bhadohi is 67.533 ('000) hectares with 142.50% cropping intensity. Further details on the land utilization pattern of Bhadohi is presented below:

Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Area ('000 ha)
Geographical area	272.7
Cultivable area	233.3
Forest area	1.8
Land under non-agricultural use	22.4
Permanent pastures	1.4
Cultivable wasteland	6.7
Land under Misc. Tree crops and groves	1.6
Barren and uncultivable land	1.8
Current fallow	15.5
Other fallow	16.6

DISTRICT CONNECTIVITY

ROAD	RAIL
<p>The district is well connected through state & national highways to other parts of the state namely Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur & Prayagraj. The national highways passing through the district are NH02 Delhi Kolkata road.</p>	<p>The district comes under the Northern Railway zone under. The important stations of the district are Bhadohi, Madhosingh, Gyanpur and Gopiganj. There is no grade A station in the district and the nearest grade A station connected with dedicated freight corridor is Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay situated at 58 km distance.</p>
PORT	AIRPORT
<p>One dry port is available at ICD (inland container depot) in Madhosingh near Madhosingh Railway station. The other nearest water port available is “Ramnagar Ganga River Port” situated at 55 Km from district headquarter.</p>	<p>Nearest international airport available is Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, located at around 38 Km from the district headquarter, in Babatpur area of Varanasi district.</p>

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Phytosanitary Stations (PQ)

Nearest Phytosanitary testing lab is established at Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport.



Pesticide residue testing facilities/NABL Labs

The nearest testing facility available is in Varanasi district (Pesticide Residual Testing) and NABL (Under Establishment at IRRI, Varanasi).



Processing

The district has some processing facilities for cereals, F&Vs and dairy products.



Export oriented pack house

Nearest facility is under construction in Varanasi at 38 km.

EXPORT AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT



Perishable Cargo Centre

Nearest facility is present in Rajatalab area of Varanasi district having four chambers with a capacity of 100 MT per chamber.



Other Agriculture Institutes

The district has one KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra).



Farmer Collectives present in the district (FPO/PG/FPC)

There are 20 FPO & FPCs in the district who are engaged in agriculture & allied business activities ranging production, marketing & export of agriculture commodities, largely fresh green vegetables, onion, wheat, paddy, gram, pulses & oilseeds.



Cold Storage facilities

The district has one cold storage units for Potato with a capacity of 7375.96 MT.

AGRICULTURE EXPORT - POTENTIAL PRODUCTS



Onion has been included as one of the ODOP products for the district identified by the Prime Minister Food Micro Enterprises program.



Other products where FPOs/FPCs and farmers are engaged in large-scale production include fresh vegetables such as okra, bitter gourd, green pea and chilli.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION – VINDHYACHAL DIVISION

Vindhyachal division, comprising of Mirzapur, Bhadohi & Sonbhadra districts, have abundant supply of vegetable produce like green chili, tomato, green pea, onion, and others. The perishable nature of such produce demands specific export interventions. From origin to destination, vegetables need to keep its freshness intact, thus it requires an efficient supply chain coupled with a comprehensive warehouse network with a temperature-controlled facility and an uninterrupted cold chain system throughout, to keep its freshness. Following are some of priority intervention areas identified for Vindhyachal division which require focus to build its export performance in vegetable products.

Strengthening the fresh vegetable value chain through increased infrastructure and localized perishable logistic support.

Creating modern aggregation & collection centers for vegetable produce, well equipped with post-harvest management infrastructure & facilities to reduce post-harvest loss and loss of quality & vigor in transit period.

Mapping the sanitary and phytosanitary requirements as well as other regulatory and commercial requirements of major export markets for the fresh vegetable produce from Vindhyachal Division.

Generating awareness among exporters/buyers/FPCs and farmers on the export potential of fresh vegetables in the division and benefits under UP AEP 2019.

Enhancing inter-departmental convergence to ensure Good Agricultural Practices are adopted among farmers and FPOs to increase export acceptance of vegetables.

Promoting & ensuring farmers/FPOs/FPCs from Vindhyachal division to adopt organic vegetable production and become market players for their organic commodities in the division.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN- VINDHYACHAL DIVISION

- Development of modern aggregation & collection points for perishable products like vegetables under PPP in the region: With an aim to reduce post-harvest losses to optimize the export quantity and to ensure the quality of perishable produce for export, it is required to build & create multiple modern aggregation & collection points adjacent or near to production clusters across the division under public private partnership mode. New such processing unit set up near cluster should be leverage through export based incentives under UP AEP-2019. Aggregation of similar products to a location central to the processing areas is also required. Such a centralized location should be well connected and have storage infrastructure in place. This helps in pooling a sizeable volume for marketing and enhancing the scale of operations. Such pooling warehouses can be installed in the region after the feasibility assessment. A detailed study for identifying the need & gap areas in the region for development of these centers, is required to be carried out along with demarcating land & site locations. Suitable measures should be adopt for inviting private parties to engage on either turnkey basis or under BOOT (build, own, operate, transfer) for these centers.
- For efficient cold chain of vegetables in the region, an integrated Cold Chain Infrastructure to be planned and established in the division, preferably in the Mirzapur district which will be catering supply from other two districts of the division. The UP AEP allows for private sector intervention for this purpose. The Cluster Facilitation Cell should recommend appropriate interventions to create such facilities in public, private and public-private-partnership (PPP) mode.
- For transport facilities such as reefer vans/ trucks are to be promoted and the incentive given under the Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy 2018 and The Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy 2017 would also be leveraged.
- Major export markets countries have certain phytosanitary requirements and thus interventions are required to target them. Training to farmers and processors will be provided on labeling requirements, documentation etc.

EXPORT PROMOTION PLAN- VINDHYACHAL DIVISION

- Creation of testing facilities and facilities for sanitation controls for vegetables.
- Focus to be given on development of Quarantine Pest and Insect atlas, specific to region and commodity.
- Development of product specific manuals containing production guidelines, info of international market destinations and details on their product quality standards.
- UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, and Kuwait are the current member countries of GCC which use the harmonized GCC standards – to regulate the imports in the member countries. Thus, there is a need to develop the GCC guide with focus on local products for Phytosanitary and food safety requirements for export of food commodities.
- It is imperative that focus is laid on skill development in the district as it has to go hand in hand with the execution of infrastructure and supply linkages.
- Training programs to focus on multiple domains which will mainly include vegetable supply chain management, food processing, organic farming, horticulture, packaging, distribution etc. MOU's can be signed with various government institutes and universities in the region.
- To ensure that best practices are followed and adopted, the division should encourage departments to incentivize and ensure preferential allotment of quality farm inputs, farm machinery, allotment of shops/ space and transportation assistance etc. to the farmers/ agriculture exporters/ FPOs meant for exports through their departmental schemes. This would usher in good production practices and increase the production of demanded crops from the division.

- Conducting regular buyer seller meets at the divisional/district level & preparing a schedule of such events for the calendar year as per the crop seasonality and market developments: Based on the market & seasonality of crops, appropriate Buyer-Seller Meets (BSM) and such promotional events can be planned between progressive farmer groups/PGs/FPCs and Buyers/Exporters. The meetings can be spread across the production cycle & calendar year (sowing, mid-season, after harvesting) to better guide farmers in adopting market-relevant best practices, supply & demand assessment etc. The meetings can be arranged through inter-departmental coordination and convergence. A proposed schedule is presented below:

Before Sowing (Virtual Mode of meeting)	Mid-way (Virtual Mode of meeting)	After harvesting (Physical Mode of meeting)
To assess, discuss & let producers aware of peculiar demand specifications for agricultural commodities i.e., quality, variety, sanitation standards, parameters. etc	To discuss the status of quality compliances and further precautions/ way forward.	To assess/estimate the final demand, supply and quality along with price discovery and delivery schedule.

Divisional potential exportable agricultural products

Name of the Division	Name of the District	Potential Agricultural Commodity/Product
Vindhyachal	Mirzapur	Fresh Vegetables, Green Chilli, Tomato
	Bhadohi (Bhadoi)	Fresh Vegetables, Onion
	Sonbhadra	Fresh Vegetables, Tomato

