

**INTEGRATED APPROACH OF KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, MAJHGAWAN,  
SATNA  
DEENDAYAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGES**

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), located in Majhgawan block in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh was established in the year 1993 with the objective of imparting knowledge and training to the farmers of the district and adjoining areas. Since then, it has rendered its services to the farming community by undertaking various activities like watershed management, organizing training programmes, field demonstrations of newly developed technologies, farmer's days, field days, exhibitions and the publication of simple technical literature. Since its inception, the KVK has extended its services to 105 villages. An extensive survey of the villages was conducted to identify various problems on four dimensions i.e. social, cultural, economic and ecological. Low crop production, severe moisture stress during crop season, waste or degraded lands, declining vegetal cover, high rate of soil erosion, poor soil fertility, undulated topography and depletion of valuable natural resources were some of the key factors responsible for poor socio-economic condition of the villages.

Keeping in view the poor socio-economic condition of the villagers, the KVK scientists worked out a comprehensive development plan for the villagers consisting of three components - conservation and restoration of natural resources; improving productivity and profitability of farming systems and sustainability while maintaining or enhancing the ecological balance and meeting the demands of food, fodder, fuel, fibre, timber; and, water on a sustainable basis with the following underlying principles:

1. Ensuring food and nutritional security for resource poor farmers.
2. Diversification of farming and cropping system for resource rich farmers.
3. Rainwater harvesting, conservation and its efficient utilization.
4. Fodder production & planting of Multi Purpose Trees (MPTs) on community land.
5. Promoting organic farming through use of organic fertilizers, bio-pesticides and utilization of rural wastes in crop production.
6. Enhancing income-generating opportunities for self-employment in the villages.

**Activities Undertaken**

- Awareness Campaign.
- Motivation (Development by the people for the people).
- Scientists/villagers interaction.
- Formation of *Krishi Vikas Samiti* (Agricultural Development Committee).
- Watershed management.
- Promoting organic farming.
- Converting uneconomical land holding into economical ones by 2.5 & 1.5 acre models.
- Training to farmers and farmwomen.
- Introduction of new crops.
- Substitution of improved varieties.
- Frontline Demonstration/OFT.
- Animal Health Camp/Breed improvement programmes.
- Plantation of MPTs and fruit trees on community/waste land.
- Seed production programmes at the village level.
- Formation of seed clubs.

### **Training to farmers and farmwomen.**

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Majhgawan has conducted 465 training programmes for farmers and farmwomen. In addition, 59 training programmes for rural youth and 48 training programmes for in-service personnel of grass root level agricultural extension workers were also organized. During the period from 1993 to 2002, a total number of 572 such programmes were successfully conducted.

### **Need based training programmes for farmers and farmwomen.**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Discipline</b>	<b>No. of Programmes</b>	<b>No of Beneficiaries</b>
1.	Crop Production & Plant Protection	129	1486
2.	Fruits & Vegetable Cultivation, Plantation of MPT's	114	967
3.	Live Stock Management	83	868
4.	Women in Agriculture	139	1,136

In the training programmes, farmers were acquainted with improved production technologies such as selection of best variety seeds, seed treatment, seeding techniques, balanced fertilization, weed control management, plant protection measures, pisciculture, formulation of balanced ration for milch animals and dairy farming.

Rural youths were exposed to various enterprises like fruit plantation, vegetable cultivation, seed production, poultry and goat farming, pisciculture, etc. to develop entrepreneurship.

The various training programmes conducted for the farmers/farmwomen and rural youths on agriculture and allied vocations yielded a visible result. Every training programme led to a substantial change in income. It is interesting to note that the technologies that were economically attractive and involved less investment were adopted more than the technologies that were less economical.

### **Substitution with improved varieties/breeds.**

Substitution of traditional varieties with improved and disease resistant varieties has been observed to be the least cost investment technology. However, small and marginal farmers are still using seed of local varieties and in turn getting low yield. To test the superiority of improved varieties over local varieties, experiments were conducted at farmer's fields on various crops. The results showed that the productivity could be increased to a great extent by substituting improved varieties in place of local varieties. A small investment on improved seed by the farmers will get them an increment in yield over local varieties. This technology is considered as a low cost option for the benefit of the resource poor farmers.

### **Substitution of improved varieties and their impact on yield and income**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>Varieties</b>	<b>Reason for replacement</b>	<b>Av. increase in yield over traditional variety (%)</b>	<b>Increment in Income (Rs/ha)</b>
1	Paddy	JR-75, JR-3-45, N-97, N-118, Govind	Short duration high yielding well suited for rainfed	32.85	3,450.00
2	Urd	PU-30	Resistant to yellow vein mosaic	68.70	3,240.00
3.	Pigeon pea	Asha	Short duration wilt resistant	42.00	4,350.00
4.	Niger	Ootakmund0	Waste / marginal land	--	4,500.00

			development		
5.	Okra	Perbhani Kranti	Yellow vein mosaic resistant	62.00	8,250.00
6.	Papaya	Coorg Huney Dew	High yielding	22.00	12,000.00
7	Toria	Bhawani, PT-303, JT-1	Increasing cropping intensity (between paddy wheat combination)	100.00	4,300.00 additional
8.	Mustard	Rohani	High yielding non pod shattering	15.00	1,850.00
9.	Gram	Awarodhi, JG-315	Wilt resistant	52.50	5,500.00
10.	Pea	Arkil	Early	17.50	3,900.00
11	Garlic	G-41	High yielding	22.28	3,140.00
12.	Coriander	Morakkan	High yielding	27.70	6,500.00

#### **BREED IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME:**

Improved breeds of livestock were provided at panchayat level to improve the genetic behaviour of local breeds.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Improved Breed	No.
1.	Buffalo	Murrah	8
2.	Cows	Sahiwal	10
3.	Goat	Jamunapari and Barberri	4 & 6

#### **Front Line Demonstration on improved technology (FLD)**

The superiority of high yielding varieties and improved production technologies over the conventionally grown varieties and traditional methods of growing was demonstrated to the farmers through front line demonstrations. More than 87 front line demonstrations were conducted covering 1,267 farmers and 448.04 ha. area during the last 11 years. The front line demonstration carried out on various crops resulted in substantial increase in production and total income of the farmers. This was possible due to awareness among the farmers about improved production technologies such as use of high yielding variety seeds, seed treatment seeding technique, balance fertilization, weed control practices and timely adoption of plant protection measures.

Sl.No	Crop	Improved technology
1.	Paddy	Improved seed, transplanting technique, Zn application, Balance fertilization, Control of Gundhi bug blast.
2.	Wheat	Improved seed, Line sowing, water management, Balance fertilization in split doses, IPM.
3.	Gram	Wilt resistant varieties, Bio-fertilizers, Control of pod borer.
4.	Mustard	Improved seed, line sowing, thinning, application of sulphur.

#### **Seed production programme**

KVK, [Majhgawan](#) introduced seed production programmes through its adopted villages. In this regards, seed villages were developed. KVK [Majhgawan](#) demonstrated the seed production technology at its instructional farm. Seed villages are producing seeds under close supervision and guidance of KVK Scientists. The seeds produced in these villages are bold

and healthy. The farmers are reserving the seeds for next sowing in a larger area. Surplus seeds are sold, and provide a good income to the growers.

Sl. No.	Crop	Seed Production (Q.)	Approx. area covered under HYV (ha)
1.	Gram	1,487.55	1,842.00
2.	Paddy	580.27	956.00
3.	Wheat	1,040.50	1,135.00
4.	Mustard	107.85	1,580.00
5.	Niger	3.09	62.00
6.	Linseed	95.23	350.00
7.	Spices	17.68	30.00
8.	Vegetable	3.80	32.00

### Watershed Management

Sl. No.	No. of Micro watershed	Area covered (ha)	Contour trenches (No)	Loose boulder check dam (No)	Nala bunds/tanks (No)	Fodder (ha)	Plantations (No)
1.	17	12,536	1,00,820	4986	235	24	1,24,153

### Promotion of organic farming -

NADEP Compost, Vermi Compost, Horn Compost, Vermi-wash, Neem and Cow urine based pesticides. Conversion of uneconomical land holdings into economic land holdings through 2.5 and 1.5-acre model

Realizing the fact that with the increase in population there will be definite increase in food requirement as there would be more individuals to be fed. Average land holding is shrinking with the increase in population, thus posing a serious challenge in achieving food security and eliminating malnutrition in the country. The marginal farmers will have a special role in meeting the food requirement, as most of the farmers in our country are marginal, having less than 2.5 acres and 1.5 acres of land. However, marginal farmers are finding it difficult to feed their families with the traditional cropping system. With a view to increase productivity per ha. and to ensure a better standard of living, eradicate poverty, hunger and malnutrition of this farming community, a 2.5-acre model was successfully launched in 20 farmers fields after two years of conducting the necessary experiments at the KVK farm. These farmers are now in a position to save Rs. 5,000.00 to 15,000.00 annually after meeting their family expenditures.

### 1.5-acre model for subsistence farming under minimum water availability Kharif, Rabi & Zaid

Objectives	Farmers Practice	Innovative technology to be demonstrated
Conversion of uneconomical land holding into economical ones through appropriate utilization of resources and diversification of crops To overcome malnutrition among marginal farmers.	- Traditional farming - Growing cereal crops only (Paddy-Wheat)	1. Change in cropping pattern as per the needs of the family 2. Planning and layout 3. Sowing technique 4. Sowing time 5. Use of culture 6. Irrigation management 7. Fertilizer management 8. Insect-pest management 9. Safe storage of grains

**Basic Requirements of six members family** (According to National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad)

S.No.	Particulars	Per Head Per Day Requirement (g)	Total Requirement/ Annum (Kg)
1.	Cereals		1485
	Paddy	425	927
	Wheat		558
2.	Pulses		184
	Urd	70	60
	Gram		124
3.	Oilseed Mustard	35	307
4.	Vegetables	285	749
	Leafy vegetable	100	263
	Tubers	85	223
	Other vegetable	100	263
5.	Milk	214 ml.	563 Lit.

**Layout and Planning  
Kharif**

Paddy (JR-75)-1 acre				
Urd (PU-30)-0.25 acre	Tomato (S-7) -.05 acre		Chillies (Pant C-1) 0.05 acre	
	Brinjal (PPL) 0.025 acre	Okra (VRO-6) 0.025 acre	Lobia(IVCRP-2) 0.025 acre	
	Spinach 0.025 acre	Amaranthus 0.025 acre	Ginger 0.0125 acre	Turmeric 0.0125 acre

**Layout and Planning  
Rabi**

Wheat (WH-147) - 0.50 acre		Gram (KGD-1168) 0.375 acre		
Mustard (Varuna) 0.25 acre	Berseem (JB-1) 0.125 acre	Cabbage (Golden Acre) 0.025 acre	Onion (N53) 0.025 acre	Tomato (PR) 0.05 acre
		Fenugreek (PEB) 0.025 acre	Potato (Kufri Chander mukhi) 0.05 acre	
		Spinach 0.025 acre	Pea (Arkel) 0.025 acre	Ginger 0.0125 acre

## Layout and Planning Zaid

Fallow/green manuring		Fallow/green manuring		
Fallow/ green manuring	Berseem (Vardan) 0.125 acre	Lobia (IVCRP-2) 0.05 acre	Onion (N53) 0.05 acre	Tomato (PR) 0.05 acre
		Fenugreek (PEB) 0.025 acre	Bottle Gourd (PSPL) 0.05 acre	
		Spinach 0.025 acre	Okra (VRO-6) 0.025 acre	Tomato (Pusa Hybrid-1) 0.05 acre

Note: 1.5 acre experiment is going on at farmer's fields in Murli Tola of Patna Kala Village. Results of Rabi 2004 –05 are available as per the details given below

### Results of 1.5 Acre Model

Sl.No.	Crop	Variety	Area (Acre)	Production (Kg)	Cost of input (Rs)	Total Income (Rs)	Net Income (Rs.)
1.	<b>Cereal</b>				913.00	4,069.00	3,156.00
	Wheat	GW-273	0.5	626	913.00	4,069.00	3,156.00
2.	<b>Pulse</b>				512.00	2,240.00	1,728.00
	Gram	KGD-1168	0.375	160	512.00	2,240.00	1,728.00
3.	<b>Oilseed</b>				265.00	1,980.00	1,815.00
	Mustard	NDR-8501	0.25	117	265.00	1,980.00	1,815.00
4.	<b>Vegetable</b>				974.00	4,643.00	3,669.00
	Pea	Arkel	0.125	230	385.00	2,836.00	2,451.00
	Cauliflower		0.05	150	69.00	600.00	531.00
	Cabbage	Golden Acre	0.05	55	100.00	220.00	120.00
	Brinjal		0.0125	25	20.00	200.00	180.00
	Potato	K.Chandramukhi	0.05	120	400.00	637.00	237.00
	Radish	Pusa Chetaki		300	20.00	150.00	130.00
5.	<b>Spices</b>				522.00	3,364.00	2,842.00
	Coriander	Morakkan	0.0125		45.00	1,460.00	1,415.00
	Chillies	Pant C-1	0.0125	2	62.00	24.00	-38.00
	Fenuegreek	PEB	0.0125	5	15.00	200.00	185.00
	Garlic	G-41	0.05	56	400.00	1,680.00	1,280.00
	<b>Total</b>				<b>3,106.00</b>	<b>16,296.00</b>	<b>13,190.00</b>

### Comparative study showing Increase in yield & income:

Particulars	Before intervention		After intervention	
	Avg. Yield (kg)	Income (Rs.)	Avg. Yield (kg)	Income (Rs.)
Cereals				
Paddy				
Wheat	1450	9,425.00	626	4,069.00
Pulses				
Urad				
Gram	-	-	160	2,240.00
Oilseed				

Mustard	-	-	117	1,980.00
Vegetables			612	4,643.00
Spices			103	3,364.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>9,425.00</b>	<b>16,296.00</b>

**Prices of produce were calculated on the basis of prevailing rates in the local market.**

Particulars	Before Intervention	After Intervention
A. Cost of Inputs	2,128.00	3,106.00
B. Gross Income	9,425.00	16,296.00
B-A	7,297.00	13,190.00

**Change in Income**

**5,893.00**

**2.5 Acre model – A successful experiment for converting uneconomical holdings into economic holdings - A case study**

**Methodology**

This intensive cultivation experiment on two and half acres of land was undertaken on the farmer's field at Degrahat village of Majhgawan block in Satna district with the active participation of farm family during 2001-02 and 2002-03. The planning and layout of field was done on the basis of family requirement of food. For calculating family requirements of food/annum, the average of man and woman balanced diet for moderate type of work, which is recommended by National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad is considered.

**Basic food requirements of nine members family (according to NIN, Hyderabad)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Per head per day requirement (gm.)	Food requirement/ Annum (kg)
01	Cereals	425	2,227.00
02	Pulses	70	230.00
03	Oilseeds	35	460.00
04	Vegetables	285	1,124.00
	Leafy	100	395.00
	Tubers and roots	85	334.00
	Other vegetables	100	395.00
05	Milk	214	845.00

Food requirement of family also includes 20% surplus to meet requirement of seed & family guests.

**Layout and planning of field**

**Kharif**

Paddy (JR_353) –1.5 acre					
Urad (PU-30) - 0.5 acre	Brinjal	Tomato	Okra	Lobia	Spinach+Radish
	0.05acre	0.05acre	0.05acre	0.05acre	0.05acre
	Chillies (Pant c-1) 0.125		Onion (ADR) -0.125		

**Rabi**

Wheat (WH-147) + Mustard (Varuna)–1.0 acre			Gram (JG-315)-0.5		
Mustard (Varuna)-0.5 acre	Tomato	Pea	Potato-0.125 acre	Spinach+Radish	
	0.05acre	0.05acre		0.025 acre	
	Coriander	(Morrakkan)	Garlic (G-1) -0.125 acre		
	0.125acre				

### Zaid

Fallow/ Green manuring – 1.0 acre		Fallow/ Green manuring -0.5	
Bottle Gourd -0.5 acre	Lobia 0.0625acre	Okra 0.125acre	Spinach+Radish 0.025 acre

### Results

The substantial increase in yield and income was observed over the traditional system of cropping. This increase in yield and income could be attributed to intensive use of land and diversification of cropping pattern. Where the farmers was finding it difficult to produce adequate food to feed his family with traditional system has now able to save rupees 14,153 per annum after meeting his family annual expenses. The family income has increase by Rupees 40,457 (Table – 3) over the two years, and the intensive cultivation model generated more employment for the farm family throughout the year.

**Table -1 Data showing crop yield and income from 2.5 acre land holding**

Crops	Production (Kg.)		Surplus production after meeting family requirement		Income (Rs.)	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
Cereals	2710	2380	483.0	153.0	2,858.00	918.00
Paddy	1,430.0	1,250.0	40.0	(-) 140.0	200.00	
Wheat	1,280.0	1,130.0	443.0	293.0	2,656.00	
Pulses	465.0	478.0	235.0	248.0	2,705.00	2,976.00
Urd	140.0	110.0	30.0	-	450.00	
Gram	325.0	368.0	205.0	248.0	2,255.00	
Oilseeds	397.0	471.0	(-) 63.0	11.0	(-)1,008.00	198.00
Mustard	397.0	471.0	(-) 63.0	11.0		
Vegetables	3,560.0	4,497.0	2,436.0	3,373.0	11,134.00	1,4863.0
Leafy	635.0	520.0	240.0	125.0	720.00	375.00
Tubers& Roots	900.0	1,210.0	566.0	876.0	2,264.00	2,628.00
Others	2,025.0	2,767.0	1,630.0	2,372.0	8,150.00	1,1860.0
Spices	672.0	795.0	445.0	568.0	8,766.00	1,0190.0
Chillies	38.0	45.0	26.0	33.0	780.00	990.00
Garlic	320.0	315.0	300.0	295.0	6,000.00	5,900.00
Onion	246.0	350.0	66.0	170.0	396.00	850.00
Coriander	68.0	85.0	53.0	70.0	1,590.00	2,450.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>24,455.00</b>	<b>2,9145.0</b>

**Table 2. Annual family expenses & net saving:**

Sl.No.	Particulars	2001-02	2002-03
01	Cost of inputs	9,356.00	6,952.00
02	Clothes & Education	2,700.00	3,000.00
03	Social functions	1,850.00	2,540.00
04	House Maintenance	1,000.00	1,000.00
05	Miscellaneous	1,850.00	1,500.00
	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>14,906.00</b>	<b>14,992.00</b>
	<b>Net Saving</b>	<b>9,549.00</b>	<b>14,153.00</b>

**Table 3. Comparative study showing increase in yield & income:**

Particulars	Before intervention		After intervention	
	Avg. Yield (kg)	Income (Rs.)	Avg. Yield (kg)	Income (Rs.)
Cereals	2500	11,250.00	2545	14,198.00
Paddy	-	-	1340	6,968.00
Wheat	2500	11,250.00	1205	7,230.00
Pulses	500	6,000.00	421.50	6,933.00
Urd	-	-	225.00	3,375.00
Gram	500	6,000.00	296.50	3,598.00
Oilseed	-	-	434.00	6,944.00
Mustard	-	-	434.00	6,944.00
Vegetables	690	2,070.00	4028.50	16,920.00
Spices	10	260.00	733.50	15,042.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,580.00</b>		<b>60,037.00</b>

- Prices of produce were calculated on the basis of prevailing rates in the local market.

- **Self Help Groups (SHGs) – AN INNOVATIVE approach**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Production groups</b>	<b>Collection groups</b>	<b>Cleaning/Grading / Processing /Packaging</b>	<b>Total</b>
A.	Agricultural based:	105	20	45	170
B.	Non Agricultural Based	35	90	35	160
	<b>Grand total:</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>330</b>

**Activities being perform by SHG's**

- Value Addition
- Flour mill
- Vegetable cultivation
- Spices cultivation
- Mushroom cultivation
- Forest produce collection
- Herbal collection
- Goat rearing
- Poultry
- Tyre puncture and Cycle repairing
- Visatkhana and refreshment centre
- Tent House
- Diesel Engine
- Thresher
- Traditional Artisans (Black smith)

## IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES

Increase in productivity of crops through introduction of HYVs and improved crop production technologies

Crops	Adopted Village (kg/ha)	Satna District (kg/ha)	Increase in productivity (kg/ha)
Paddy	1842.00	1031.00	811.00
Wheat	2527.00	1320.00	1207.00
Gram	1932.00	750.00	1182.00
Mustard	825.00	270.00	555.00
Vegetable & Spices	7836.00	4087.00	3749.00
Buffalo/ Cow	3.5/2.5 lit./day	2/0.85lit./day	1.5/1.65

### Impact of improved technologies on cropping intensity, income and employment generation:-

Integrated activities of the KVK on farmers field, from its inception, increased cropping intensity and farm productivity with the introduction of short duration varieties; and crop yield with the adoption of improved crop and soil management practices by the farmers:

Sl.No.	Particulars	Increase
1	Cropping intensity (%)	35
2	Average family income (Rs./annum)	7800
3	Employment (Man days/Month)	8-11

### Agricultural statistics of village Degrahat depicting drastic increase in productivity and income

Sl. N.	Particulars	Before (1999)	After KVK intervention	Increase over base year
1	Total population	296	307	11
2	No. of farm families	76	76	-
3	Total Agriculture land (ha)	80	80	-
4	Cultivable land (ha)	23.2	42.8	19.6
5	Gross irrigated area (ha)	4.8	34	29.2
6	Crop productivity (Q/ha)			
A	Paddy	14	37.5	23.5
B	Wheat	15	30	15
C	Gram	10	20	10
D	Mustard	-	15	15
E	Vegetables & Spices	35	85	50
7	Milk yield (lit./day)	0.5	1.75	1.25
8	Average family income (Rs)	8,526	24,651	16,125
9	Per capita income./year (Rs)	2,189	6,102	3,913

**Case study:** Impact of improved crop production technology on crop yield and income of farm family

Farmer's name Sri Rajendra Singh, Family Size – 9, Cultivable land 3 ha.

Sl .N .	Crop	Before Intervention (1999)		After Intervention (2002)	
		Production (q)	Income (Rs.)	Production (q)	Income (Rs)
1	Paddy	-	-	24	9,600.00
2	Wheat	25	11,250	50	25,000.00
3	Gram	05	6,000	15	22,500.00
4	Mustard	-	-	05	5,000.00
5	Vegetable/Spices	07	2,000	35	14,000.00
6	Milk (Lit./day)	0.5	750	1.5	2,250.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>20,000</b>		<b>78,350.00</b>

**Impact of Activities on one of the adopted village cluster Patnakala**

**Increase in irrigated area (acre)**

Before KVK intervention (2002)	After KVK intervention (2004)	Change
26.50	236.0	209.50

**Increase in Cultivable area (acre)**

Before KVK intervention (2002)	After KVK intervention (2004)	Change
183.75	324.5	150.75

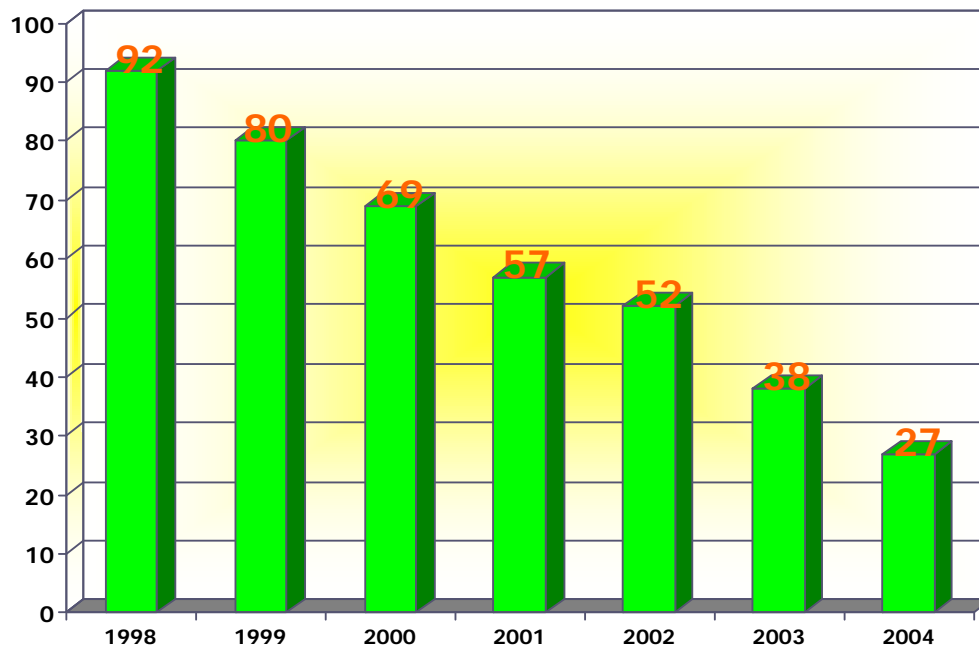
**Increase in Area under various crops (acre):**

Crops	Before KVK Intervention (2002)	After KVK Intervention (2004)	Change
Jowar	67.00	15.00	(-) 52.00
Paddy	78.50	170.50	92.00
Wheat	26.50	112.050	86.00
Barley + Gram	57.25	-	(-) 57.25
Pegion pea	-	35.00	35.00
Chick pea	-	104.25	104.25
Mustard	-	58.00	58.00
Vegetables	-	14.25	14.25

**Increase in productivity of various crops on acre basis:**

Crops	Before KVK Intervention (2002)	After KVK Intervention (2004)	Change
Jowar	2.2	3.98	1.78
Paddy	3.78	6.15	2.37
Wheat	4.08	8.40	4.32
Barley + Gram	4.02	-	-
Pigeon pea	-	3.60	3.60
Chick pea	1.63	4.30	2.67
Mustard	-	2.95	2.95
Vegetables	-	65.50	65.50

### Decreasing cases of mortgages



**Impact of activities on increase in income of farm families**

Sl.No.	Name of Hamlet	Average family income (Rs.)		Change in Income(%)
		Before KVK intervention	2005-06	
01	Patnakala	14,437.90	19,317.46	33.80
02	Nai Basti	12,620.00	20,229.44	60.30
03	Patni	14,728.80	19,384.87	31.61
04	Dandi Tola	14,500.00	19,383.50	33.68
05	Kanpur	9,569.00	19,153.88	100.17
06	Ahari Tola	15,750.00	18,209.50	15.62
07	Khadar Tola	15,363.63	18,233.30	18.68
08	Bharagawan	14,513.51	18,595.83	28.13
09	Dalela	14,194.91	18,520.83	30.48
10	Kakadaha	16,944.44	18,541.66	9.43
11	Daggi Tola	12,878.94	20,480.83	59.03
12	Jhiriya Ghat	12,939.27	18,897.31	46.05
13	Majhtola	16,421.49	19,514.92	18.84
14	Sahoo Tola	6,788.63	19,991.02	194.48
15	Talab Tola	9,979.69	19,671.93	97.12
16	Bada Barua	10,125.28	20,328.38	100.77
17	Chota Barua	9,313.04	20,985.23	125.33
18	Pauranik Tola	7,585.71	19,107.70	151.89
19	Chhanihara Tola	8,416.66	20,300.30	141.19
20	Barua Kolan	7,786.41	18,955.27	143.44
21	Dandi Tola	5,235.29	20,222.05	286.27
22	Khadara Tola	13,541.96	24,970.87	84.40
23	Majhpurwa Tola	12,962.86	25,491.52	96.65
24	Bhathian :	11,678.57	20,448.37	75.09
25	Malgausa	13,761.90	22,508.80	63.56
26	Ahira Tola	12,492.86	21,084.64	68.77
27	Umariha	10,000.00	20,166.66	101.67
28	Mavan	10,296.36	20,764.16	101.67
29	Godan	10,714.28	21,005.79	96.05
30	Rohania	11,551.00	21,551.04	86.57
31	Karariya	9,176.47	18,942.86	106.43
32	Tagi	9,392.86	20,910.00	122.62
33	Bichhiyan	9,282.11	19,948.19	114.91
34	Degrahat	15,353.26	18,722.41	21.94
35	Khodhari	16,390.62	19,294.44	17.72