On January 15, 1974 the foundation stone of Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology was laid by the then Hon’ble Prime Minister of India late Smt. Indira Gandhi at Mashodha near Faizabad city. Shri Laxmi Narain Rai, a PCS officer of Agriculture Department, Government of UP, was deputed as officer on special duty. After a few months, he was succeeded by Dr. A.S. Srivastava who took over in October, 1974. Thereafter on 21,1975 the government of UP decided that the main campus of the university would be established at Kumarganj, Faizabad instead of Mashodha.

Shri A.D. Pandey, IAS (retired) was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor of the university on 10th October, 1975. The university started functioning in a borrowed building of Gram Swalabi Vidyalaya Acharya Nagar, Naka, Faizabad. Dr. R.P. Chandola joined as the first Registrar of the university on November 1975. A committee was constituted for the site selection of Academic, administrative and residential blocks of the university at Kumarganj.

The committee submitted its report on 22nd January, 1976. On July 10, 1976. The paddy research station located at Mashodha, Ghghra Ghat along with ECF and NDS schemes were transferred to the University by the government and U.P. Institute Agril. Science, Kanpur which thereafter formed the nucleus of the research at the University. Dr. Kirti Singh took over the first Dean of the Agril. faculty on February 12, 1977 got approved creation of 20 departments in the college of agriculture.

The Mahamaya college of Agriculture Engineering and Technology (MCAET) a constituent college of ND university of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad was established in 2002 at Ambedkarnagar by upgrading the department of agriculture engineering in the college of agriculture to cater the needs of development of engineering and Technology to suit the condition of the farmers of Eastern Uttar Pradesh characterised by problems of user lands, water looked poorly drained soils, scant power supply, small holdings, low purchasing power and poor rural infrastructure.