### **Extension NEXT**

Changing Roles and Future Reforms in Agricultural Extension

Dr. Saravanan Raj

**Director (Agricultural Extension)** 

National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)

**Hyderabad** 

www.manage.gov.in









### **Agricultural Extension:**





Vol. 37, Issue No. 30, 27 Jul, 2002

# Reforms in Agricultural Extension New Policy Framework

The changing economic scenario and the need to respond to food and nutritional security, poverty alleviation, diversifying market demands, export opportunities, and environmental concerns pose new challenges to technology dissemination systems. This paper argues for a holistic reappraisal of existing agricultural extension systems and the need to work towards an outlook that encompasses a whole new policy mix favouring a plurality of institutions.

#### RITA SHARMA

apid agricultural growth continues to be the key to poverty alleviation and overall economic development. Agriculture accounts for about one-fourth of the gross domestic product and is the source of livelihood for nearly two-thirds of the population. The agriculture sector in India has been successful in keeping pace with the rising food demand of a growing population which has crossed the one billion mark. Foodgrain production more than quadrupled since the early 1950s from 51 million tonnes to over 210 million tonnes (estimated) in 2002, while population nearly tripled from 350 million to one billion during the same period.

The green revolution has been the cornerstone of India's agricultural achievement, transforming the country from one of food deficiency to self-sufficiency. While recognising the impact of the green revolution in imparting dynamism to the agriculture sector, it must be recognised that the green revolution remained restricted to the wellendowed, irrigated areas of the country. Of tices to respond to food and nutritional security, poverty alleviation, diversifying market demands, export opportunities, and environmental concerns are posing new challenges to the technology dissemination systems. It is expected that future agricultural growth would largely accrue from improvements in productivity of diversified farming systems with regional specialisation and sustainable management of natural resources, especially land and water. Effective linkages of production systems with marketing, agro-processing and other value added activities would play an increasingly important role in the diversification of agriculture.

It is becoming increasingly evident that public extension by itself can no longer respond to the multifarious demands of farming systems. There is need for reappraisal of the capacity of existing agricultural extension systems to address, effectively, contemporary and future needs of the farming community. Public funding for sustaining the vast extension infrastructure is also

with the Intensive Agriculture District Programme which started in 1961-62 followed by the Intensive Agriculture Area Programme in 1964-65, the High Yielding Varieties Programme in 1966-67, and the Small and Marginal Farmers Development Programme in 1969-70.

Transfer of technology approach through T & V: The most significant development was the introduction of the Training and Visit (T&V) extension management system, starting in the mid-1970s. T&V extension was well suited to the rapid dissemination of broad-based crop management practices for the high yielding wheat and rice varieties that were released since the mid-1960s. The T&V system profoundly influenced extension practices and registered impressive gains in irrigated areas, because of the similarity between the agro-ecological conditions where technologies were generated and where they were ultimately used, and the favourable socio-economic situations and developmental infrastructure for their wider

### **Economic&Political**WEEKLY

### **Extension Policy**

Policy Framework for Agricultural Extension

(DAC, 2000)

"The PFAE acknowledges current limitations of public sector extension and set out a new vision and strategy for agricultural extension in India" (DAC, 2000)

- Adoption of farming system and farmer participatory approach;
- Enabling problem solving skills of farmers through an interdisciplinary approach;
- Public funds for private extension;
- Privatisation of the private goods elements of extension in favourable areas;
- provision for cost recovery and co-financing of extension via farmers organisations;
- Use of para extension workers and farmer interest groups for extension;
- Employing more subject matter specialists; single-window services at block level using the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) model;
- Preparation of strategic research and extension plans;
- Improving the research-extension-farmer interface;
- Skill development of extension agents;
- Improving women's access to technology;
- Provision of market information;
- Wide use of information technologies;
  - The government to act as a facilitator and creator of an enabling environment.
- http://www.sameti.org/Policy%20Framework%20for%20Agricultural%20Extension.pdf

#### Government of India Planning Commission

Report of the Working Group on
Agricultural Extension
for Agriculture and Allied Sectors
for the
Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

#### Chairman

Shri Suresh Kumar, IAS
Former Additional Chief Secretary,
Government of Maharashtra

#### **Member Secretary**

Shri Sanjeev Gupta, IAS

Joint Secretary,

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

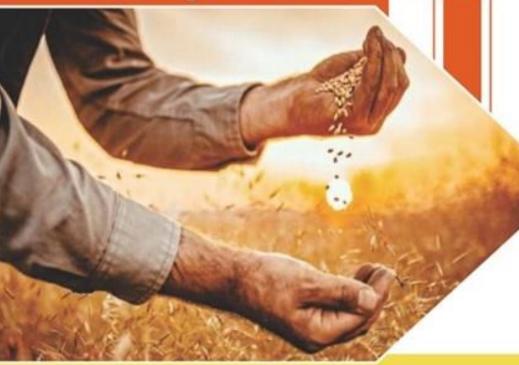
Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

Proposed the National Mission on Agricultural Extension (NMAE)

- Technology Solutions and Innovations
- Extension Policy and Systems
- Convergence, Programme Delivery, Governance and Innovations
- Manpower Planning, HRD and Accreditation
- Leveraging ICT, Mass Media and e-Governance
- Partnership for Agri-preneurship and Business Development
  - National and International Linkages and Partnerships Jai Kisan – Mobilization for Farmers Empowerment
- Women Empowerment and Household Food and Nutritional Security
- Leveraging Youth for Agriculture
  - Extension Strategies for Difficult Areas and Disadvantaged Groups
- Agrarian Distress and Conflicts, INSTA Response and Farm Studies



State of Indian Agriculture



Government of India Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare Directorate of Economics & Statistics New Delhi National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET)

4 Sub Missions;
Agricultural Extension,
Seed and Planting Material,
Agricultural Mechanization, and
Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)

Kissan Call Centre (KCC)

Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (AC&ABC)

Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension

Focused Advertisement Campaign

Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI)

National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture Farmers' Portal mKisan Portal Mobile Apps Kisan Call Centres (KCC) AGRISNET

Extension Services by ICAR

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)
Technology Assessment, Refinement and Demonstration
Demonstrations on Climate Resilient Technologies
Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATICs)
Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA)
Mera Gaon-Mera Gaurav

2017



### Report of the Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income

Volume XI

"Empowering the Farmers through Extension and Knowledge Dissemination"

Agricultural Extension & Knowledge Diffusion, Skill and ICT: Empower every Farmer in every Corner

Document prepared by the Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.

November 2017

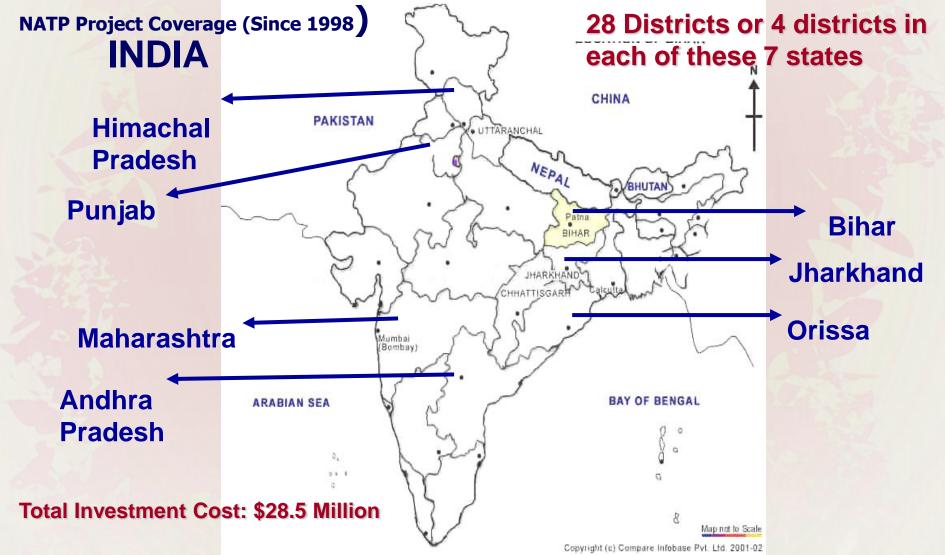
Co-opting and converging
Agri-business oriented extension system
Reinventing Agricultural Extension-FPO based
Capacity building –New Competencies
e-National Bank for Agricultural Technologies (e-NBAT)
ICT based Extension
Institutional Linkages
Public Private Partnership (PPP)

http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers

### Last reform: ATMA

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)





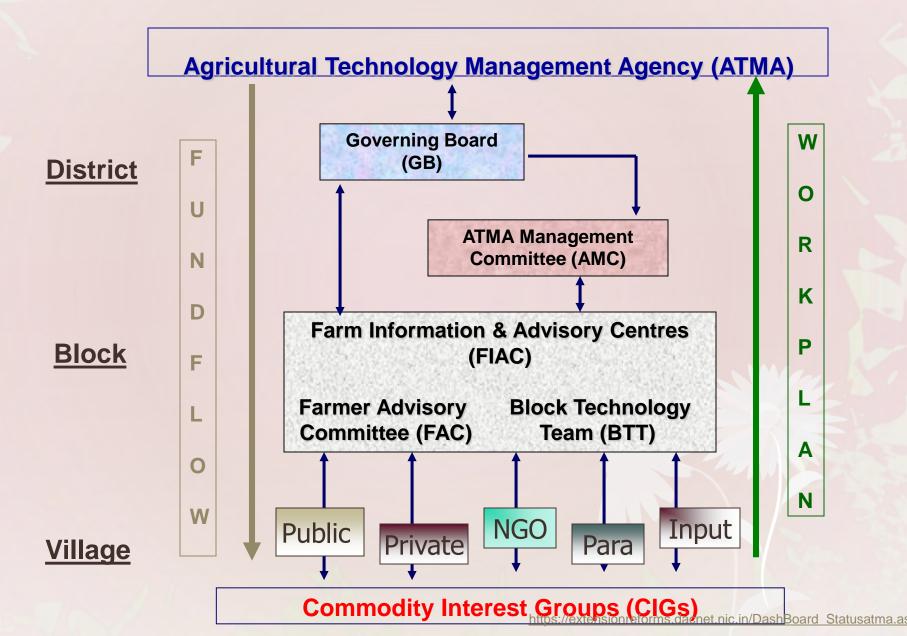
### Key Elements of the ATMA Model

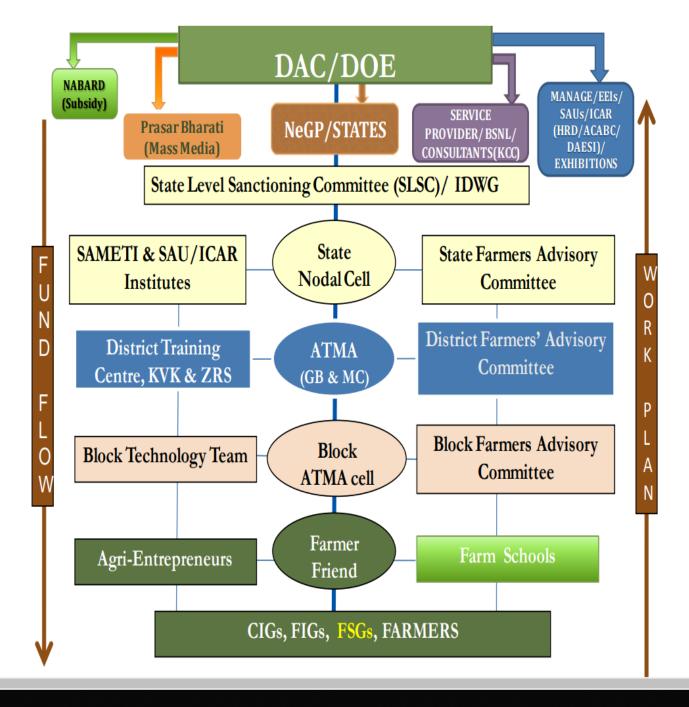


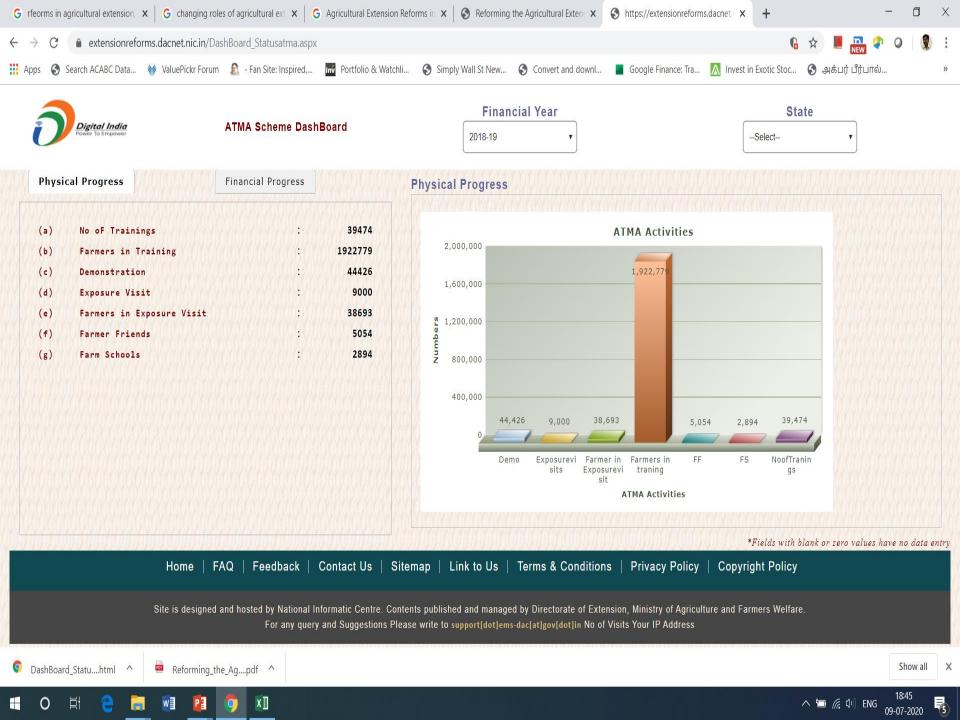
- Decentralized decision making
- Convergence gap filling mode
- Multi agency extension strategies
- Broad-based extension delivery (FSA)
- Group approach to extension FOs & FIGs
- Gender concerns-Minimum 30% allocation
- Sustainability of extension services (10%)
- Bottom-up planning

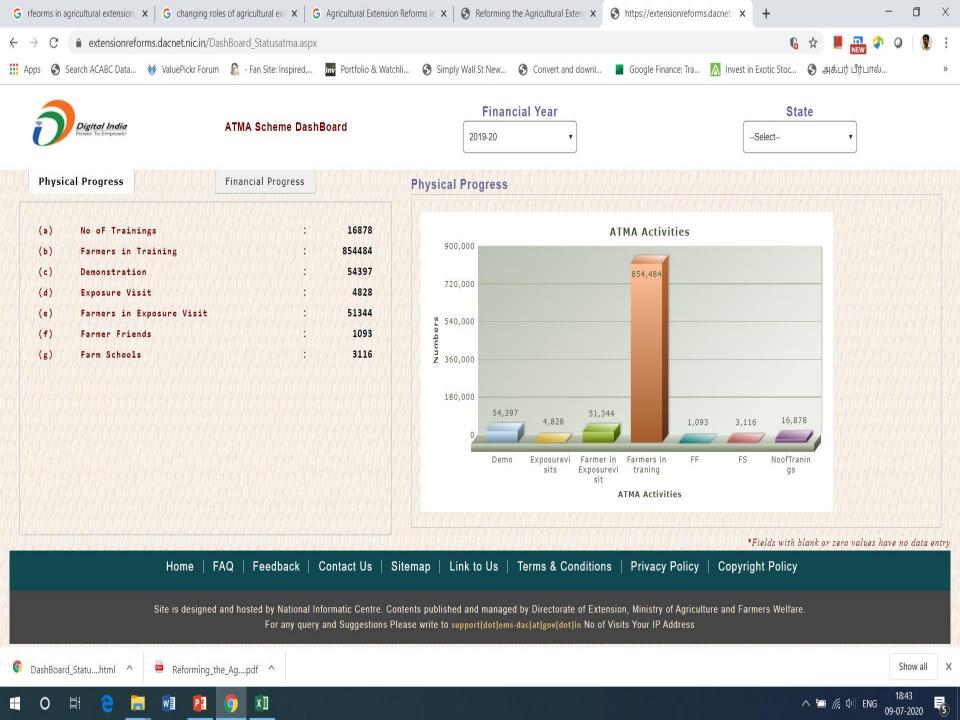


### **Organizational Structure of ATMA**









#### Agricultural Extension Systems in Tripura

Working paper 1

MANAGE Centre for Agricultural Extension Innovations.

Reforms and Agripreneurship



National Institute of Agricultural Extension Munagement (PANACE)

(An Organization of Ministry of Agricultura and Entensis Welfare, Good, of India)

MANACE Centre for Agricultural Extension Innovation, Between and Agricultural Extension Innovation, Brumers and Agricultural Extension Innovation, Indiangeria State, India

WWW.Entension.com

WWW.Entension.

#### Status of Agricultural Markets and Value Chain in Tripura

Working paper 2 MANAGE Centre for Agricultural Extension Innovations.

Reforms and Agripreneurship



National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)
(An Organization of Ministry of Agricultural Reference Wallers, Contx. of India)
MANAGE Centre for Agricultural Extension Innovations, Retirens and Agriprenountility ECAEIBA)
Rejectionings. Hydersible 1 - 500 2005. Untergrava States, India
Www.staniage.gov. by

#### POLICY BRIEF NO. 1

MANAGE - Centre for Agrovatural Extension Instructions, Referenced Agropmoscoping (CASTRA)



#### Reforming Agricultural Extension Systems in Tripura

Usha Rani V, Saravanan Raj and Suchiradipta Bhattacharjee

#### Policy Brief



#### Strengthening Agricultural Extension in Arunachal Pradesh

Dr. R. Renuks Rani

#### Policy Brief



#### Agricultural Extension in Bihar: Revisiting the reforming options

Dr. Jabir A

#### Policy Brief



#### Strengthening Agricultural Extension in Chhattisgarh

Dr. M.A.Kareem

#### **Key Messages**

- Every department should nominate a Nodal Officer at district level to coordinate implementation of ATMA activities and liaise with other nodal departments.
- RAEOs and other extension functionaries posted in the urban areas should be deployed to rural areas where farming is happening.
- The criteria for nomination of Farmer Friend should be stringent in order to nominate prospective farmers.
- Mostbly workshops at every KVK or in the district should be introduced in order to improve feedback mechanism and intregition the Research-Extension-Farmer Inkage
- Cadre-wise training roster should be prepared for capacity development of estension personnal at different levels in the state. SAMETI. Reliquer should be strengthened with efficient faculty members and it should collaborate with MANAGE and pioneering SCAR Institutions to train their faculty members on advanced training skills.
- The field level functionaries of the marketing department, cooperatives, beel nigam and seed certification agency should be involved in providing services like seed certification, input supply and marketing opportunities.
- State should shift its focus from clinical approach to area-based extension for animal hustandry sector in consciunce with the existing antension system.
- The network of agricultural education, research and extension institutes in the state including the ladirs Gandhi Krishi Vishwaridyalaya should be used to extension activities.
- ICTs and social media platforms should be harmested both within and outside the departments to disseminate latest information

#### Introduction

Chântingach in an agrarian state with 11,65 per cent contribution by agriculture and allued sectors to the Gross State Domestic Product (GEDP) in the 17th Prev View Plan. The state has several potentialities and opportunities for instantable development of agriculture and allud sectors. The state has three distinct agro-climatic zones with several agro-cological situations suitable for a wide variety errogs and other thoreocours. The major constraints to agriculture in the state included inadequate and tunely delivery of imputs, low self fertility, lack of responsive extension services, uneven rainfall, lack of value addition and processing facilities, poor markets and inadequate diagnostic facilities in vesticators sector.

#### Agricultural Extension in Chhattisgarh

The agricultural extension system in Chhemisgach is characterized with the modified T&V System (Training & Visit System) with ATMA (Agricultural Technology and Management Agency). As per the state agricultural policy document Chhattisgath ki Krishi Neeti (2012), the agricultural extension services would be made farmer centric, demand-driven and effective. It also ensures the participation of all stakeholders in agricultural extension. and enhancement of technical knowledge among ephension. functionaries at all levels in the state. The departments of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries and sericulture provide extension services to famours through their programs. The state has 25 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under the control of Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IOKV), Raipur The Directorate of Extension, 10KV provides the technical backstopping to KVKs through Agricultural Technology Information Center (ATIC) and disseminate information through Krishi Gyan Portal www.igau.edu.in besides organization of monthly workshops, kisan melas and exhibitions

The department of agriculture plays the major role in delivering expension services in farmers through its cadra upto block and village levels. The departments of hericulture, minus havebandy, refriculture are provided promision services through though programs of course mostly in notation. Some of the NOOs such as Grean Vikan Trust (OVT), BALF PARDAN and AGOED are sits received in

#### Policy B



#### Strengthening Agricultural Extension in Jharkhand

Dr. R. P. Singh Ratan and Dr. P.L. Manohari

#### Policy Brief



### Strengthening agricultural extension system in Karnataka

Dr. N. Balasubraman

#### Policy Brief



#### Strengthening Agricultural Extension in Punjab

Dr. Shahaji Phand

#### **Policy Brief**



#### Strengthening Agricultural Extension System in Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Chalendra and Dr. V.D. Charm

#### Introduction

Agriculture is the ministry of the people of Utur Franken, with majority of population directly or indirectly depending on agriculture and allied sectors. It goes without coying that an effective extension mechanism in the agriculture and allied sector is the game changer in ensuring overall growth of the sector. There is angule scope to realize the potential of agricultural extension as the concept in gradually evolving and going much beyond the traditional approach of technology furnishe. At present, substantion is viewed as playing a wider role by developing busson and social capnal, enhancing sichle and knowledge for production and processing, facilitating access to markets and trade, organizing famours and producer groups, and working with famous toward custinisable natural resource management practices.

#### Agriculture in Uttar Pradesh

Utter Pradesh is primarily an agricultural economy. The contribution of agriculture to total SDP was 24 11 percent.

#### Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Policy 2013

The State Agricultural Policy aims at achieving

- . A growth rate of 5.1% in the agriculture sector.
- Developing appropriate farming systems that would improve the soil health as well as farm
- Concervation of natural resources for maintaining ecological balance.
- Increase the income of farmers through agricultural diversification towards high value activities, while retaining the core-competence in area of food and notifitional security.
- Development of infrastructure facilities in sectors of seeds, fertilizers, perticides, agriculture implements, extension services, food processing and marketing by promoting private sector involvement screen the agricultural topply chain.

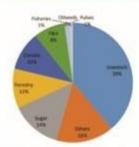


Fig 1. Shares of Sectors to Average Associ Growth of Value of Output of Agriculture and Allied Activities during 2000-14

at constant (1999-2000) prices for 2009-10. Agriculture and animal husbandry tagether contributed 22.9 percent of the total income of State during 2014-15.

The State registered an annual growth of 4.8 percent in its income during 2011-2015 (constant price 2011-12). The inquintum rate of growth was observed by tentary sectors (7.4%) followed by secondary sectors (2.5%) and lowest (1.6 %) rate of growth was registered by primary sectors during the same period. State is divided into nine agno-climate zones and endowed with requirite conditions to ensure growth in agriculture and allied sectors such as horriculture, livestock and sectionly the depth of commercial supplications for enhancing the incomes of the femanes.

The fines has in minimal importance for being one of the leading producers in many commodities like when, publy, regarcine, etc. Livestock and folderies have shown significant increases in their respective shares in the value of output between TE 2001-02 and TE 2013-14. Livestock has been leading contribute to the growth of

### **Agricultural Extension**



"Agricultural Extension is an empowering system of sharing information, knowledge, technology, skills, risk and farm management practices, across agricultural sub-sectors and along all aspects of the agricultural supply chain, so as to enable the farmers to realise higher net income from their enterprise on a sustainable basis".

(DFI Committee Report, 2017)

### **Agricultural Extension**

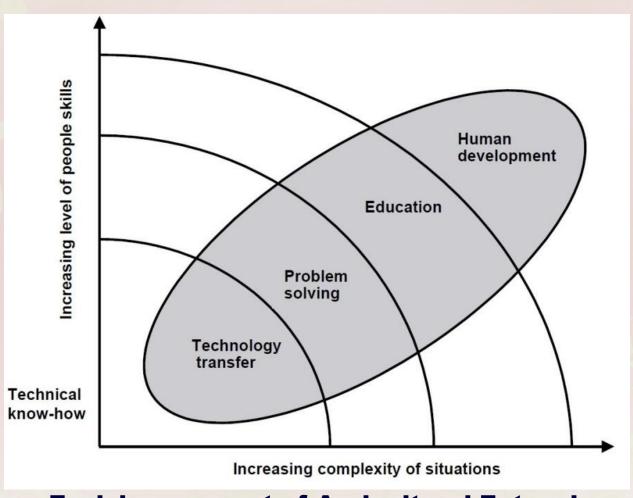


AEAS as systems and mechanisms designed to build and strengthen the capacity of rural farmers and other stakeholders. This is accomplished by providing access to information and technologies but also by enhancing agricultural Skills and practices, capacity to innovate, and address varied rural development challenges through training programs, improved management and organizational techniques. Linkages with Research and other actors (POs, NGOs, Public-private etc).

(GFRAS, 2015)

### **Agricultural Extension: Evolution**





**Evolving concept of Agricultural Extension** 

### Agricultural Extension: Evolution



**Capacity Development** 

Value chain Extension

Incubation Networking

**Facilitation** 

Agritourism

**Partnerships** 

Accountability

Organics

Certification

Partnersni

Value addition

**Professionalism** 

Resource Centres

Peace Building

Pluralism

Module Development

Family Farms

Is Innovatio

**Linking Farmers to Markets** 

Policy Advocacy,

ainability Gender

Learning

impianta Dalamaa

Evaluation

**Good Practice Notes** 

Curricula Reforms

Climate Change

Producer Groups

**Impact** 

FFS

Coordination

Inclusive Extension

**Client responsive** 

Platforms Extension PLUS

Sovernance

Accountability
Agripreneurship

Adaptation to Climate Change

**Market Oriented Advisory Services** 

## Agricultural Extension

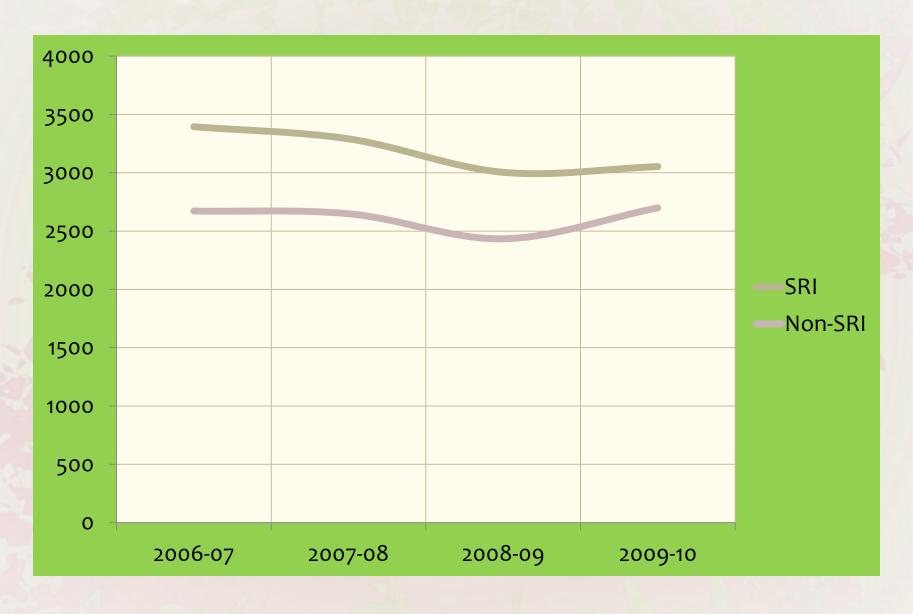




### **Example 1**

# System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Tripura, India

- Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Tripura are leading states in SRI, Tripura leading in North East India.
- Area under SRI: 35 % of total rice area (2011-'12); 6.1 % of total rice area (2006-'07)
- 165 % increase in yield by SRI



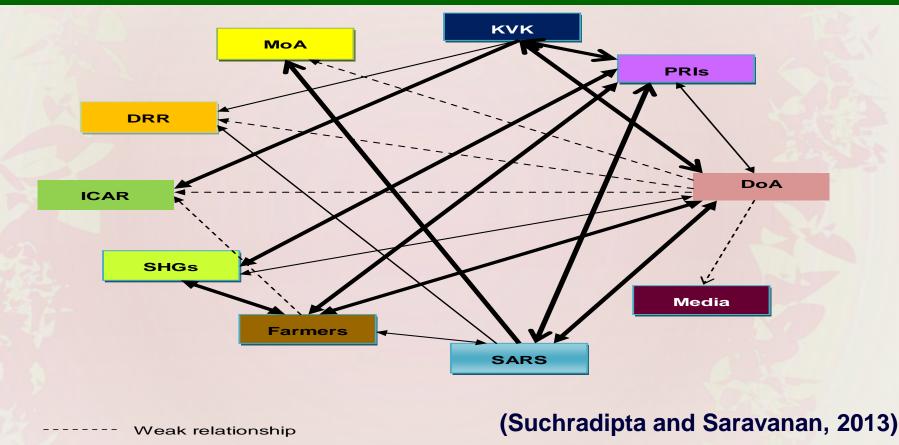
Status of rice productivity (kg/ha) in SRI and Non-SRI rice

# **Agricultural Innovation Systems**

Fair relationship

Strong relationship





Stakeholder involvement in AIS in SRI in Tripura

### Important elements in the AIS-SRI, Tripura

People/Organizations	Policies
Public extension mechanism	Perspective plan
Decentralized administrative units at grassroots	National Food Security mission (NFSM)
Farmers	Macro Management in Agriculture (MMA)
	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

- Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS):
- A network of organisations, enterprises, and individuals focussed on bringing new products, new processes, and new forms of organisation into economic use, together with the institutions and policies that affect their behaviour and performance (World Bank, 2012).

Government Policy and regulatory framework Consumer demands Agricultural education system producer organisations Private services of services o Input and service suppliers poricultural research system Thancial service suppliers Agricultural advisory services

# Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS)



### Extension NEXT

Bulletin No. 2, June, 2017

# Agricultural Innovation Systems:

**Fostering Convergence for Extension** 



National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)
(An Organization of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Covt. of India)
MANAGE-Centre for Agricultural Extension Innovations, Reforms and Agripreneurship (CAEIRA)
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500 030. Telangana State, India
www.manage.gov.in

#### About the issue

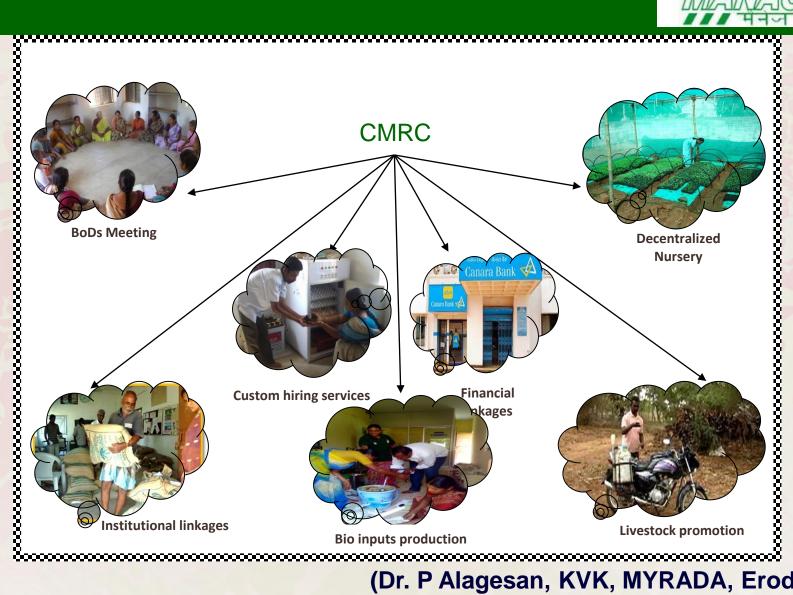
Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS) is a network of organisations, enterprises and individuals focussed on bringing new products, new processes and new forms of organisation into economic use, together with the institutions and policies that affect their behaviour and performance. With agricultural systems becoming more and more open to multiple stakeholders throughout the spectrum of the farm-to-plate journey of farm produce, innovation systems thinking will become more and more vital in changing times. A strong network of stakeholders make the system effective and beneficial for the farmers. It also aims for providing an innovation platform where farmers are empowered to become entrepreneurs from mere beneficiaries.

In AIS, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders are dynamic, changing with time and need; for successful development and scaling of innovation platforms, capacity development as well as partnership networking becomes important. The issue delves into what AIS is, how it operates, the diagnostic framework, capacity development for stakeholders in AIS, shortfalls of AIS and its implications on extension and advisory services.

http://www.manage.gov.in/publications/extnnext/June2017.pdf

### **Promoting CMRCs by KVK**





(Dr. P Alagesan, KVK, MYRADA, Erode, TN)

# **Extension by CMRCs**



Technology Management
Services

**Animal Welfare** 

**Farm Innovation** 

**Financial services** 

**Marketing Services** 

**General Services** 

(Dr. P Alagesan, KVK, MYRADA, Erode, TN)

**CMRC's Services** 

### Agri - Entrepreneurs' Service Centre வேளாண் தொழில் முனைவோர் சேவை மையம்

Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Model / Successful Entrepreneurs Establishment of AESC

- Mentors
- Village Technocrats

Convergence of Resource Institutions

Sustaining Enterprise



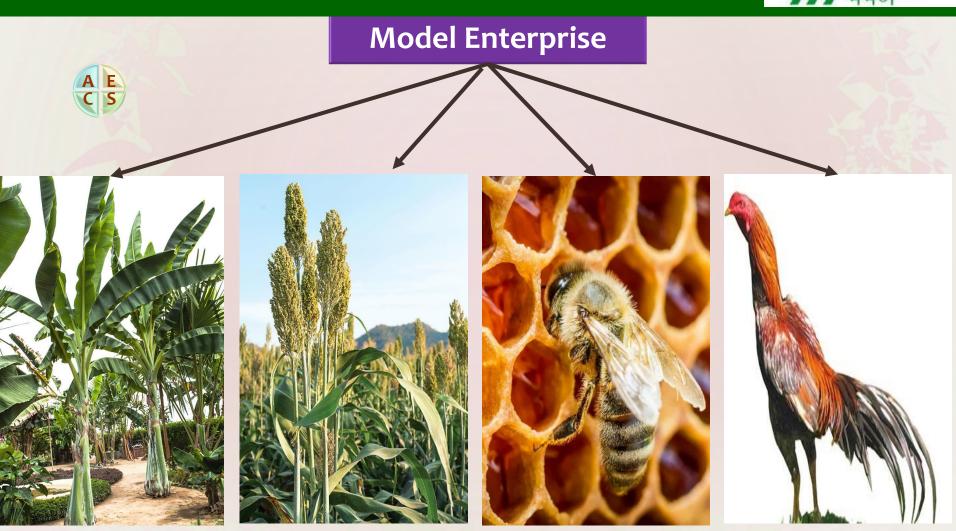






# **Agri-Entrepreneurs Service Centres**





### **Community Extension System**





### **Community Extension System**

(Farmer Field School (FFS), Agro-Eco System Analysis, Business planning...)





### **KisanMitra: Farmers Helpline**





08500 98 3300;





# farm support services



- Advise
- Manage
- Track
- Market
- Hire

http://www.ekrishi.co.in

# eKrishi Crop Advisory



Crop menu Farmer can choose the crop to find the disease or send a query through photo/audio/video



Problem identifier



Query

Photo/Video of plant part and question in text or audio



**Problem solution Solution Details** 



Query **Expert view** 

**Expert Response** 



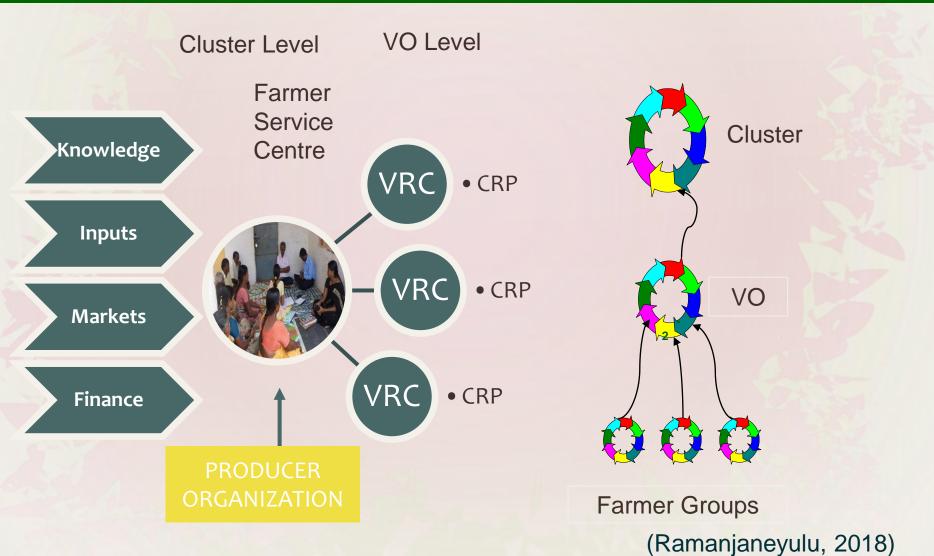
**Options** 



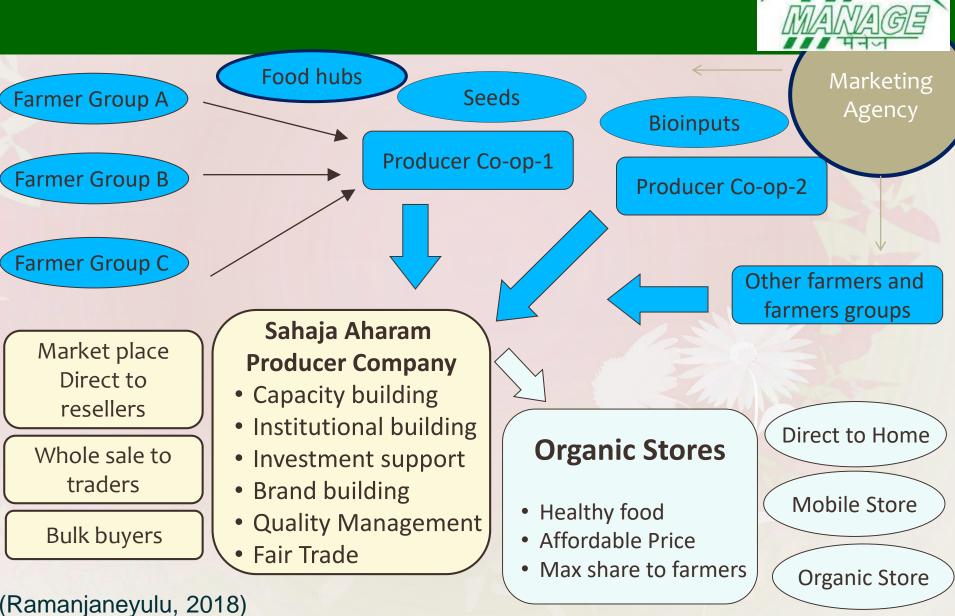
Farmer Locator

### **FPO Model**





### Sahaja Aharam Producer Company

















### Hyderabad

- Tarnaka
- Sainikpuri
- •Jeedimetla
- •Kharkana
- Attapur
- Kukatpally
- Gandhinagar

## Vishakapatnam

- Gopalapatnam
- MVP Colony

### •Khammam

- Burhanpur
- •Mumbai
- Home delivery
   www.sahajaaharam.in

(Ramanjaneyulu, 2018)































(Ramanjaneyulu, 2018)

## **Compost enterprise**















## Creating Livelihoods

For diversifying incomes and assets

- Developing Livelihoods
   Plan
- Building the capacities
- Green Enterprises for Bioinputs
- Providing linkages













(Ramanjaneyulu, 2018)



#### PURPOSE DESIGN

Equip rural women with Leadership and Managerial Skills





Andragogy based on Self-Directed Experiential and Exploratory Learning

Se Constitution of the Con



#### **STRUCTURE**

- ▶ 6- Months training on skills in the format of 75% practicum and 25% theory sessions. 30 hours of facilitation per month.
- 2 travel workshop with focus on Vision Creation and Leadership

### TARGET AUDIENCE

100 Rural women from states of Telangana and Maharashtra



A six months (February – August, 2019) pilot micro MBA programme for 100 Rural women.

### **Unique Programme Structure**

## 2 Travel Workshops

- Residential Training with extensive exposure to industrial practices (3 days)
- Leadership Development Residential Training (3 days)

# Facilitation Workshop

- 5 facilitation workshops.
- Courses aligned according to the activities of the PCs at each location.
- 1 Facilitation workshop of 6 days each month inclusive sharing circle of 2 hours.
- First facilitation workshop scheduled in the month of Feb.

### **Practicum**

- 20 days of practicum each month.
- Practicum tasks aligned to the activities of the SHGs.

# Curriculum Framework (During Facilitation workshop)

- Directed towards their own learning (own past experiences)
- > Flexible- location and needs
- Designed using the Adult Learning Principles (Andragogy)
  - -Self-Directed Experiential and Exploratory Learning.
- > The curriculum is structured around the following 4 pillars:
- 1) Self Transformation;
- 2) Enterprise Mind-set;
- 3) Enterprise Skills; and
- 4) Enterprise Excellence.

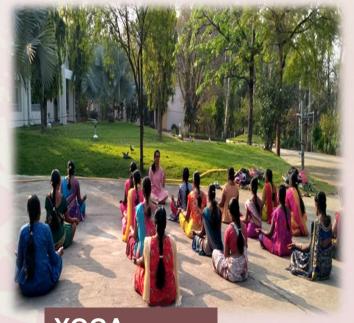




## **Group Activities during Facilitation**











**SHARING** 

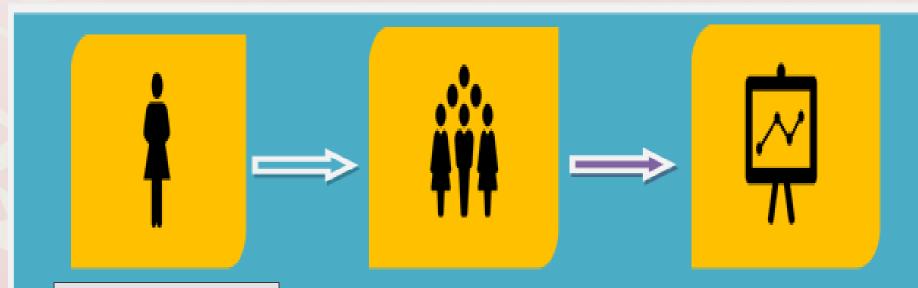
**CIRCLE** 

### **Field Visits in Travel Wokshops**









100 Rural Women-

Trained on Leadership and Managerial

Skills

**Each Enterprise Leader-** Trains 150 women in their community

15000 Women **Impacted Rural** community enterprises grow in scale

# महिलांच्या कंपनीची धाडदाड

मावळ तालुक्यातील अकराशे ऐशी महिलांनी एकत्रित येऊन स्थापन केलेल्या मावळ डेअरीमुळे महिलांचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक स्तर उंचवायला मदत होत आहे. यातून सातशे नव्वद महिलांना रोजगाराची नवी दिशा मिळाली आहे. स्वतः केलेल्या कष्टाचा मोबदला क्षेट स्वतःच्या बँक खात्यात जमा होत आहे. त्यामळे घराची आर्थिक जबाबदारी सांभाळत खेड्यापाड्यातील महिला आता धिटाईने पुढे वेऊ लागल्या आहेत. महिलांच्या पुढाकाराने आणि त्यांचेच व्यवस्थापन असलेली ही राज्यातील पहिली दध हेअरी आहे. महिलांनी महिलांसाठी चालवलेली महिलांची दध हेअरी पाहायला जिल्ह्याच्या विविध भागातून महिला येत आहेत.

#### रामदास वाडेकर

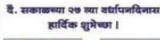
वापीट क्षेत्रतीत नवाजतेत्व क्ष्मण या देशरीयाती सर्वतीयरी महाबार्य करेत आहे. गावारीत महिलांना संपरित करून त्यांच्याकटून प्रत्येकी अकराशे फारम रूपये भागभी दक्तन चेत्रान या कावानी २०१५ मध्ये सुरवात झाली. ताव पारळीवर मिनी डेजरी प्रक्रिक्षण, महिला व्यवस्थ्य प्रशिक्षण, गोठा संगोपन, स्थणक दथ निर्मिती, परप्रवास निर्मिती प्रशिक्षण अशी वेगवेगरही प्रतिकाण चेत्रान प्रतिकाचे मानेकल र्जनावाम्याचे काम केले. हैदराबादमकार्थत मृतकान्त, मारामधी, भिभी, अतिमान, एवं, विश्तो, ठाने, औरंगाबाद अहा वेगवेगच्या शहरात नाकर या स्थवसायाशी निगतित देश उत्पादक महिला व बर्मभारी यांनी मार्गदर्शन घेतते. केलाउ रावत गेंदा खाड पालन सबस्य दाच जापादन होऊ शबल नाही, पातारी शहोता, तापक्षेत्रोतिक, प्रापाय या स्थाति पश्चाद यनविश्वाचे जीवान्य महिलांगी आसमात केले. प्रत्येक महिन्यास द्य उत्पादक महिलांच्या गर पानळीवर केगकेगळ्या बैठका होत आहे. त्याद्वम विश्वास बाद्वन काही वैकांनी व्यवसाय काहीसाठी कार्यपुरवडा केला. आर्जिपतीला तीम पार्श्वपन्तुन मोठा केंद्रात सुनारे महा सहय हजार किटर गाई महतीचे दूध संवातन केले जात

या पीका का एएएअसी संदिया या

आहे. जगाल्या स्पर्धेत दिवस्थासाठी महिलांनी उच्छाते हे पाउन विशिक्त आंध्यानाष्ट्र आहे. योग्य पार्ग्डर्शन भिकारी आणि जिद्यांच्या जीतका महिलांग ही बाहकरी मिजेल, असा विश्वास या गरिलांग आहे. पांपरिक पद्धतीने परोपर्धे जाउन रचाचा रतीब देश्यामोबत विकसित केनेस्या ऑबझरा दय विकाधाने कौरात्य या देउसीने रचीकाले शहे. संकलन केलेल्या द्वाइन द्वारान्य पराचांची विकित्तं बरण्याचा मानम आहे. वासाठी ठाठा पॉवर व एएलमीच्या मदलीने ठावाने बहरू येथे अल्यापुनिक पद्धतीचे हे.अरी परान्ट उचा राहत आहे.

रपर्शक दूध उत्पादक कंपन्यविक्त गाई महरील्या दचाता एगएनएक व फेंटची का चाहर अधिक दधाना भाव दिला जात आहे. दर पंच्या दिवसांत बॅक खारपार मरामरी प्रत्येक द्राव प्रत्यादक महिलेता पंचरा हे पंचर्याम हजार स्थये उत्पन्न मिळ् लागले आहे. पालशे तीस द्या उत्पादक परिनर्गकी दश गरिना असा आहेत. ज्यांना पाळींस हजारोशा अधिक उत्पन्न मिळले आहे. या एकाच उपक्रमाने पहिलांची दृष्टी बदाहो आहे, त्या दृश्य व्यानगणकोवत करका कुट्टी केंद्र, पशुखाद केंद्र शालीक आहे. येथील प्रशिक्तवाहन तथा परणाडा व्यवक्रियात मक्य प्रात्य आहेत. प्रीत्यात गावतास पालकांत. आरी अंगेशा आहे.













#### ग्राहक पंचायत महाराष्ट्र राज्य

महाराष्ट्रातील लक्षावधी वाचकांचे विश्वसनीय है. सकाळता वर्धाचनदिनाच्या हार्विक शुप्रेच्छा ।





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औ, सुरिलक्षणा विशे



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Pure, Steafdedtecor. 36: 12018 Page No. 3



\*VEG/NON VEG. \*FAMILY RESTAURANT

Old Mumbal-Pune Highway, Near Hotel Annapurna, Lonavala, Tel. Maval Dist Pune410 401 Ph No. 02114 - 271120

दै. सकाळच्या वर्धापनदिनास हार्दिक शभेच्छा !



#### **MY MEETING NOTES**

Business Enterprise Leadership Management Programme February – August, 2019 Vikarabad and Karimnagar districts of Telangana & Pune and Gondia districts of Maharashtra

A pilot micro MBA program for rural women by ALC India, DISHA-UNDP, and MANAGE





Sai Sree and Saravanan Raj share their experiences of the Rural Women Entrepreneurship Programme – a pilot micro MBA program for rural women to build empowered communities and transform rural societies. This was an initiative of Access Livelihoods Consulting India Ltd. (ALC India), with support from DISHA-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with MANAGE as the evaluation partner.

#### CONTEXT

According to the Sixth Economic Census, GoI, 2016 released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, women constitute around 14% of the country's total entrepreneurship, i.e., 8.05 million out of a total of 58.5 million entrepreneurs. Of this, 2.76 million women – constituting 13.3% of women entrepreneurs – work in the agriculture sector whereas 5.29 million women, constituting more than 65%, work in the non-agriculture sector. The average employment in women-owned enterprises is a meagre 1.67%. Despite this disheartening statistic, many studies have also pointed out that woman entrepreneurs are an important source of economic growth. They create new jobs for themselves and others, and also provide society with diverse solutions to managerial, organisational, and business problems.



**Next Phase...** 

Ameti, Up Kalahandi, Odisa Naganpalle, Telangana

10,000 women



(@ALC India)

Example 5

# Community Resource Persons (CRPs) NRLM











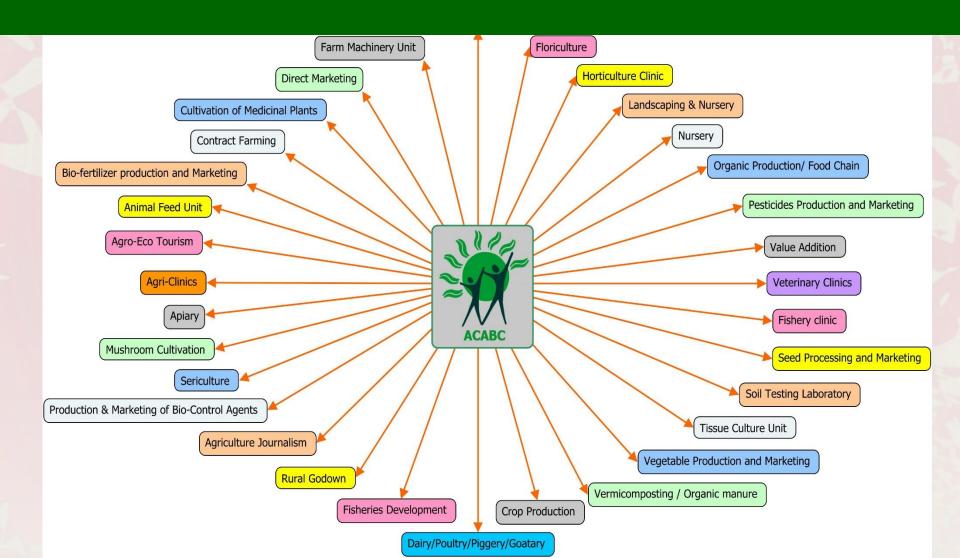














### **Farm Mechanization Innovations**

Solar based Sprayer, Mixer, Hydroponic Unit Mr. S. Sangappa, Karnataka

**Fertilizer Dispenser** Mr. K. Pundarakhshadu Telangana

**Solar Based Pest Trapper** Mr. Dilip Bisen, Madhya Pradesh

**Tree Transplantation**Mr.Ramchadra Appari, Telangana

**Head Lamp** Mr. P Suresh Kumar, Tamil Nadu





#### EXICHSION ON WINCEIS

Mobile Agricultural School & Services Shri Vijay Bharat, Jharkhand (Farmers Reach: 100000)

Farm Fresh Vegetables on Wheels Shri. K. Ranga Reddy, Telangana (Farmers Reach- 3000)

> Mobile Vet Clinic Dr. Bablu Sundi, Jharkhand (Farmers Reach: More than 5000)

Mobile Pestomatic Controls Shri Avinash Salunkhe, Maharashtra (Farmers Reach-11000)







### **ICT** based Innovations



Virtual Aquaculture Advisory Service Mr. Shaikh Akbar Ali, Andhra Pradesh



ICT based Tablet for complete agriculture information Mr. Randeep Das- West Bengal



Cotton Mobile App Mr. Parikshit Bokare, Maharashtra

O



### **Innovative Breeders**

Mr. V.Sondararajan Thuvakudi, Tamil Nadu Krishna Seeds Paddy Aishwarya , Jyandi, Krishnaa ponni Sorghum fodder crop Kamadenu

Mr. Gurudas
Musmade
Ahmednagar,
Maharashtra
GM Seeds
Onion
Bima, Fule Samarth,
Basanth-780, Bhima
Super, Puna Fursungi
and N24-1

Mr. K. K.
Subramani
Mandya,
Karnataka
Indus Seeds
Papaya
F1 Red Dwarf



Western, Trite

Mr. K Parameswaran Ottanchatram, Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu RS Seeds Sambhar Onion SRIKA -1 Variety





Indigenous Cattle Breeds Conservation

Dr. Gajendra Bamania, Ahemdabad, Gujarat AI Services for Murrah, Sahiwal & all indigenous breeds

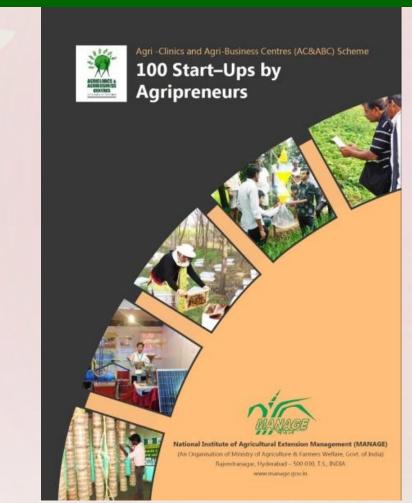
Mr. Ganapathy Ramu, Erode , Tamil Nadu Kangayam

**Dr. Kishor Mathapati** Satara,
Maharashtra **Gir** 

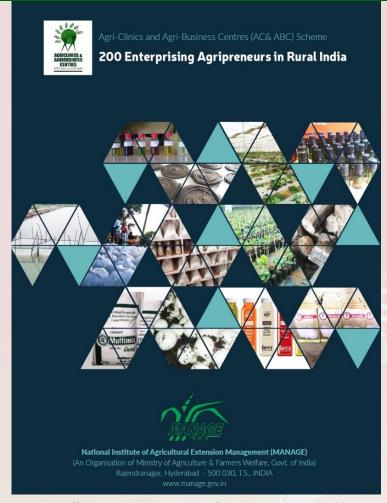
Mr. Dineshbhai Sonabhai Patel, Bansa Kantha, Gujarat **Mehsana Buffalo** 

Mr.HarenderSingh, Bulandshahar,UP Sahiwal & Rathi Cow





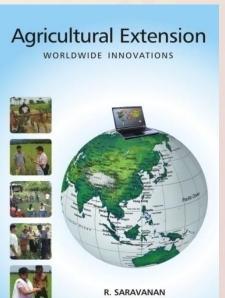
http://www.agriclinics.net/100startups.pdf



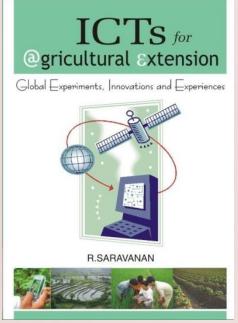
http://www.agriclinics.net/compendium1.pdf

## ICTs for Agricultural Extension



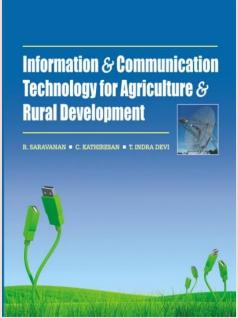


2008

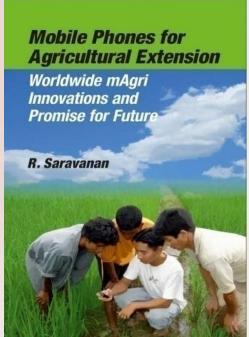


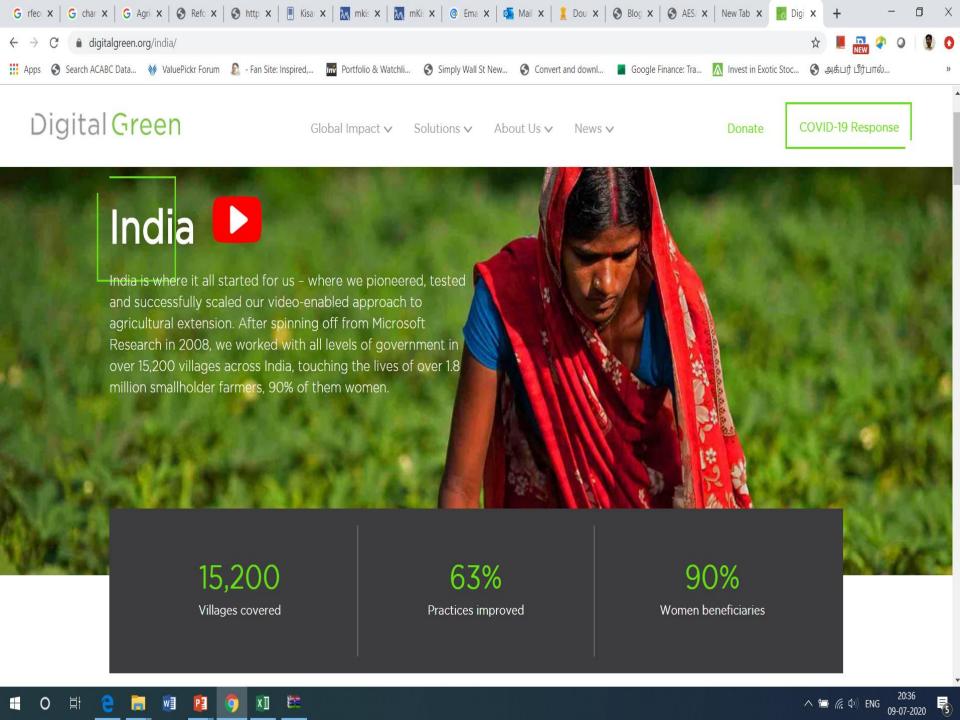
2010

2015: Social Media 2017: IoTs, AI (Startups)



2011

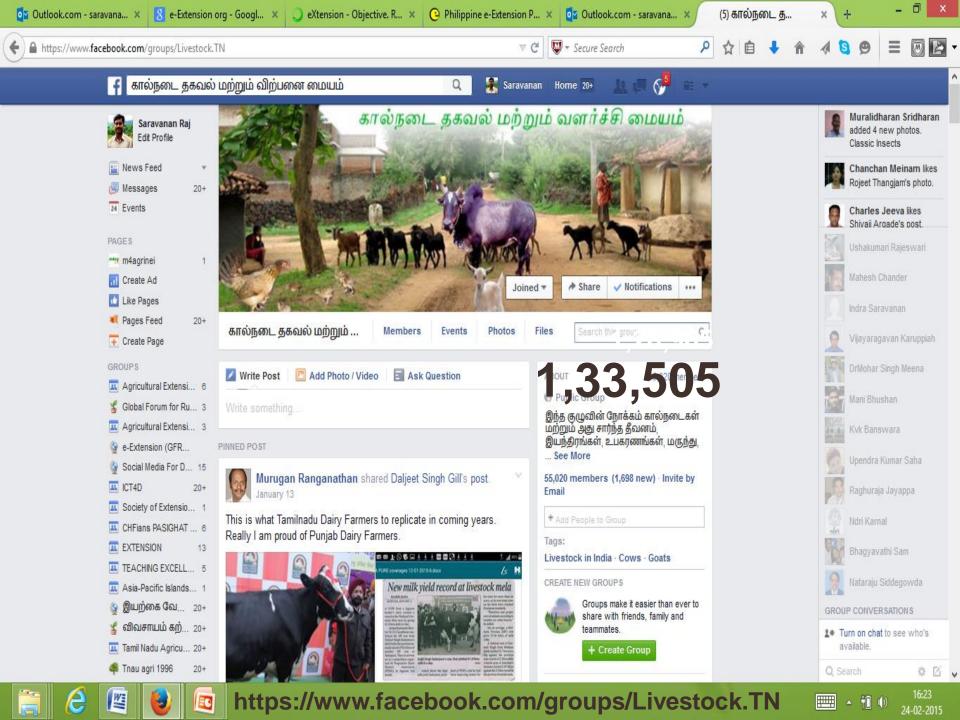


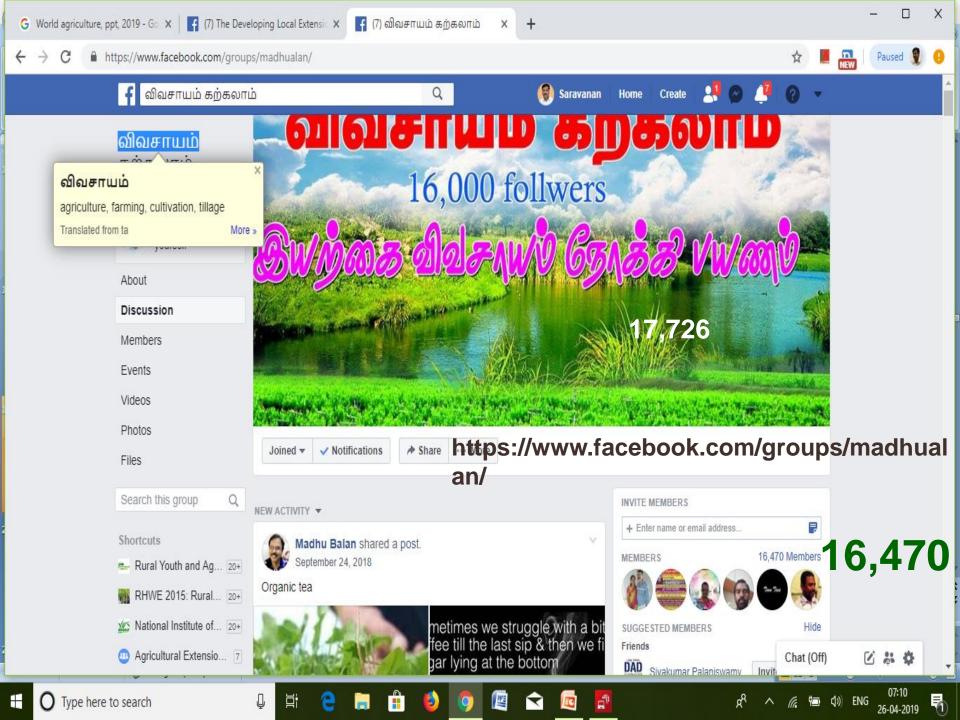


# Social Media for Agricultural Exten











#### Encryption Messages you send to this group are secured

with end-to-end encryption. Tap for more info.

**Participants** 152 OF 256



Group Admin

**Participants** 



Dr Saravanan

+91 73492 99653

+91 74110 28345 ~Chandra Mohan J

+91 77607 68191 ~nandeesha

+91 80508 00251 ~Shadakshari

+91 81054 53873 ~ಮಹಾಂತೇಶ.ಜೋಗಿ

**DE UAS Raichur** 

\_\_\_**\*** 

**UAS Sunil Kumar** 

17th March 2017.

Gulbarga received 16.2 mm Rains

+91 94486 90684 ~Mahantesh Patil &

Farmers to farmers training on

"Vegetable Nursery Management & Vegetables Production Technology"

conducted at KVK, Bidar from 15 to

Dr Raju, Dr Vasu Sir, Prakash Sir, S..



~ಮಹಾಂತೇಶ.ಜೋಗಿ





problematic not getting good yields

~prabhakarm0919 +91 98802 50548

One alternative is, as most of the weeds are from manures, after applying manures irrigate and wait for weeds to emerge. After removing these weeds take up sowing of greens.In summer you can also follow soil solarization 11:25 A.M.

+91 89044 56566 ~Mahesh R V

Soil solarization means tilling land &

Dr Raju, Dr Vasu Sir, Prakash Sir, S.

chrysanthemum and sugarcane field

in talkal and tigari villages Koppal on

**DE UAS Raichur** 

Diagnostic field visit to the

5:27 P.M.

Tomato, wt r the remedies for this? 5:29 P.M.

Please check it is fusarium or

+91 81054 53873

bacteria oose test is needed 7:00 P.M. fusarium and bacterial wilt's are problem in tomato 7:01 P.M. ~ಮಹಾಂತೇಶ.ಜೋಗಿ +91 81054 53873 1 Tomato1

23 pages \* 2.1 MB \* PDF 8:18 P.M +91 89044 56566

~Mahesh R V



Media 22>

Mute Until 15 December

**Custom notifications** 

Encryption Messages you send to this group are secured with end-to-end encryption. Tap for more info.









**DE UAS Raichur** 

Dr Raju, Dr Vasu Sir, Prakash Sir, S.,





37 OF 256

( Type a message

















Dr Raju Teggelli Glb

Group Admin

9:28 A.M.

9:30 A.M.





# Punjab farmers turn to WhatsApp group for farming solutions



#### ANJUAGNIHOTRICHABA

JALANDHAR, JULY2

FROM CROP health to seed procurement, so il health, use of fertilisers and pesticides — farmers in Punjab can now get immediate advice via a WhatsApp group which includes agricultural experts.

The group, 'Young Innovative Farmers', was set up by Gurdaspur Agriculture Development Officer Dr Amrik Singh on August 15 last year. "I

Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. State Principal Secretary K S Pannu and Gurdaspur Deputy Commissioner Dr Abhinav Trikha are also part of the group," said Singh.

"We have a shortage of staff in our department. If we visit a few villages daily, we can only meet a few dozen farmers. But on WhatsApp we can interact with several farmers daily," he said.

Some farmers upload photographs of their disease-hit crops to seek advice. "Whatever problem comes to us, we try to find a soil test-based fertilisers is made available.

There is also an effort to create interest in the field of farming with farmers sharing good agricultural practices.

Jagroop Singh, who returned to his village in Gurdaspur after spending seven years in Australia, said he started farming after joining the group last November. He said that Dr Amrik Singh's four research papers, published in various journals, have also been made available to the group.

"It has changed my views on

### Gurdaspur agriculture officer using WhatsApp to connect with farmers

Riefulgi Sough Karton

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RUNNING TIPS, NEW METHODOLOGY, JUDGESSES THER

DAY HOLES

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## Extension NEXT

Bulletin No. 1, March, 2017

## Social Media for Agricultural Extension



#### National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)

(An organization of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Covt. of India)

Centre for Agricultural Extension Innovations and Reforms

Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500080, Telangana State, India

www.manage.gov.in

#### About the issue

Social media has changed the landscape of global development. Worldwide, it is not just shaping communication but also the future, by influencing opinions and mobilizing masses. This digital communication method has become an inseparable part of everyday life. With increased popularity, it has become the most used medium for business and development sectors alike.

This popularity though, is yet to reach a mass scale in agriculture all over the world and beyond the boundaries of developed nations. The documentation of the use of social media, in a few rural areas in lower and middle income economies, is minimal. Also, psychological, technical as well as institutional barriers, to some extent, limit the use of social media among the agrarian stakeholders.

Considering the growing popularity of social media among the young and old alike, irrespective of their urban or rural distribution, this issue facuses on the innovations, resources and examples that social media brings forth for agricultural extension and its implications on shaping the future of extension.











Visit Our Website www.1917iteams.in e-mail us @ 1917iteams@gmail.com

## **Connecting Farmers to Markets**

ADVISORY TRANSPORTATION MARKETING



Achievements (Feb 2018 - Jan 2020)

**Farmers** Registered 22,359 Nos **Total Calls** Received

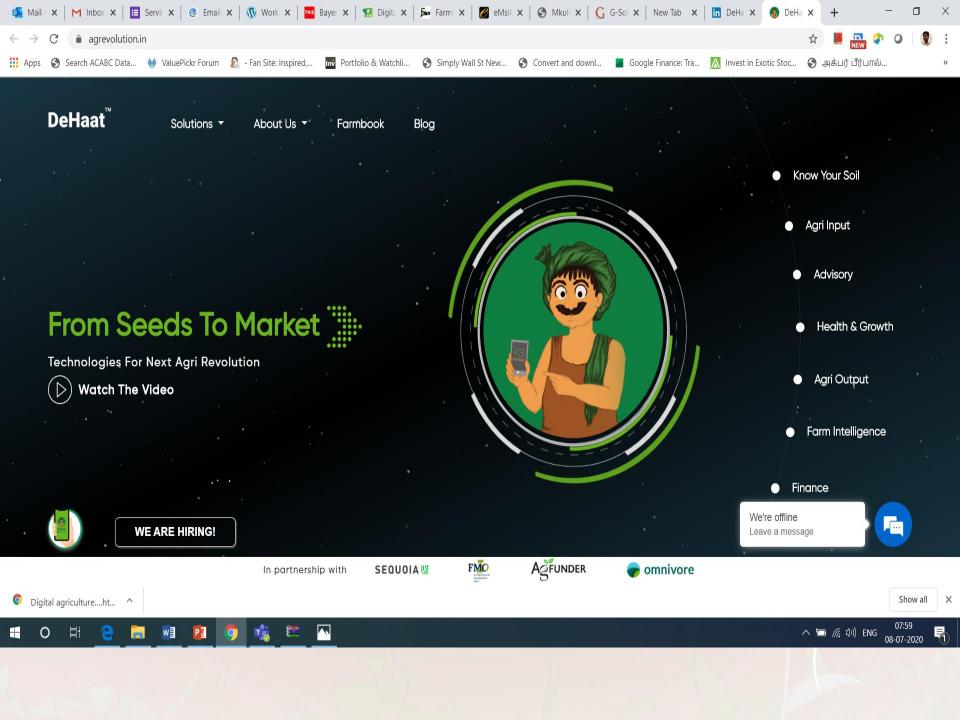
Weight Carried 1,03,186 Nos 10,19,399 Kgs

Distance Covered 99,445 Kms

**Total Value** of Goods ₹ 3.15 crores







# \*AgroStar

- Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan
- Over 5 Lakh farmers on its digital platform
- Agronomy advice and agri input

Bayer + Agrostar = Agri-Input+ Advisory

 Solutions to optimise the use of agricultural inputs and enable delivery to farmers

Agrostar, BigHaat, Behtar Zindagi, Unnati, Gramophone, Freshokartz, AgriBolo, DeHaat, Bharat Rohan, and Bharat Agr

 Accurate and timely assessment of soil moisture and developing data-driven controlled irrigation models

Satyukt Analytics, Flybird, Kritsnam, Agrirain, Manna Irrigation,

Offering mechanisation solutions for harvesting and sowing

Sickle innovations, Distinct Horizon, Tractor Junction, Khetibadi and J Farm

Standardisation through mobile imagery and digitisation

Intellolabs, Agricxlab, Zense, Raav Tech, Occipital, Amvicube and Nanopix

Near farm, modular and affordable storage and processing solutions

Our Foods, Agri Bazaar, Star Agri, Arya Collateral, Ecozen, Origo

 Farmers advisory for crop monitoring, including institutional credit and crop insurance and value chain financing

CropIn, SatSure, Farmguide, Niruthi, AgRisk, Skymet. Startups like Samunnati, FarMart, Jai-Kisan, PayAgri, Bijak

 Connect farmers with buyers, including retailers, e-commerce, processors, cloud kitchens and direct to consumers Ninjacart, Jumbotail, Bigbasket, ShopKirana, SuperZop, WayCool, MeraKisan, Kamatan, DeHaat, KrishiHub, Agrowave, Loop, Crofarm, FreshoKartz, Agribolo, Himkara, Kisan Network





# Scaling Agri-Startups: **Promoting Innovations**

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RAFTAAR)



### Startup Agribusiness Incubation Programme (SAIP) - Cohort 1

Centre for Innovation and Agripreneurship (CIA)

(A Centre of Excellence in Agribusiness Incubation and Knowledge Partner of RKVY-RAFTAAR)

National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)

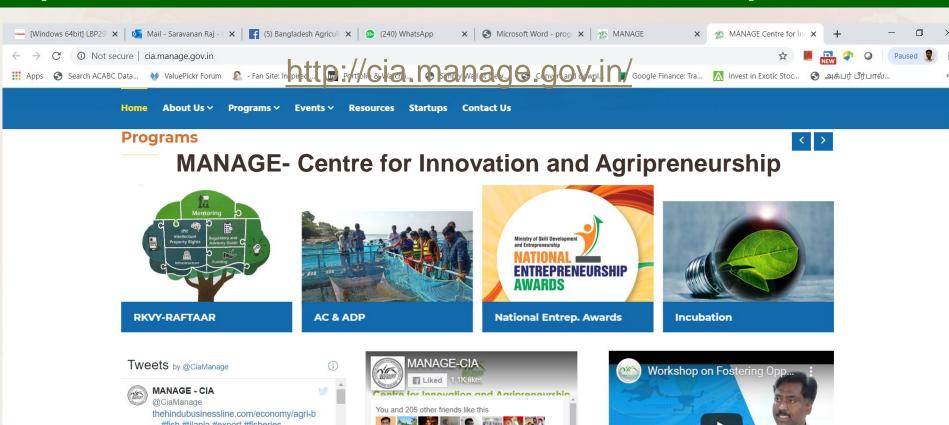
Hyderabad, India

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# **Extension Institutions**(Innovation and Incubation Centres)



































#### Innovation, Incubation & Startups

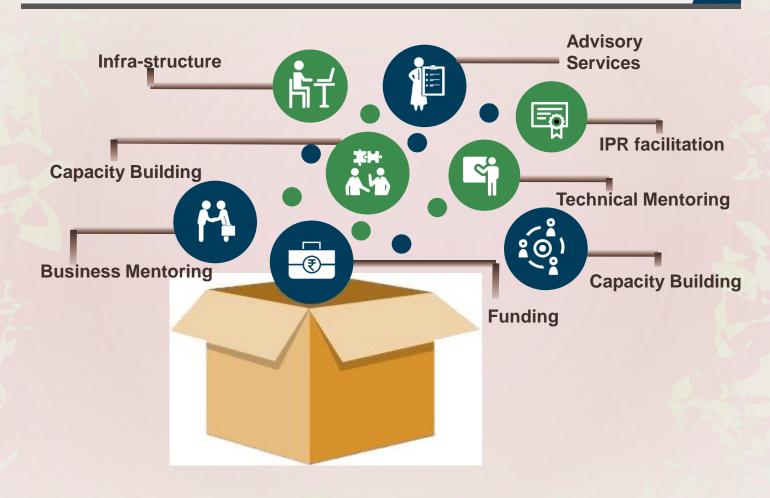




#### **Focus Areas**



#### **Offerings**



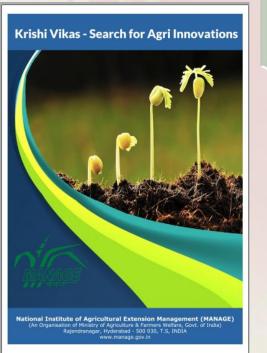
#### Innovation, Incubation & Startups

#### **Activities @MANAGE Incubation Centre**





www.manage.gov.in



#### Agritech Startups: The Ray of Hope in Indian Agriculture

#### **Discussion Paper 10**

MANAGE-Centre for Agricultural Extension Innovations, Reforms, and Agripreneurship (CAEIRA)



National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)

(An organisation of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Govt. of India)

Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500 030, Telangana State, India

www.manage.gov.in

#### **Changing Roles and Reforms**



- 1. Convergence and partnership among agricultural extension stakeholders (Innovation system approach)
- 2. Extension with Group approach and FPOs
- 3. Research and development institutions need to promote Sustainable Community Extension systems

#### **Changing Roles and Reforms**



4. Targeted capacity development activities for application of knowledge and skill in enterprise development

5. Extension services with entrepreneurship approach

6. ICTs for Agriculture Value Chain activities

#### **Changing Roles and Reforms**



- 7. Promoting Rural Agri-business and Startups
- 8. Partnering and supporting Agri-Startups
- 9. Extension institutions need to act as a **Innovation and incubation centres**
- 10. Extension from Transfer of Technology (ToT) to *Value Chain Extension*



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