



**FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES & ALLIED INDUSTRIES**

## Fundamentals of Agriculture Extension Education (AEX-121)

### Lecture 7

#### Various Extension / Agriculture Development Programmes Launched by ICAR / Govt. of India

India has become self sufficient in agriculture through increasing food production by many folds after green revolution. It was an integrated effort of the policy, research and extension support. Agriculture development in India is very location specific. However the Union Government play a guiding role in formulating policies to accelerate growth of agricultural sector. The programmes conceived at national level are mainly implemented by the various departments of state government. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an apex body at the national level that supports research and extension activities to evolve effective Transfer of Technology (TOT) models. The State Agricultural Universities also contemplates to develop extension models suitable to take up transfer of technology besides implementing the models evolved by ICAR system. ( K. Narayana Gowda).

There are many agricultural development and extension programmes which were launched by Government of India and ICAR. Some of them are listed below for a glance to understand their objectives and features. Among these programmes some are mentioned as “Programmes for technological Development” like IADP, IAAP, ICDP and HYVP, where as some are referred as “Development programmes with Social Justice” viz MFAL, DPAP, T&V, IRDP, TRYSEM, NREP, DWACRA, NAEP, TMO, JRY, EAS, SFAC and SGSY. Later on various programmes were designed for “Infrastructure Development” like NATP, PURA, NAIP, NREGA and NFSM. Realizing the importance of changing climate and for resource conservation programmes like NICRA and FFS and SHC have been incorporated in the last decade. On a keen observation it is realized that every new programme was designed to fill the deficiency of previous programmes and experiences. Hence these programmes look like quite related to each other and sometimes overlapping too. However they are capable to address every section of rural community in general and farming community in particular. Programmes introduced in 21<sup>st</sup> century involves ICT component to ensure faster delivery of information.

S.N.	Name of the programme	Year of Start	Target Group	Objectives

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme)	1960	District with high potential to increased yield.	<p>To achieve rapid increase in the level of agriculture production through a concentration of financial, technical, extension and administrative resources;</p> <p>To achieve a self-generating breakthrough in productivity and to raise the production potential by stimulating the human and physical process of change; and</p> <p>To demonstrate the most effective ways of increasing production and thus, to provide lessons for extending such intensified agricultural production programmes to other areas.</p>
Intensive Agricultural Area Programme	1964-65	-,-	To bring about 20 to 25 per cent of the cultivated area of the country under the intensive agricultural development (Improved version of package programme).
High Yielding Variety Programme	1966-67	Punjab, Haryana and Western parts of UP	To attain attaining self-sufficiency in food through high yielding varieties combined with the application of high analysis and balanced fertilizer, irrigation, plant protection, improved implements etc.
National	1964	100 districts	To demonstrate convincingly the

	Demonstration		mainly through the State Agricultural Universities	<p>genetic production potentialities of major crops.</p> <p>To fully exploit these demonstrations for the purpose of training farmers and field extension functionaries in improved cultivation practices.</p> <p>To provide the research workers and opportunity to get firsthand knowledge of the problems being faced by the farmers in adopting high yielding varieties and recommended package of practices.</p> <p>To determine the income and employment generation potentialities of the crops/subjects under demonstration, and educate the farmers and extension agents about them.</p> <p>To influence the extension system of the state Departments of Agriculture and voluntary organizations in the country by demonstrating the yield gaps and pointing out operational constraints.</p>
	Command Area Development Programme	1974	Area near River for assured irrigation	<p>To ensure a faster and better utilization of irrigation water in selected major and medium irrigation projects.</p> <p>To increase productivity per unit of land and water.</p> <p>To develop integrated system of</p>

				<p>effective irrigation water distribution and efficient water management practices.</p>
	Tribal and Hill Area Development	1973-74	Tribal area and Hilly belts	<p>To ensure best utilization of water and land for agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The improvement of land, water and electricity.</p> <p>To create facility of housing for the landless farmers.</p> <p>To minimize the traditional planting of trees and Jhoom farming on the farms.</p> <p>To encourage the side business-cattle development, dairy development, piggeries, goat, sheep, beehive and silk-worm taming.</p> <p>To aid the tribal area, to sanction the loan and to free them from landlords.</p>
	Operational Research Project	1974-75	Cluster of watershed area	<p>To test, adopt and demonstrate the Newagriculturaltechnology on farmer's fields in a whole village or in a cluster of few contiguous villages/watershed area.</p> <p>To determine the profitability of the new technologies and their pace of spread among the farmers.</p> <p>To identify the constraints both technological, as well as socio-economic that are barrier to rapid change.</p> <p>To demonstrate group action as a method of popularizing themodern</p>

				technologies at a faster rate.
	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	1974	Whole District	<p>The main objective of the KVK was to provide a strong training support for bringing about production breakthrough in agriculture. Now the objectives have been redesigned as followed- To promptly demonstrate the latest agricultural technologies to the farmers as well as extension workers of State Departments of Agriculture/Horticulture/ Fishery/ Animal Science/ NGOs with a view to reduce the time lag between the technology generation and its adoption.</p> <p>To test and verify the technologies in the socio-economic conditions of the farmers with a view to study the production constraints and to modify the technologies to make them appropriate.</p> <p>To impart trainings to the practising farmers/ farm women, rural youth and field level extension functionaries by following the methods of "Teaching by doing" and "Learning by doing".</p> <p>To back-up with training and communication supports to the district level development departments viz;</p>

				Agriculture/ Horticulture/Fisheries/ Animal science and NGOs in their extension programmes
	Lab to Land Programme	1979	Small, marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	The programme intended to improve the economic condition of targeted group by transfer of improved technology developed by agricultural universities and research institutions.
	Drought Prone Area Programme	1973-74	Drought Prone Area	The basic objective of DPAP was to reduce the severity of the impact of the drought and stabilizing the income of the people, particularly, the weaker sections of the society together with restoration of ecological balance.
	Small Farmers Development Agency	1971	Marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers	The basic objective of this agency was to enable selected target groups of marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers to improve their income through productive activities and improving their existing ones.
	Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Development	1971		
	National Rural Employment	1977	Rural Poor	To provide productive assets to the rural poor to enable them to generate

	Programme			<p>additional or incremental income out of the provided assets and also leave a surplus to repay the loan.</p> <p>To provide employment to the rural poor by creating durable community assets or undertaking other work programme both during busy and lean period.</p> <p>To provide basic infrastructural facilities like clean drinking water, medical facilities, education, electrification, rural roads etc.</p> <p>To provide clinical and other types of guidance and support to the unemployed to make them the potential entrepreneurs for self-employment..</p>
	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment	1979	Rural Youth	To provide technical skill to the rural youth from the families below poverty line to enable them to take up self employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business enterprises.
	Integrated Rural Development Programme	1980	BPL Families	The objective of Integrated Rural Development Program is to help families who live below the poverty line to enhance their state of living and to empower the poor by helping them develop at every level. The program's objectives are met by providing



				productive assets and inputs to its target groups. The assets, which could be in the primary, secondary or tertiary sector are provided as financial assistance to these families in the form of government subsidies as well as loans or credit from financial institutions.
	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	1983	Landless rural poor	Generating gainful employment Creating proactive assets in rural areas. Improving the overall quality of rural life.
18	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (NREP + RLEGP)	1989	Rural Poor Families	Generation of additional gainful employment for the employed and underemployed persons in the rural areas.
	National Agriculture Extension Project	1982-83	Farmers	To strengthen the reorganized agricultural extension system. To conduct district level bimonthly technical workshops. To conduct district level diagnostic survey. To develop literature on crops and agricultural enterprises suitable for the district. To organize farmers interaction sessions.
	Watershed	1994-	Human as	To develop wastelands or degraded

	Development Programme	95	well as animals	<p>lands, drought-prone and desert areas on watershed basis, keeping in view the capability of land, site conditions and local needs.</p> <p>To promote the overall economic development and improving the socioeconomic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.</p> <p>To mitigate the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions such as drought and desertification on crops, human and livestock population for their overall improvement.</p>
	National Agricultural Technology Project	1998	-	<p>The overall objective of NATP was to revitalize the agricultural technology generation assessment, refinement and dissemination systems. It had three components. These were:</p> <p>ICAR organization and management reforms</p> <p>Expansion of location specific research on production system and Testing of innovations in technology dissemination</p>
	Institute Village Linkage Programme	1999		<p>Introduce technological intervention with emphasis on stability and sustainability along with productivity of small production system.</p>

				<p>To introduce and integrate the appropriate technologies to sustain technological interventions and their integration to maintain productivity and profitability taking environmental issues into considerations in comparatively well defined production systems.</p> <p>To introduce and integrate the appropriate technologies to increase the agriculture productivity with marketable surplus in commercial farm production systems.</p> <p>To facilitate adoption of appropriate post - harvest technologies for conservation and on - farm value addition of agriculture products, by products and wastes for greater economic dividend and national priorities.</p> <p>To facilitate adoption of appropriate technologies for removal of drudgery increased efficiency and higher income of farmwoman.</p> <p>To monitor socio-economic impact of the technologies intervention for different production systems.</p> <p>To identify extrapolation domains for new technology modules based on environmental characterization at meso and mega levels.</p>
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	National Agricultural Innovation Project	2006	All stakeholders in agriculture	To alleviate the accelerated and sustainable transformation of Indian agriculture in support of poverty easing and income generation via cooperative development and application of agricultural innovations by the public organizations in partnership with farmers groups, the private sector and other stakeholders.
	National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	2011	Farmers	<p>To enhance the resilience of Indian agriculture covering crops, livestock and fisheries to climatic variability and climate change through development and application of improved production and risk management technologies.</p> <p>To demonstrate site specific technology packages on farmers' fields for adapting to current climate risks.</p> <p>To enhance the capacity of scientists and other stakeholders in climate resilient agricultural research and its application.</p>
	Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture	2015	Rural youth	<p>To attract and empower the Youth in Rural Areas to take up various Agriculture, allied and service sector enterprises for sustainable income and gainful employment in selected districts.</p> <p>To enable the Farm Youth to establish network groups to take up resource and capital intensive activities like</p>

				<p>processing, value addition and marketing.</p> <p>To demonstrate functional linkage with different institutions and stakeholders for convergence of opportunities available under various schemes/program for sustainable development of youth.</p>
	<p>Farmers FIRST (Farm, Innovations, Resources, Science and Technology) Programme</p>	2016	Farmers	<p>To enhance farmer-scientist interface, enrich knowledge and facilitate continued feedback.</p> <p>To identify and integrate economically viable and socially compatible technological options as adoptable models for different agro-ecological situations.</p> <p>To develop modules for farm women to address drudgery reduction, income enhancement and livelihood security.</p> <p>To study performance of technologies and perception of the farmers about agriculture as a profession in the rural settings.</p> <p>To build network of linkages of organizations around the farm households for improving access to information, technology, input and market.</p>

				To institutionalize Farmer FIRST process.
	Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav	2015	Farmers	<p>To promote the direct interface of scientists with the farmers to accelerate the lab to land process.</p> <p>To ensure that farmers benefit from best farm practices by providing required information, knowledge and advisories on regular basis by adopting villages.</p> <p>To create awareness among farmers about the organisations and their programmes and schemes as well as government policies related to the farming sector.</p> <p>To imbibe a sense of ownership among the agricultural scientists of the country.</p>
	Soil Health Card	2015	All farmers	<p>To provide a basis to address nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices.</p> <p>To strengthen functioning of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) through capacity building.</p> <p>To diagnose soil fertility related constraints with standardized procedures.</p> <p>To develop and promote soil test</p>

				<p>based nutrient management.</p> <p>To disseminate soil testing results through SMSs</p>
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