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# Lecture 4

## Extension systems in India

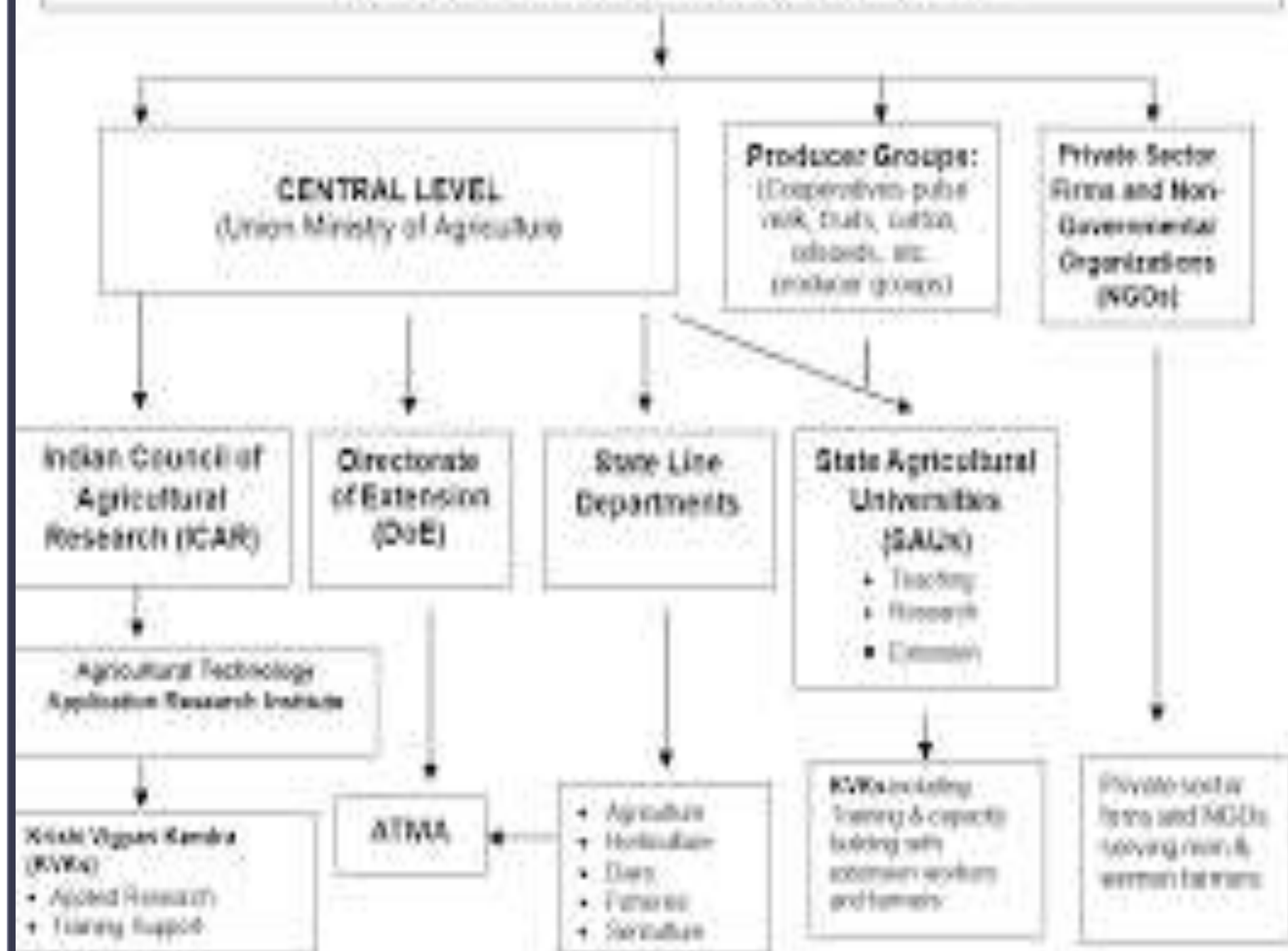
Date: 14th June, 2018

# Agricultural Extension System in India



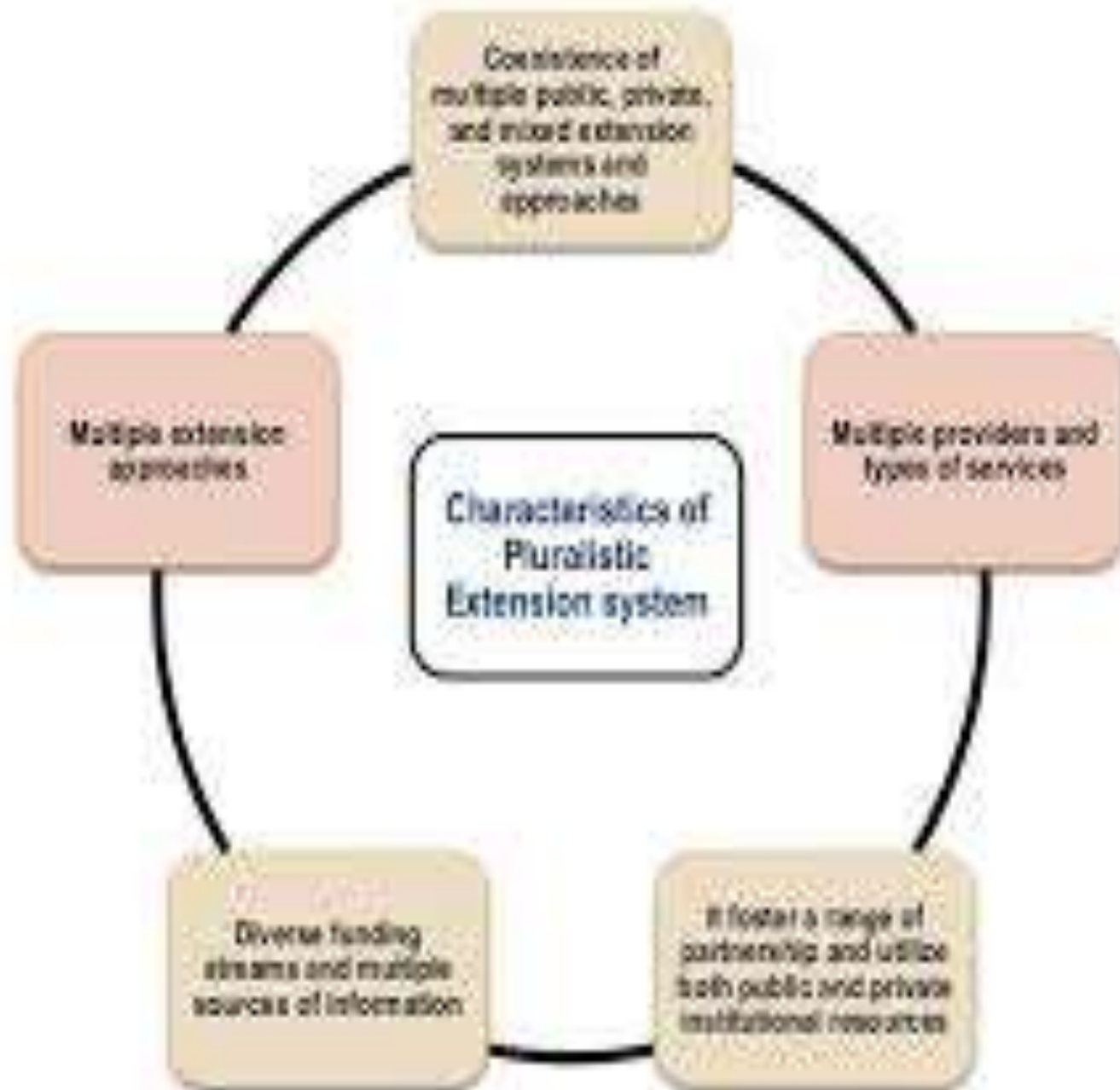
Introduction  
History  
Mission & Objectives  
Success Story  
Improve Skills  
Action Plan

# AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SYSTEMS IN INDIA





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As a means of reforming and strengthening the **extension** service, a reorganized agricultural **extension system** known as 'Training and Visit' (T & V) **system** was introduced in the country. This **system** was introduced in **India** in 1974 with the World Bank assistance.



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Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an apex body at the national level – to evolve effective Transfer of Technology (TOT) models. • State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) come out with viable models that can be replicated through existing extension machinery besides implementing models evolved by ICAR system.



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The first planned attempt – educated responsive farmers to take up improved methods of farming across the country • Community Development Programme, 1952 • National Extension Service, 1953 • Area-Based Special Programmes – trained farmers on high yielding varieties and improved methods of farming to back up these programs



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- Intensive Agricultural District Programme, 1960 • Intensive Agriculture Area Programme, 1964 • High Yielding Varieties Programme, 1966 • Farmers Training Centers, 1967 • The cumulative effect of these programs resulted in usher in 'Green Revolution' in Indian agriculture during late 1970s.





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Area based programs widened gap between resource rich and resource poor farmers • Hence, client-based programs were introduced – to enable resource poor farmers to take benefit of improved farm technology •



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Small Farmers Development Agency (SFAC, 1969) • Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Programme (MFAL, 1969) • District Rural Development Agency/Society (DRDA, 1976), • Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP, 1978) and • Lab to Land Programme sponsored by ICAR (LLP, 1979)