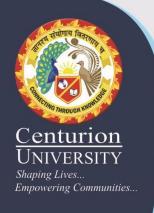
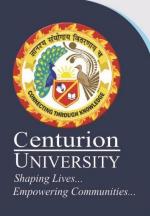


### New Trends in the Development of Private Extension

- Extension has been, and still is, under attack from a wide spectrum of politician and economists over its cost and financing.
- As a result, Extension Systems have had to make changes, by restating the system's mission, developing a new vision for the future and formulating plans for the necessary transition to achieve the desired change.

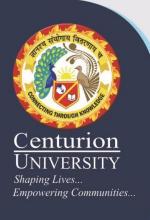


- 1. Privatization of Agricultural Extension Service
- 2. Cyber Extension or e-extension
- 3.Market-Led-Extension
- 4.Farmer-Led-Extension
- 5.Expert System



## Privatization of Agricultural Extension Service

- ❖ Process of funding and delivering the extension services by private individual or organization is called Private Extension.
- ❖Privatization of extension refers to services rendered in rural area and allied aspects of extension personnel working in private agencies for which farmers are expected to pay a fee and it can be viewed as supplementary or alternative to public extension services.



#### **Approaches:-**

- **❖**Share cropping system
- ❖ Village extension contract system
- \*Public extension through private delivery
- Service for vouchers

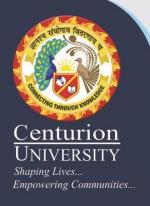
#### **Advantages:-**

- \*Changing economic and social conditions.
- \*More prominent effectiveness.
- \*Lower charges for inhabitants.
- ❖ Decreased freedoms for political impact to drive administrations.



#### **Cyber Extension** (or) **e-extension**

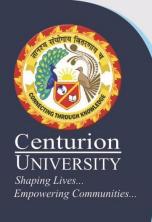
- \*Cyber extension means using the power of online networks, computer communications and digital interactive multimedia to facilitate dissemination of agriculture technology.
- ❖It can be defined as the extension over cyber space. Important tools of cyber extension are; e-mail, telnet, file transfer protocol, world wide web.



#### **Market-Led-Extension(MLE):-**

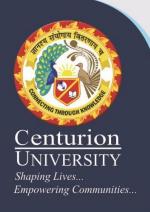
❖ Market − led − extension means agriculture & economics coupled with extension is the perfect blend for reaching at the door steps of common man with the help of technology.





#### **Government Initiatives:-**

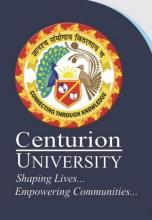
- Central warehousing corporation-1965
- ❖MSP by Commission for Agricultural Cost and Price (CACP)
- Food Corporation of India
- ❖Then some others as: Cotton Corporation of India(CCI),Jute Corporation of India (JCI)
- National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Agriculture and processed food expert development authority (APEDA)



#### Farmer-Led-Extension(FLE)

❖FLE is defined as the provision of training by farmers to farmers, often through the creation of a structure of farmer promoters and farmer trainers'.



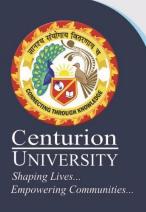


#### **Advantages:-**

- ❖All learning is field based & it is primary venue for learning.
- ❖ Farmer conduct their own field studies with comparisons or treatment.
- ❖It is an effective platform for sharing of experiences and collectively solving agriculture related problems.

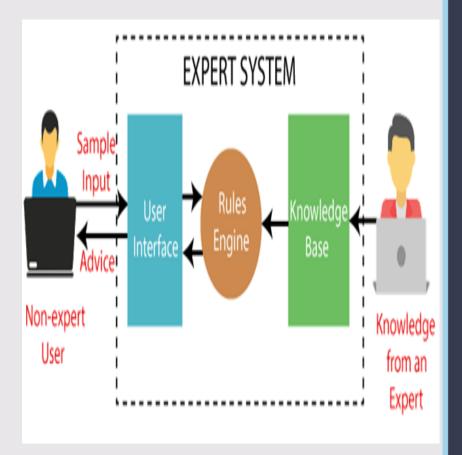
#### **Disadvantages:-**

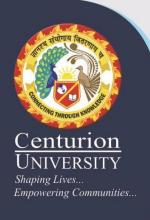
- ❖Uses a lot of time and budget per participating farmer.
- ❖Transfer of knowledge to other farmers in the village is not so good.
- ❖ Village representative are mostly selected by the village committees.



#### **Expert System**

\* Expert system is an intelligent computer programme that uses knowledge and inferences procedures to solve problems.



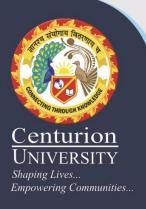


### <u>Advantages:-</u>

- Solves critical problems by making logical deductions without taking much time.
- ❖It combines experimental and conventional knowledge with the reasoning skills of specialists.
- ❖To enhance the performance of average worker to the level of an expert.

#### **Disadvantages:-**

- **Expensive** computer programme.
- Mostly developed not in regional language.
- \*Complex software requires computer skilled personnel.



# CHALLENGES FACED BY PRIVATE EXTENSION PROVIDERS

- ❖Stressful environment
- Fear of job cuts
- Problem related to finance and credit
- Low consumer purchasing power
- **❖**Inadequate infrastructure support