

Exploring the Role of Agriculture Extension Services in Disseminating Knowledge, best practices, and Technological Innovations to Farmers Studying their Impact on Farm Productivity and Livelihood

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The sustainable agriculture community is one of the largest organizations of knowledge and information. The use of the roots in agriculture was also promoted more than 15 years ago. Continuous process; It is like a framework that informs, supports and informs processes, practices, procedures, resources and connections. Many extension methods have been used in the past to help farmers understand new, profitable farming methods. Some of these are now constantly powered by new renewable energy systems; Only minor changes are needed to improve the country's agricultural future. The use of natural resources requires an integrated, collaborative, business-based approach that not only creates environmentally friendly technologies for all regions, but also supports them with new, streamlined processes. Clues, questions are disappointing. Currently, state and non-governmental organizations are stepping in and methods such as cooperation and cooperative agriculture are being implemented. In the future, social media, agricultural education, community groups and offline media will help bring good agricultural information to the people. Cost recovery should be done according to the method and planting scale.

Keywords: Extension, Doctrine, Potential, Innovative, Partnership

INTRODUCTION

The process is similar to trusting the system, teaching, supporting and managing the body's structure, leadership, planning, resources and connections. According to Axinn (1988), processes are patterns of action in a system. It is like a drummer that sets the tone for all activities of the body. Haggmann et al (2000) describe a way of using different elements in certain situations to achieve completely different results. It has a process for planning, preparing, managing the continuity of the organization and implementing business continuity by technically and methodologically qualified personnel using

appropriate and appropriate methods. Many extension methods have been applied in the past with good results in helping farmers understand new farming methods.

PUBLIC EXTENSION

- State development departments
- ICAR, State agricultural universities
- Other cooperative agencies

PRIVATE EXTENSION

Privatization is the act of reducing the role of the state in order to increase the role of the private sector in the ownership of a project or property. Bloome (1993) reported that private sector expansion also

included individuals from the private sector providing consultancy services in agriculture and was seen as an alternative to public sector expansion. However, Vanden Ban and Hawkins (1996) state that farmers should take responsibility for their services and pay all or part of the costs. In private expansion, customers pay a fee for services (e.g. private agricultural companies) or additional services provided to support the product (e.g. a factory company) or for the purchase of agricultural products (e.g. agricultural products). Agricultural contract or voluntary extension (e.g. NGO).

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

A nonprofit is a nongovernmental group that is not part of the government or a traditionally for-profit business. NGOs may receive funding from governments, foundations, companies or private individuals. Estimates of the number of NGOs working in rural development in India range from less than 10,000 to hundreds of thousands, depending on the type of classification used. Approximately 15,000-20,000 people are involved in rural development. NGO density varies between states. NGOs receive funding from governments and corporate organizations as well as international donors. Governments are increasingly finding partnerships with NGOs attractive due to their effectiveness and flexible working methods. Federation of Agricultural Industries of India (BAIF) is a very important and important NGO. BAIF works for the development of animal husbandry, water management, environmental protection and livelihood development (Ferroni and Zhou, 2011).

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Public-private partnerships (PPP) describe government services or private companies that are financed and operated through a partnership between the government and one or more private companies (Agarwal, 2011). The reasons for this change are as follows: Lack of funds makes it difficult for the state to pay for such services. It is hoped that extension organizations will become known to farmers who can decide on the good work they do, thus increasing the value of the extension service. Since farmers are the main beneficiaries of extension services, it is only fair that they pay.

AGRICLINICS AND AGRIBUSINESS CENTRES (ACABC)

Agricultural Clinics and Agricultural Business Centers (ACABC) provide agricultural advisory services to farmers through local postgraduate agricultural education. Agricultural enterprises can apply for bank loans to open an agricultural clinic. The central government provides 25% cost support. MANAGE is very strong in this regard as well. States also took the opportunity to raise their own additional funds to use agricultural clinics. The aim of the program is to increase the population, increase farmers' access to ideas and services, and provide career opportunities for agriculture graduates (Anonymous, 2008). Interviews with officials from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan revealed that crop production has increased in areas where agricultural clinics are located. Farmers say benefits from agricultural clinics include the use of the best agricultural equipment, crop protection and increased yields.

SUGGESTED MODEL

Family farms, agricultural production and practical products form the basis of this model. The ultimate goal of the extension is to introduce new technologies to farmers and encourage them to use these techniques for better development. For this purpose, the main components of the model are as follows

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

We all know that the nature of agriculture is included as an extra subject in the school curriculum. Teachers on this course usually do not have an agricultural degree. So how can we expect students to have a clear understanding of the core concepts in the field? There is a need to rethink and plan the required qualifications of agricultural teachers at the school level. Another point is that agricultural studies should be part of the school curriculum and not optional/optional.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The village committee is responsible for the management of the village environment. There should be appropriate communication between broadcasting organizations and local communities. The decision of the committee responsible for village grants and money based on the agricultural progress of the village will be more beneficial.

SOCIAL MEDIA

With the popularity of new technology and information communication, people are using WhatsApp, Facebook, Trekking etc. He believes that a lot of information is disseminated through various applications. Farmers can create groups of social apps and share the status of their farms, learn about new care farm ideas with friends, which can encourage other farmers to adopt new technologies.

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