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Agriculture Extension Education

- Extension Latin word (ex-out, tension-stretching).
- The out of school system of education for rural people is Extension education (social science).
- The first use of the word extension is done by Voorhees.
- Extension Education is Non-Formal Education (Education system is systematic, organized).
- The term extension was originated in England in 1866.
- Father of university extension is James Stewart.
- Father of extension education is J.P. Leagans (JRF).
- Father of extension in India K.N. Singh.
- Father of Demonstration Seaman A. Knapp.
- Father of Modern Mgt Henry Fayol.
- Father of Modern Mgt Theory Henry Fayol.
- Father of Scientific Mgt F.W. Taylor.
- Father of Learning Thordike.
- Father of Project Mgt Henry Gantt.
- Father of PRA Robert Chamber.
- Father of PRA in India Neela Mukherjee.
- Change in the desirable behavior of people in knowledge, attitude, skill is known as - Education (Process of socialization).
- Informal education is lifelong process by which a person acquires knowledge, attitude and skill.
- Formal education is highly institutionalized, chronologically graded and hierarchically structured education system.
- Function of extension is to bring desirable change in human behavior (JRF).
- Extension education is an educational process.
- Extension is a two way flow of message (Between farmer and Researcher).
- Extension is helping people to help themselves.
- Cooperative is basic institution for Socio-economic growth of villagers.
- Objective is expression of ends towards which efforts are directed.
- Direction of movement towards a particular activity is known as objective.
- Fundamental objective of extension is Overall development of people.
- Role of extension education in India is performed by State Agricultural University.
- Main responsibility of extension service is with State government.
- Principle of extension education is Learning by doing (JRF) (John Devy 1966).
- Main purpose of extension education is to identify strong points, weak points, gaps and errors.
- Basic Principle in Extension is to teach people How to do.
- Extension worker is a Professional Leader.
- Science of human relationship is Sociology.
- Sociology is a Latin-greek word.
- Father of sociology August Comte.
- Father of modern sociology is R.K. Meston.
- Basic concept of sociology Society.
- Basic unit of society - Family.
- Rural sociology is originated from - USA.
- Pattern of influencing the society individuals and groups to maintain order



and establish rules in the society Social control.

- Goal of extension Education is to promote Scientific outlook.
- Chairman of block level Panchayat Samiti under Panchayat Raj system is - BDO (Block Development Officer) (JRF).
- Informal rules of behavior based on habits and tradition Summer (how to eat, what to wear, folding hands). folkway given by -
- Socially accepted way of behavior that involve morals are standing for national anthem). Mores (saluting flag,
- Things that ought to be done are Mores.
- Acceptable and unacceptable form of behaviour is norm (Established behaviour pattern for the member of a social society).
- Things that ought not be done are Taboo.
- Alteration in the structure and function of society Social change.
- A group defined by a sex relationship sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for procreation and upbringing of children is Family (Basic unit of extension work).
- Starting point of extension work is Need and interest of people (JRF).
- The form of social relationship which is ascribed or from birth and can't be change is caste.
- The activity of persuading people to cooperate in the achievement of common objective-Leadership.
- Display types of audio visual aids are poster, bulletin board, models, exhibits etc.
- Presented type of audio visual aids are flash cards, slides, filmstrip etc.

Objective of Extension

- To assist people to discover and analyse their problems and identify the felt needs.

- To develop leadership among people and help them in organizing groups to solve their problems.
- To disseminate research information of economic and practical importance in a way people would be able to understand and use.
- To assist people in mobilizing and utilizing the resources which they have and which they need from outside.
- To collect and transmit feedback information for solving management problems.

Principles of Extension

1. Principle of cultural difference
2. Principle of grass root
3. Principle of indigenous knowledge
4. Principle of interest and needs
5. Principle of learning by doing
6. Principle of participation
7. Principle of family
8. Principle of leadership
9. Principle of satisfaction
10. Principle of adaptability
11. Principle of evaluation

Three tiers of Panchayat Raj: (Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1956-58))

1. The Gram Panchayat
2. The Panchayat Samiti or Panchayat Union
3. District Development Council (Zila Parishad)

1. The Gram Panchayat:

- Primary unit of local self-government.
- Panchayat is a cabinet of the village elders, directly elected by the adult Citizens of the village.

2. The Panchayat Samiti:

- Second tier of the administration at Block level.
- It consists of Panchayat union Chairman, Presidents of all Panchayats in the area, Local MLAs, MLCs, MPs, etc. With the



right to vote, but not to hold office and nominated persons.

- Block Development officer is appointed by the government. He functions as the leader of the Block.

3. District Development Council (Zila Parishad):

- Third tier of Panchayat raj.
- Functioning at district level.
- It approves budget and plant of blocks.
- It allots funds of the blocks.

Adoption and Diffusion

Diffusion:

- Diffusion is the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system. It is a special type of communication, in that the messages are concerned with new ideas.

Adoption:

- Adoption is an individual matter or phenomenon or behavioural socio-economical phenomenon or mental process through which an individual passes from hearing about an innovation to final adoption.
- It is a decision to make full use of an innovation as the best course of an action available.

Elements of Adoption process:

1. Innovation
2. Diffusion
3. Motivation
4. Adoption

Five stages of adoption process: (AIETA)

1. Awareness
2. Interest (Individual develops interest in the innovation & seeks additional information)

3. Evaluation (Individual makes the mental application of the new idea to the present & anticipated future situations)
4. Trial (Individual applies the new idea on a small scale)
5. Adoption (Individual uses the new idea continuously on a full scale)

Adopters' Categories (Based on Innovativeness):

1. Innovators (Venturesome): Adopt immediately, Cosmopolite, Risk bearer, Highly educated, 2.5% people
2. Early Adopters (Respectable): Localite, Adopt through local leaders, Literate, More opinion leadership, 13.5% people
3. Early Majority (Deliberate): Adopt just before adopting the common people, Actively participate in extension programmes, Average in education, Active localites, Considered as neighbours and friends from whom majority seek information about innovations, 34% people
4. Late Majority (Skeptical): Adopt after seeing their relatives & neighbours, 34% people
5. Laggards (Traditional): Adopt in the last, 16% people

Communication

- In extension communication, KCS is related to: Farmers (AFO-2023)
- Basic elements of communication are: Source - Message - Channel - Receiver.
- Most popular and best method of communication is: Sociometric method
- Carrying some significant response back to the communicator: Feedback
- Response of audience is an important component of:
- Leagans model

Models of communication:

1. Aristotle's Model:
 - Speaker → Speech → Audience



2. Shanon-Weaver Model (1949):

- Source → Transmitter → Signal → Receiver → Destination
- Best suitable for Broadcasting of farm information.

3. Berlo's Model (SEMCDR) 1960:

- Source → Encoding → Message → Channel → Decoding → Receiver
- Purpose of communication should be behaviour control.

4. Leagans Model (CMCTAR): 1963

- Communicator → Message → Channel Treatment → Audience Response of audience
- Communicator is the characteristic element.
- Best application to field extension work.

5. Rogers & Shoemaker Model (1971):

- Source → Message → Channel → Receiver → Effects

6. Schramm Model (SESDD) 1961:

- Source → Encoder → Signal → Decoder → Destination

Distortion of Information:

1. Systematic or Stretch: No information is lost
2. Fog: Some part of the information (Information is lost)
3. Mirage: Some part of information (extra and unwanted)
 - A process of initiating a conscious and purposeful action is called as: Motivation
 - A demonstration which shows the value or worth of the new practice is: Result Demonstration
 - Extension teaching is: Horizontal
 - Over-adoption may due to: Insufficient knowledge.

Demonstration:

- Means Showing by Doing.
- Principle: Learning by seeing and doing.

Method Demonstration:

- Short type demonstration
- In this demonstration, any process is shown and made clear to the people by doing in a sequence starting from the beginning to the end.

Pamphlet	12-24 pages
Leaflet	4-12 pages
Bulletin	24-48 pages
Newsletter	2-4 pages
Panel	2-8 speakers
Flash cards	10-12 card

- How to carry out entirely new practice or an old practice in a better way is done by this method.
- Principle followed: Learning By Doing (Seeing by Doing)
- Method Demonstration is done by: Extension worker
- It does not compare between the old and new technique or skill.
- Main purpose is to provide skill.
- Dr. Seeman A. Knapp is known as father of method demonstration.

Result Demonstration:

- Long type Demonstration
- Principle followed: Seeing is believing
- Comparison between two practices i.e. old and new is always done.
- Results of both practices are shown.
- It is very effective in adoption.
- Result Demonstration is conducted at: Farmers Field

National or Composite Demonstration:

- Composite of both "Method" and "Result Demonstration"
- Conducted by researchers on the farmer's field.



- Main objective is to show how production can be increased per unit area and per unit time.
- Comparison between two practices i.e. old and new is always done.
- First started in 1965 by Ministry of Food and agriculture.

Important Teaching Methods:

1 Individual contact:

- Quantum of feedback is very high.
- Limitation of Individual method: time consuming, relatively expensive, low coverage of audience
- Example: Farm & Home visit, Office calls, Telephone calls, Personal letters, Official letter, Farm clinic, Minikit trial etc.

2. Group contact:

- Size: 20-30 Persons
- Examples: Method demonstration, Result demonstration, Conferences, Panel discussion, Symposium, Workshops, Field trips, tour etc.

3. Mass or community contact:

- Size: More than 30 persons
- Examples: Radio, TV, Exhibitions, Bulletins, Leaflets, Newsletter, Circular letters

Important Facts:

- Extension is derived from: Latin word
- The out of school system of education for rural people: Extension education
- Extension education is: Non formal education
- Extension is two way process between: Farmer and Researcher

- Term extension was originated in: England in 1866 Ex. Education - Cambridge Uni (1873)
- Two tier Panchayati Raj by: Ashok Mehta (1978)
- Two tier Panchyati raj exist in districts where population is of: Below 2 Lakh
- In extension education teaching is mainly: Horizontal
- Indian society of extension education established on: 22 June 1964
- Directorate of Extension Education was established in: 1966
- First world agricultural census was conducted in the year: 1930
- The basis of any extension approach is: Individual is a means to an end
- Extension approach in India generally follows the norms of: Prescription
- The most preferred work in extension work is: Democratic
- People participation by being told what going to happen or has already happen: Passive participation
- Participatory development approach otherwards is called: Bottom up approach
- Extension is fairly centralized and is oriented towards one commodity or crop and the agent may has many functions: Commodity specialized approach (Example: Coffee board, Silk board, Tobacco board etc.)
- The extension approaches wherein the success is measured in terms of production increases of the particular



crops covered by the program: Training & Visit Approach

- Expression of ends towards which our efforts are directed: Objective (Asked in many agri exams)

Steps 8

Programme Determination	Programme Implementation
i. Collection of facts	v. Developing plan of work
ii. Analysis of situation	vi. Executive of plan
iii. Identification of problems	vii. Evaluation of programme
iv. Determination of objective and goal	viii. Recosideration

- Example of objective: Raise the average wheat yield from 40 quintal to 50 quintal per hectare.
- Generalized and broad statement of direction with respect to given activities is: Aim
- Example of aim: Increase the average wheat yield
- Distance in any given direction one expect to go during a given period of time is: Goal
- Example of goal: To raise the wheat yield by 5 quintal per hectare in current year.
- Aim includes several objectives while goal is a part of objective.
- Function of extension: desirable change in human behavior
- Concept of Extension educational process was developed by: Leagans (1967)
- Extension educational process involves: 5 steps SOTER (situation, objectives, teaching, evaluation, reconsideration)
- Teaching - Learning Process explained by: Leagans

- The process by which an individual, through one's own efforts and abilities change the behaviour: Learning
- Learning is motivated by: Self
- To do, By Doing and For Doing are the fundamental objectives of: Learning
- Starting point of extension work: Need & Interest of people
- Principle of extension: 11
- Principle of learning: 11

Principle of Extension:

- Differences which exist between groups of farmers as well as between extension agents and farmers regarding their habits customs values: Principle of cultural difference
- Extension programmes should start with local groups, local situation and local problems involves: Principle of grass roots
- The establishment of Panchayati Raj bodies at various level fulfills: Principle of grass roots
- "Never do anything that you get someone to do for you" relates to: Principle of leadership
- Instead of ignoring the indigenous knowledge system as outdated, the extension agent try to understand them involves: Principle of indigenous knowledge.

Particulars	Basic Unit
Civilization	Home
IRDP, Urban Society	Family
Rural Society	Village
Panchayat Raj Institute (PRI)	Gram Sabha
CDP, NES, CDB	Community Block (JRF)



History of ICAR

ICAR was established on	16th July 1929 (As per recommendation of Royal Commission on Agriculture) (JRF)
ICAR was made autonomous body in	1965
First DG of ICAR	B.P. Pal (Dr. Benjamin Pearly Pal) (JRF)
First President of ICAR	Sir Mohammad. Habibulah
First Vice President of ICAR	Vijay Raghavacharya
First Secretary of ICAR	Mr. S.A. Hydari
First Agriculture minister of Independent India	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (JRF)

Name of Journal	Published by	Period
Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences	ICAR	Monthly

Indian farming (JRF)	ICAR	Monthly
Agriculture Today	Centre for Agriculture and Rural development, New Delhi	Monthly
Kheti	The business Manager, Agricultural Research Communication Centre	Monthly
Indian Journal of fertilizers (JRF)	Fertilizer Association of India	Monthly
Indian Journal of Horticulture	Horticulture Association of India	Quarterly
Mausam	Indian Meteorological Department, New Delhi	Quarterly
Agricultural Marketing	DAC and MOA, DMI, Faridabad	Quarterly
Phal phool (Hindi) (JRF)	ICAR	Bi-monthly
Indian Horticulture	ICAR	Bi-monthly
Bhoomi	K.N.K. foundation	Bi-monthly

Important Rural Development/Rural Welfare Activities and Programmes in India

S. No.	Name of the Activity	Starting Year	Name of the Worker	Objectives/Remarks
1.	Scheme of Rural Reconstruction at the Sunderbans in Bengal	1903	Sir Daniel Hamilton	



2.	Cooperative Movement	1904	F. Nicholson	Individually financed
3.	Sri Niketan (W. Bengal)	1914	Rabindra Nath Tagore	Concept of village Level worker (Sriniketan experiment in Bengal-1920)
4.	Gurgaon Project (Haryana)	1920 (1927)	F. L. Brayne	Concept of village guide
5.	Sevagram (Maharashtra)	1921	M. K. Gandhi	To spread Charkha and Khadi
6.	Marthandom Project	1921	Spencer Hatch	With the help of YMCA (Young Men Christian Association)
7.	Baroda Village Reconstruction Project	1932	Shree BT Krishnamachari	
8.	Rural Development	1935	Rural Development Department of British India (R.D.D. B. I.)	
9.	Grow More Food Campaign	1942	R.D.D.B.I.	Biggest Project of Pre-Independence
10.	The Bombay Plan	1944-45	Purshotamdas Thakurdas, JRD Tata, GD Birla	
11.	The Gandhian Plan	1944	Shriman Narayan Agarwal	
12.	Indian Village Service	1945	W. H. Wisher	
13.	The People's Plan	1945	MN Roy	
14.	Firka Development Scheme	1946	Madras Govt.	Firka (A group of 5-20 villages, promote khadi & village industries)
15.	Nilokheri Project (Haryana)	1948	S.K. Dubey	Refugee Re-Habitation Project, Create Mazdoor Manzil
16.	Food Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome, Italy	16 Oct, 1945	International	
17.	Etawah Pilot Project	1948	Albert Mayer	Average District Plan
18.	Key Village Scheme	1952	Gov. of India	Cattel Development, Frist Scheme
19.	Planning Commission	1950	Govt. of India	



20.	Sarvodaya (Bombay)	January, 1950	Vinoba Bhave	
21.	Five-year plan	1951	Govt. of India	
22.	Training and Development Centers	1951	Govt. of India	
23.	Bhoodan Movement	1951	Vonoba Bhave	Started in Pochampali (A.P.)
24.	Gramdan Movement	1952	Vinoba Bhave	Started in Mangroth (U.P.)
25.	Community Development Project (CDP)	2 nd Oct, 1952	Govt. of India	Overall development of rural areas with people's participation.
26.	National Extension Service	2 nd Oct, 1953	Govt, of India	
27.	Community Development Block	1954		
28.	UNESCO (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)	16 Nov, 1955	International Organization	
29.	Kharif & Rabi Movement	1958	Govt. Of India	
30.	Nalagarh Committee Report	1958	Govt. of India	Recommended for All India Agricultural Services
31.	Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IADP)	1960-61	Govt. of India	Also k/s Package Programme, To provide loan, seeds, fertilizers, tools to the farmers.
32.	Multiple Cropping Scheme	1960	Govt. of India	
33.	Panchayati Raj	2 Oct, 1959	Govt. of India	On the recommendation of Balwant Rai Mehta committee (Started in Nager, Rajasthan)
34.	National Seed Corporation	1963	Govt. of India	
35.	Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation	July, 1963	Govt. of India	
36.	Intensive Cattle Development Project (ICDP)	1964		



37.	Intensive Agriculture Area Programme (IAAP)	1964	Govt. Of India	To develop the special harvests.
38.	National Demonstration Project	1965	Ministry of Food & Agriculture	
39.	High Yielding Varietal (HYVP)	1965	Govt. of India	(Mother Scheme of Green Revolution)
40.	Administrative reforms commission	1966	Govt. of India	
41.	State Seed Corporation of India	1969	Govt. of India	
42.	Small Farmer Development Agency (AFDA)	1971-72	Govt. of India	For technical and financial assistance to small farmer
43.	Marginal Farmer and Agriculture Laboures Programme (MFAL)	1970-71		
44.	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	1973-74		
45.	Pilot Project for Tribal Development	1972-73		
46.	Training & Visit Programme	1974	Danial Benor	Also k/s Baster & Benor Scheme
47.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	1978-79		
48.	Command Area Development Programme	1974-75	Govt. of India	To insure better & rapid utilization of irrigation capacities of medium and large projects.
49.	National Seed Programme	1975-76	Govt. of India	
50.	Regional Rural Banks	1975 RRB Act-1976	Govt. of India	Provision of credit & other facilities specially to small & marginal farmers (Regional Rural Banks Act-1976)
51.	Antyodaya Programme	1977	Govt. of Rajasthan	Based on the Philosophy of Gandhiji
52.	Desert Development Programme	1977-78	Govt. of India	For controlling the desert expansion & maintaining



				environmental balance. (Started in Rajasthan)
53.	Lab to Land Programme (LLP)	1979	ICAR	For transfer of proved & viable low cost agricultural technologies to small & marginal farmers and landless prer to improve their laborer socio-economic condition. Now Approach- Land to Lab (Minstory of Agriculture and Farmer Well Fair)
54.	Training of Rural Youth for Employment (TRYSEM)	1979	Govt. of India	Basic Principle: Learning by doing
55.	National Rural Employment	1980	Govt. of India	
56.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1980		
57.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	Launched in 1978 (Implimeted in 2 nd Oct, 1980)	Govt. of India	Aim: All round development of family Approach: Poorest to poor first.
58.	NABARD	12 th July, 1982	Govt. of India	First chairman: Sri B. Sivaraman
59.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1973-74	Govt. of India	To try and expedient for protection from drought by achieving environmental balance & by developing the ground water.
60.	National Rural Employment Program (NREP)	1980	Govt. of India	
61.	Development Rural Employment Programme (DWCRA)	1982		
62.	National Agriculture Extension Project (NAEP)	1983		
63.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	1983-84	Govt. of India	For providing employment of landless and labors.



64.	Technology Mission on Oilseeds (TMO)	1986		
65.	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)	1989		
66.	The Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)	1993	Govt. of India	
67.	The International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP)	1995-96	Govt. of India	
68.	National Agriculture Technology Project (NATP)	1998	Govt. of India	
69.	Jawahar Gram Smridhi Yojana (JGSY)	1999	Govt. of India	
70.	Technology Assessment and Refinement-Institute village Linkage Programme (TAR-IVLP)	1999		
71.	Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar (SGSY)	1 st April, 1999	Govt. of India	Fro eliminating Rural poverty and unemployment & promoting self-employment.
72.	Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC)	1999	Govt. of India	Working under the National Agriculture Technology Project (NATP) in the Directorate of Extension Education.
73.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	25 th Dec, 2000	Govt. of India	To line all village with pacca road.
74.	Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)	25 th Sept, 2001	Govt. of India	Providing employment and food security.
75.	Agriculture Technology Information Centre (ATIC)	2000		
76.	Khetihar Mazdoor Bima Yojana	2001-02	Govt. of India	Insurance of landless agricultural workers.
77.	Rozgar Guarantee Programme (RGP)	2005	Govt. of India	



78.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NAREGA)	2 Feb, 2006	Govt. of India	To provide at least 100 days weage employment in rural areas (100 days employment)
79.	National Agriculture Innovation Project (NAIP)	2006		
80.	Food Safety and Standards Act	2006	Government of India	
81.	National Food Security Mission	2007	Govt. of India	(Pulses and Cerials)
82.	FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India)	2011	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.	
83.	Jan Dhan Yojana	28 Aug, 2014	Govt. of India	To connect more and more peoples from the banking services
84.	SKILL India Mission	28 Sep, 2014	Govt. of India	Skill Development in Youth
85.	Make in India	28 Sep, 2014	Govt. of India	Promoting manufacturing Sector in the country
86.	Swachh Bharat Mission	2 October, 2014	Govt. of India	Making India a clean country till October 2,1919
87.	Parliament's Adarsh Gram Yojana	11 October, 2014	Govt. of India	Development in the villages which includes social development, cultural development.
88.	Shramev Jayate Yojana	16 October, 2014	Govt. of India	Plan dedicated to labor development
89.	Hridaya Plan (National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana)	21 January, 2015	Govt. of India	To take care of world heritage sites and to make these sites economically viable.
90.	PM Mudra Yojana	8 April, 2015	Government of India	Loan to small businessmen from 50 thousand to 10 lakh.
91.	Ujala Yojana	1 May, 2015	Govt. of India	Distribution of LED bulbs at low price to reduce electricity consumption.
92.	Atal Pension Yojana	9 May, 2015	Govt. of India	Monthly pension for people from the unorganized sector b/w age of 18 to 40 years.



93.	Prime Minister Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana	9 May, 2015	Govt. of India	Life insurance of Rs 2 lakh for people b/w 18 to 50 years (@ Premium of Rs. 330 per annum)
94.	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	9 May, 2015	Govt. of India	General Insurance/accident insurance for people between 18 and 70 years of 2 lakh (at premium of 12 Rs/ years)
95.	Smart City Scheme	25 June, 2015	Govt. of India	Developing 100 selected cities of the country as smart cities from 2015 to 2020
96.	AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) Plan	25 June, 2015	Govt. of India	Developing all the basic amenities in more than 500 cities which have more than one lakh population.
97.	Digital India Mission	2 July, 2015	Government of India	Making all government services electronically available to the public
98.	UDAY (Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana)	20 th November, 2015	Govt. of India	Financial turnaround of Power Distribution Companies of Public Sector.
99.	Start-up India	16 January, 2016	Govt. of India	To Promote new enterprises.
100.	Setu Bhartam Yojana	4 March, 2016	Govt. of India	Construction of Over and Under Bridge to make National Highways Railway Crossing free
101.	Gram Uday to Bharat Uday Abhiyan	14-24 April, 2016	Govt. of India	Emphasizing the development of villages for proper development of the country.
102.	Prime Minister Ujjwala Plan	1 May, 2016	Govt. of India	Providing The LPG connection to BPL families at subsidized rates.
103.	Namami Gange Yojana	7 July, 2016	Govt. of India	Cleanliness of river Ganga.
104.	PM Kisan	Launched-24 Feb, 2019, and enforcement in 1 Dec-2018	Government of India	The Supplement the financial needs to farmers in processing various in put to ensures proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income
105.	Atal Bhoojal Yojana	25 Dec, 2019	Govt. of India	The main objectives of Atal bhoojal Yojana (Water conservation scheme) are to recharge groundwater and create sufficient water storage for agricultural purposes.



106.	Jal Jeevan Misson	15 Aug. 2019	Govt. of India	The Scheme aims to provide drinking water connections to all home by 2014.
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