

# Good Practices in DAESI Implementation



**National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management**

(An Organization of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India)

Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030,

Telangana, India.

# Good Practices in DAESI Implementation

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(An autonomous organization of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India)

Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500 030, Telangana State, INDIA.

## Good Practices in DAESI Implementation

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This book is a compilation of information on good practices on DAESI implementation compiled from various subject experts of MANAGE, SAMETIs and NTIs implementing DAESI program. This book is designed to educate stakeholders, extension officers, research scholars, academicians and policy makers on effective implementation of DAESI program. Neither the publisher nor the contributors, authors and editors assume any liability for any damage or injury to persons or property from any use of methods, instructions, or ideas contained in the book. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted without prior permission of the publisher/editors. Publisher and editors do not give warranty for any error or omissions regarding the materials in this book.

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## MESSAGE

Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI) is an important scheme which enables the agri-input dealers to serve farmers with timely and sound advisories. With the constant support from Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, MANAGE and SAMETIs are implementing and monitoring the DAESI programme through huge network of Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs) across the country. The response for the programme is very huge. In view of the national vision of doubling farmers' income we must strive to train all input dealers about good agriculture practices and enable them to disseminate this knowledge to farmers.

I am happy to note that the National DAESI Workshop scheduled during 17-18 June 2021 focusing on good practices in DAESI implementation was a great success. This was the timeliest workshop to make the DAESI program more relevant and responsive to stakeholders and to help the farmers at large. Besides the good practices in DAESI monitoring and implementation, the workshop focused on to include the innovative ideas by SAMETIs and NTIs and success stories of input dealers serving as para extension workers. The workshop served as platform to discuss the constraints and find solutions to make the DAESI program more vibrant. Converting all the deliberations into a book is a good contribution to the DAESI program implementation

I take this opportunity to thank the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare for their continuous support in implementing DAESI across India. I thank all the SAMETI Directors, Nodal officers, NTI heads, Facilitators and Input dealers for participating in the discussions during the National Workshop on DAESI. In view of Covid-19 pandemic, organising the workshop online was a blessing in disguise as it gave the opportunity for large number of participants which otherwise was not possible in offline mode. I congratulate Dr. Mahantesh Shirur Deputy Director (AE) and the DAESI team at MANAGE for effectively organising this national workshop on DAESI and to bring out the best practices of DAESI and recommendations in the form of a book for its effective implementation. I am sure all stakeholders have been greatly benefitted with all the discussion and deliberations during the workshop and the proceedings of the workshop published as a book will lead to focus more on good practices and success stories of input dealers giving their services as para extension workers.

***With Best Wishes***

**(P. Chandra Shekara)**

Director General



## Executive Summary

The Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI) is an important national level program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare to train all the agri-input dealers in the country to help them serve as para extension workers and give sound technical knowledge to farmers. The program started in 2003-04 in one state is now being implemented in 20 States of the country. With prospective input dealers showing interest in the DAESI program, the scope and importance of the DAESI program is increasing.

In order to realize the objectives of the DAESI program of enabling input dealers to take the role of para extension workers, it is essential that all stakeholders involved in program planning, implementation and monitoring are working with common vision and complement each other's role. In order to respond to the present challenges and opportunities in Agriculture sector in India, the actors involved in DAESI program should be continuously sensitized and oriented to adopt the new innovations and strategies in program implementation. Focusing on good practices and success stories of DAESI program, the National Online Workshop on Good Practices in DAESI program was organized.

The national workshop was inaugurated on 17 June 2021 by Ms. Namita Priyadarshee, IFS Joint Secretary (EA, DM), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Dr. P. Chandra Shekara, Director General, MANAGE delivered the key note address. The officials from Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Directors and Nodal officers of SAMETI, NTI heads, input dealers, etc attended the inaugural. All the SAMETI Directors presented the status of achievements of DAESI in their states. The presentation emphasized on Innovative Ideas followed by SAMETIs for monitoring and Implementation of DAESI program, good practices followed by the NTIs in implementation of DAESI program, contributions/achievements made by the input dealers as para extension workers, constraints faced in the implementation of DAESI program and the suggestions to make the monitoring and implementation of DAESI program effective.

On the second day, the directors from SAMETI (North) - Karnataka, SAMETI- West Bengal, VANAMATI- Maharashtra, SIAET-Bhopal Madhya Pradesh representing four different regions of the country presented their experiences and ideas on the ways to

promote agri-input dealers as para extension workers. Other SAMETI Directors and Nodal officers also shared their experiences and success stories during the discussion. The session gave many innovative ways by which they can sensitize the NTIs and Input dealers in their states in the forthcoming DAESI programs. The workshop helped to document these experiences and ideas for their further dissemination.

In the sessions on amendment of DAESI guidelines and curriculum, Dr. Prashant Armorikar, Additional Commissioner, Dr. Shailesh Kumar Mishra, Director (Extn) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Dr. Mahantesh Shirur, Principal Coordinator of DAESI, MANAGE steered the discussion and addressed the concerns and suggestions offered by participants. The session on finance and Audit Utilization was kept to address the pending payments and Utilization Certificates. In the last technical session, the annual action plan was discussed for effective implementation of DAESI despite the challenges of Covid pandemic.

In the valedictory session, major discussion points and recommendations arising from the workshop were presented by the Principal Coordinator, DAESI. Dr. Prashant Armorikar assured to pursue the issues raised during the workshop. Dr. P. Chandra Shekara, Director General, MANAGE lauded the fruitful discussions conducted during the workshop and urged all stakeholders to make use of the DAESI program for the Agriculture development. Director General also assured of all necessary support from MANAGE to the implementing partners.

The workshop proceedings are presented in the form of a book with an introduction chapter followed by the chapters on Innovative ideas followed by SAMETIs for monitoring and implementation of DAESI program, good practices followed by the NTIs in implementation of DAESI program, contributions/achievements made by the input dealers as para extension workers, ways to convert input dealers into para extension workers to converge into mainstream extension, constraints faced in the implementation of DAESI program, suggestions to make the DAESI program effective, discussion on amendment of DAESI guidelines and curriculum of DAESI and discussion on finance and AUC submission. In the last chapter, the recommendation from the workshop are presented.

**Editors**

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## Abbreviations

<b>ATMA</b>	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
<b>AUC</b>	Audited Utilization Certificate
<b>BAMETI</b>	Bihar Agricultural Management & Extension Training Institute
<b>CIG</b>	Commodity Interest Group
<b>CSPS</b>	Centre Sector Plan Scheme
<b>DAC</b>	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.
<b>DAESI</b>	Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers
<b>DBT</b>	Direct Beneficiary Transfer
<b>FIG</b>	Farmer Interest Group
<b>HAMETI</b>	Haryana Agricultural Management & Extension Training Institute
<b>IMAGE</b>	Institute on Management of Agricultural Extension
<b>INM</b>	Integrated Nutrient Management
<b>IPM</b>	Integrated Pest Management
<b>ITKs</b>	Indigenous Technical Knowledge
<b>KVK</b>	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
<b>MANAGE</b>	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management
<b>NFSM</b>	National Food Security Mission
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Government Organization
<b>NTI</b>	Nodal Training Institute
<b>PAMETI</b>	Punjab Agricultural Management & Extension Training Institute
<b>RKVY</b>	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
<b>SAMETI</b>	State Agricultural Management & Extension Training Institute
<b>SAU</b>	State Agriculture University
<b>SIAET</b>	State Institute of Agricultural Extension and Training
<b>SIAM</b>	State Institute of Agriculture Management
<b>UC</b>	Utilization Certificate

## 1. Introduction

Agri-Input Dealers are a prime source of farm information to the farming community, besides the supply of inputs and credit. However, majority of these dealers do not have formal agricultural education. In order to build their technical competency in agriculture and to facilitate them to serve the farmers better and to act as para-extension professionals, National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) has launched a self- financed “One-year Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI) Program” during the year 2003 with a course fee of Rs.20,000/- to the input dealers. After seeing the positive impact of the program, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers’ Welfare, Government of India has approved to implement this program for Input dealers in all the States of the country.

### Objectives of DAESI Program

- Orientation of input dealers on location-specific crop production technologies of broad-based agriculture with reference to field problems
- Building the capacity of input dealers in efficient handling of Inputs
- To impart knowledge about the laws governing regulation of agricultural Inputs
- To make input dealers an effective source of farm information at the village level (one stop shop) for the farmers

### Implementation

The program is implemented by MANAGE through State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institutes (SAMETIs). The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation & Farmers’ Welfare (DAC & FW), GoI, will subsidize the course fee (50%) to the extent of 10,000/- per Input dealer. However, where Agribusiness companies are involved, the company will contribute Rs.10,000/- and the balance Rs.10,000/- will be contributed equally by DAC and Input Dealer @ Rs.5000/- each.

The technical information is delivered through weekly Contact Classes in designated Nodal Training Institutes (NTIs) by Agricultural Experts & Practitioners at district level on Sundays or Market holidays. The programme of 48 weeks includes 80 sessions and eight field visits spread over a year.

## Monitoring

MANAGE at National level, SAMETIs at State level and Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMAs) at district level will monitor the implementation of DAESI through the network of NTIs. MANAGE has created a DAESI cell for continuous monitoring and support to SAMETIs and NTIs and conducting the examinations through qualified consultants.

## Assessment

The diploma candidates are expected to submit/ present sketch book, problem solution registers and assignments every week. At the end of all the sessions, the candidates will appear for final examinations. The examination consists of a theory exam and practical components like spotting, specimen identification and viva voce to assess their knowledge and skill to serve as para extension worker. The candidates who pass successfully will be issued the Diploma.

Since its inception, more than 60,000 candidates have enrolled through 996 batches for DAESI program across the country. Currently 549 programs are ongoing (For all financial years together) and are in different phases of implementation. With the support from Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, 32,266 candidates have taken the benefit of subsidy under CSPS scheme.

## National Workshop on “Good Practices in DAESI implementation”

The DAESI program is getting popular and besides the existing input dealers, the prospective agri-input dealers who want to establish agri-input shops are seeking to undergo this course. This serves as good omen to Indian agriculture as the trained input dealers only give right advisories and recommend right inputs to help the farmers save on input cost, and improve their profitability. DAESI program nationwide is helping in this cause. In order to make DAESI program more effective, MANAGE conceived the national workshop on Good practices in DAESI implementation during 17-18 June 2021. Considering the covid-19 pandemic it was decided to organize this workshop in online mode. The workshop was planned with following broad objectives.

- i. To identify the good practices in DAESI program implementation for their adoption
- ii. To discuss on ways to convert input dealers into para extension workers to converge into mainstream extension and to share the success stories of the input dealers as para extension workers.
- iii. To discuss the constraints and suggestions to make the monitoring and implementation of DAESI program effective

## Institutional set-up for operationalizing DAESI

Role of Institution	MANAGE	SAMETI	NTI
<b>Implementation</b>	Overall management at national level	Implementation at state level	Nodal agency at district level
<b>Curricula</b>	Curriculum development	Customizing it to the state (translation into the local language)	Fine tuning to the district (adding locally relevant content)
<b>Key personnel</b>	Principal Coordinator Consultants External experts	Nominate one of the faculty as Nodal Officer for Coordinating DAESI at state level	Hires facilitators and resource persons for conducting contact classes
<b>Key tasks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approves batches/NTI Release GoI subsidy component to SAMETIs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selection and monitoring of NTIs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilize input dealers for DAESI programme through ATMA</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the programme weekly through Skype / phone/ WhatsApp calls and collect weekly reports through consultants</li> <li>Organizes training programme for the facilitators for operationalization of DAESI</li> <li>Oversee examinations Practical examination (spotting and viva-voce) by the external expert</li> <li>Award diploma to the successful candidates and issue certificates</li> <li>Hold review meetings Conduct refresher training programme for the DAESI-trained input dealers</li> <li>Publish quarterly e-bulletin on DAESI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize trainings for the facilitator</li> <li>Conducts review meetings with NTIs and facilitators</li> <li>Release fund to NTIs</li> <li>Monitor the programme through Nodal Officer</li> <li>Supervision of exams</li> <li>Generate weekly/monthly reports and examination results and submit to MANAGE</li> <li>Collection of Utilization Certificates and submit to MANAGE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trained facilitators organize DAESI programmes at the district level. Prepare programme schedule, scrutinize applications, maintain attendance registers, conduct field visits, provide examination centres/classroom facility</li> <li>Set question papers</li> <li>Conduct examinations</li> <li>Evaluation of answer scripts/ records &amp; assignments</li> <li>Submission of weekly reports, monthly reports and results to MANAGE for award of the diploma</li> <li>Organize graduation ceremony for award of diploma</li> <li>Submit AUC for the expenditure</li> </ul>

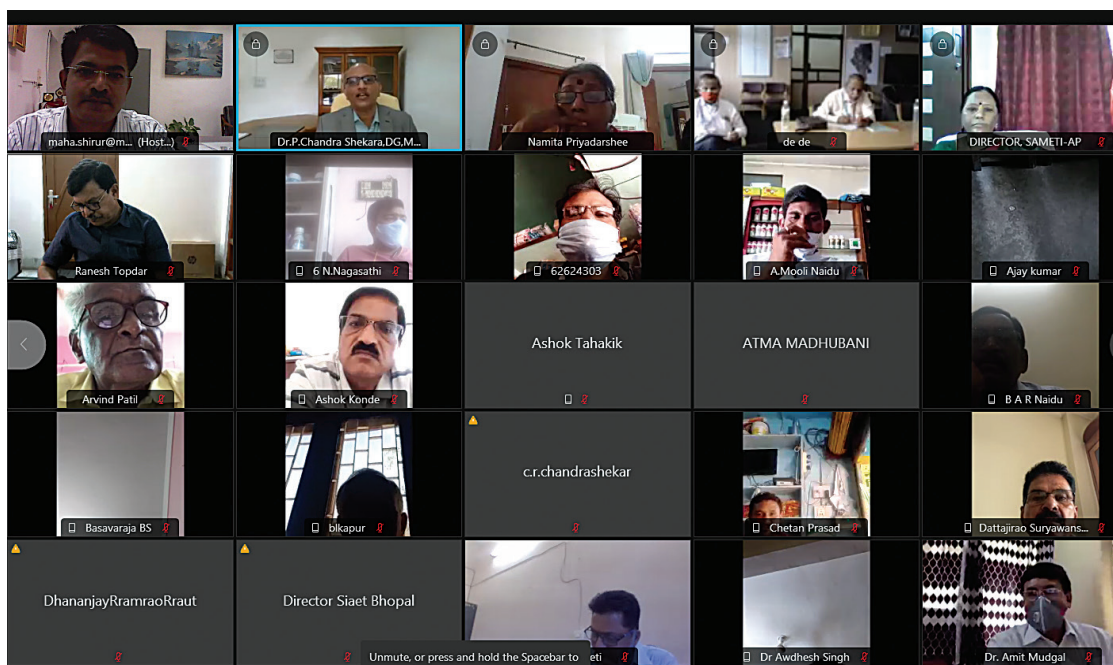
## Program schedule of National Workshop on Good Practices in DAESI Implementation.

Time	17-06-2021	Resource Person
10.05 AM	Welcome Address	<b>Dr. Mahantesh Shirur</b> Deputy Director (Agril. Extn.), MANAGE, Hyderabad
10.10 AM	Key Note Address	<b>Dr. P. Chandra Shekara</b> Director General, MANAGE, Hyderabad
10.20 AM	Address by Chief Guest	<b>Ms. Namita Priyadarshee, IFS</b> Joint Secretary (EA, DM) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Gol
10.30 AM	Vote of Thanks	<b>Dr. Mahantesh Shirur</b> Deputy Director (Agril. Extn.), MANAGE, Hyderabad
<b>10.45 AM- 05.00 PM: Presentation from SAMETIs (Directors/ State Nodal Officers)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Innovative Ideas followed by SAMETIs for monitoring and Implementation of DAESI Program</li> <li>➤ Good Practices followed by the NTIs in implementation of DAESI Program</li> <li>➤ Contributions/ Achievements made by the input dealers as Para Extension Workers</li> <li>➤ Constraints faced in the implementation of DAESI program</li> <li>➤ Suggestions to make the monitoring and implementation of DAESI program effective</li> </ul>		
	<b>Day – 2 (18-06-2021)</b>	
10.00 AM	Ways to convert input dealers into para extension workers to converge into Mainstream Extension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Director Of Extension &amp; Director, SAMETI(North) -Karnataka</li> <li>2. Director, SAMETI-West Bengal</li> <li>3. Director, VANAMATI-Maharashtra</li> <li>4. Director, SIAET, Bhopal</li> </ol>
11.10 AM	Discussion On Amendment of DAESI Guidelines and Curriculum of DAESI	<b>Dr. Shailesh Kumar Mishra</b> Director (Extn) DAC& FW
12.00 AM	Session of Finance and AUC submission	<b>Shri. N. Mallikarjun Rao</b> AAO, MANAGE <b>Ms. K. Madhavi</b> (Consultant Finance) DAESI Cell

## Introduction

1.00 PM	Lunch	
2:15 pm	Action Plan for 2021-22 and way forward	<b>Dr. Prashanth Armorikar</b> Addl. Commissioner (EXTN.) DAC& FW
3:30 pm	Brief report on workshop	<b>Dr. Mahantesh Shirur</b> Principal Coordinator (DAESI)
3.45 PM	Concluding Remarks	<b>Dr. P. Chandra Shekara</b> Director General MANAGE, Hyderabad
4.00 PM	Vote of Thanks Group Photograph (virtual)	<b>Dr. Mahantesh Shirur</b> Deputy Director (Agril. Extn.), MANAGE, Hyderabad

The national workshop was inaugurated on 17 June 2021 by Ms. Namita Priyadarshree, IFS Joint Secretary (EA, DM), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Dr. P. Chandra Shekara, Director General, MANAGE delivered the key note address. The officials from Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Directors and Nodal officers of SAMETI, NTI heads, input dealers, etc attended the inaugural. All the SAMETI Directors presented the status of achievements of DAESI in their States.



The presentation emphasized on Innovative Ideas followed by SAMETIs for monitoring and Implementation of DAESI Program, Good Practices followed by the NTIs in implementation of DAESI Program, Contributions/ Achievements made by the input dealers as Para Extension Workers, Constraints faced in the implementation of DAESI program and the suggestions to make the monitoring and implementation of DAESI program effective.

On the second day, the Directors from SAMETI (North) - Karnataka, SAMETI- West Bengal, VANAMATI- Maharashtra, SIAET-Bhopal Madhya Pradesh representing four different regions of the country presented their experiences and ideas on the ways to promote agri-input dealers as para-extension workers. Other SAMETI Directors and Nodal officers also shared their experiences and success stories during the discussion. The Session gave many innovative ways by which they can sensitize the NTIs and Input dealers in their states in the forthcoming DAESI programs. The workshop helped to document these experiences and ideas in this book for their further dissemination.

In the sessions on amendment of DAESI guidelines and curriculum, Dr. Prashant Armorikar, Additional Commissioner, Dr. Shailesh Kumar Mishra, Director (Extn) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Dr. Mahantesh Shirur, Principal Coordinator of DAESI, MANAGE steered the discussion and addressed the concerns and suggestions offered by participants. The session on finance and Audit Utilization was kept to address the pending payments and Utilization Certificates. In the last technical session, the annual action plan was discussed for effective implementation of DAESI despite the challenges of Covid pandemic.

In the valedictory session, major discussion points and recommendations arising from the workshop were presented by Dr. Mahantesh Shirur, Principal Coordinator, DAESI. Dr. Prashant Armorikar assured to pursue the issues raised during the workshop. Dr. P. Chandra Shekara, Director General, MANAGE lauded the fruitful discussions conducted during the workshop and urged all stakeholders to make use of the DAESI program for the Agriculture development. Director General also assured of all necessary support from MANAGE to the implementing partners. The subsequent chapters of the book will focus on innovative ideas, good practices by the NTIs and achievements of input dealers as para extension workers along with ways to convert input dealers into para extension workers. In other chapters, the constraints, suggestions and finance issues are provided for the benefit of stakeholders.

## 2. Innovative Ideas Followed by SAMETIs for Monitoring and Implementation of DAESI Program

SAMETIs are the implementing, facilitating and monitoring agency of DAESI program at the state level. SAMETIs monitor all the DAESI programs being conducted in their jurisdiction. Director, SAMETI and his team will continuously explore innovative ways to monitor the DAESI programs conducted by the NTIs so that, the program is implemented as per the guidelines. The innovative ideas and means adopted by different SAMETIs discussed during the national workshop are listed below.

### Andhra Pradesh

1. Creating a WhatsApp group for the entire DAESI network including NTI coordinator and facilitator for quick two-way communication.
2. Encouraging utilization of video calls, field photos and audio messages from farmers to dealers /resource persons to solve field problems on the spot.
3. Published Study material in local language (Telugu) and circulated to all NTIs.

### Bihar

1. Online monitoring through BAMETI Educational App.
2. Surprise visit by Director / Deputy Director of SAMETI to NTIs during the sessions.

### Chhattisgarh

1. Input dealers are instructed to prepare Herbarium files for Insects-pests infestation, weeds infestation, nutritional deficiency, and disease symptoms separately for better practical knowledge of the subject.
2. Input dealers are provided with a Handbook in local Hindi language which covers the entire course curriculum with more emphasis on agricultural practices prevalent in Chhattisgarh state.
3. A WhatsApp group of DAESI facilitators has been created for sharing of knowledge and weekly progress.

### Gujarat

1. Organised the brainstorming sessions With NTI Coordinators and facilitators.

### **Haryana**

1. Organised brainstorming sessions
2. Encouraged to use library for preparing and submitting assignments
3. Use of audio-video teaching tools

### **Himachal Pradesh**

1. Creating a WhatsApp group for the entire DAESI network including NTI coordinator and facilitator for quick two-way communication.
2. Published Study material in local language and circulated to all NTIs.

### **Jharkhand**

1. For all DAESI courses, WhatsApp group of input dealer and facilitator is being created for quick response.
2. Printing of Agricultural techniques literature and distribution among Input dealers of the concerning NTIs.
3. Organization of workshop/seminar for NTI Coordinators and Facilitators.

### **Karnataka North**

1. Involvement of officers of State Department of Agriculture / ATMA at district level in finalizations of the list of input dealers intending to undergo DAESI programme (made mandatory – DAESI Guidelines)
2. Use of Social media (WhatsApp groups) – a platform for interaction between resource persons & input dealers to update their knowledge on recent technologies.
3. Monitoring DAESI classes on WhatsApp including attendance of trainees through surprise calls
4. Surprise visits to different NTI's on the days when classes are scheduled (Time tables of all NTI's are maintained in the SAMETI, Directorate)
5. Online Meetings for Involvement of DAESI trained participants to organize farmers training programmes, demonstrations and for mass campaign etc.
6. Arranging regular refresher training programmes to passed out DAESI participants.
7. DAESI Course material prepared and circulated in local language (Kannada)

### Karnataka South

1. Answer sheets to write Mid-term & Final exams are printed with university & MANAGE logo & supplied to NTIs
2. Handbook on DAESI prepared and given to dealers to answer some selected questions of the topic discussed in the class.
3. MANAGE teaching material is printed in Kannada and given to Input dealers & teachers to develop teaching aids.

### Kerala

1. Direct visit to course centres at random

### Madhya Pradesh

1. Live monitoring through video call to facilitator and input dealers by SIAET and consultant from MANAGE.
2. Random inspection of DAESI class by district officers like Deputy Director, Agriculture and Project Director ATMA.
3. Interaction with input dealer by SAMETI officials at the class time and after class days.
4. Class schedule/lecture schedule are done according to the season. For example at the time of *kharif* season there is no meeting to discuss the *rabi* crops.
5. Success stories can be prepared by participants also. For example- knowledge gain through DAESI course and convey to the farmer and get result.

### Maharashtra

1. Surprise visit by the PD (ATMA) on session days the NTIs

### Odisha

1. Conducting classes through virtual mode during Covid-19 Pandemic with PPT presentation.
2. Regular checking of class notes and problem solution registers.
3. Regular review and monitoring are made at ATMA level.
4. Trained input dealers have also been given supplementary training on maintaining quality of seed/pesticides/fertilisers.

5. Regular seed/fertiliser/pesticide samples are being drawn by the concerned inspectors at district level for quality analysis.
6. Selection of leader/monitor among the participants for coordinating different activities

### Punjab

1. Providing supplementary literature such as 'Package of Practices for *Rabi* and *Kharif* Crops' and for Fruits and Vegetables', developed by PAU in the local Punjabi language.
2. Distribution of Medals/Memento/Certificates to participants scoring First and Second positions

### Rajasthan

1. Creation of WhatsApp group for all DAESI batches individually for speedy transformation of information and also to monitor classes, field visits & other events immediately & early response.
2. Printing and distribution of literature on farmer /dealer friendly Agriculture technique literature to all input dealers in local language like Package of practice books specific to *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops and plant protection measure material as ready reckoner for solving farmer's problems.
3. Organizing Workshop/seminar for NTI Heads & Facilitators at least twice in year.
4. Distribution of Medals /Moment for all participants having distinction & full attendance for motivation.
5. Hands on practices for seed treatment, soil sampling etc.
6. Centralized exam paper by SAMETI for final DAESI exam at NTIs to conduct exam in fair and transparent way.
7. Conducting of DAESI classes in virtual mode during COVID-19 pandemic

### Tamil Nadu

1. Monitoring of attendance both forenoon and afternoon by deputing officials from ATMA and sharing the attendance details to SAMETI 10 min of the start before the session
2. Assigning the input dealers to collect the information on ITKs and transferring to other farmers

## Telangana

1. Success stories of other places may be shared.
2. District administration also may be addressed now and then to make them aware of the program and for their suggestions and monitoring
3. Post evaluation at the field level may carried out
4. Some trained dealers who have performed outstandingly, may be involved to share their experiences to the ongoing batches.
5. Visit of MANAGE/ SAMETI officials twice or thrice while the sessions are in progress.

## Uttar Pradesh

1. Advertisement of progress in different media for good performance and transparency of program.
2. For all DAESI courses theory and practical WhatsApp group of input dealer and facilitator is being created for quick response.

## Uttarakhand

1. Surprise visit to NTIs.
2. Random telephonic call to input dealers at schedule date and time of class.
3. Distribution of extension literature related to production technology, safe use of pesticide, insecticide act, IPM, Bio-pesticide, weed management, seed treatment, soil sampling, organic farming etc.
4. For hands-on experience of input dealers, they visited soil testing lab, meteorology lab, and seed processing unit, identification of insect pest and weed, seed treatment, drip & sprinkler irrigation.

## West Bengal

1. Formation of DAESI cell at SAMETI level.
2. Review Workshop two times in a year and four times webinar.
3. One expert along with a computer & webcam.

### 3. Good Practices Followed by the Nodal Training Institutes in Implementation of DAESI Program

The good practices followed by NTIs will strengthen the program implementation and helps to realise the intended benefits of the DAESI program. All such good practices identified by SAMETIs from NTIs in their jurisdiction are listed below.

#### Andhra Pradesh

1. Assigning dealers to bring specimens for herbarium collection i.e. weeds, pest damage, insect affects plant parts etc.
2. Extended extension services widely through input dealer candidates. Eg. Soil Sample collection, Farmers training, collection of quality produce.

#### Bihar

1. To enhance practical knowledge they go to farmers' fields and inspect the weeds, insects, diseases in field crops. They collect the sample of weeds, insects and diseases for the purpose of knowing about insects, pests and diseases during the class session and keep it in records and share the knowledge among the farmers.
2. To generate the herbarium of weeds, insects, diseases and keep them in records.

#### Chhattisgarh

1. ATMA-Mungeli: Shri Ram Kumar Dewangan practiced Paddy straw Mushroom cultivation technique throughout the lockdown and earned good profit.
2. ATMA-Bilaspur: Banana cultivation Using Mulching technique and organic liquid fertilizer.
3. SAMETI- Chhattisgarh: Tomato stacking practiced in field level to increase the number of harvesting and yields.
4. Atma Kondagaon: Vegetable cultivation using line sowing and drip irrigation technique.

#### Haryana

1. Proper discipline maintained in all aspects.
2. Demonstration organized for sampling of different agri-input.

3. Main focus on exposure visits.
4. Feedback is taken from the trainees.
5. Assignments are given in local language.

### **Himachal Pradesh**

1. Success stories can be prepared by participants also so that knowledge gained from DAESI courses can be conveyed to the farmers.

### **Jharkhand**

1. Distribution of Medals/Momento/Certificates to participants scoring highest and second highest positions, and distinction.

### **Karnataka North**

1. Dividing the batch into four smaller groups to manage, monitor and assign responsibilities
2. Each group will have one volunteer leader to manage his group participation
3. Common dress code and ID cards to build the sense of oneness amongst the trainees
4. Transfer of honorarium and DA through DBT directly to the beneficiaries

### **KVK, Kalaburgi**

1. Organizing question answer session in which the experts of KVK and other experts will answer to question/problems of input dealers related to agriculture and allied fields. This is called “Samwad by dealers with experts”. We conduct this programme twice in the entire DAESI period of 48 weeks
2. Linking the resource person to input dealers, so as to get instant solution for field problems through photos, live specimen & Videos
3. Transfer of technology through KVK Kalaburgi App
4. Motivating the good performing input dealers by honoring them under the banner DAESI clap

### **AEEC, Koppal**

1. Incumbents were exposed to diversified subjects apart from course content like spirituality, costing and accounting principles, judiciary, ethics in business, life style, skill management etc.

### AEEC, Gadag

1. Involving of on-going batch trainees in important extension activities of NTI viz., field visits, result demonstrations, pre-season campaigns, Kisan Mobile Service, field days, film fairs & exhibitions etc., to give hands on training
2. Participants are made to bring live pest/diseases/weed samples for studying

### ISARD, Dharwad

1. Arranging small games, presentations and group activities to develop leadership quality.
2. Hosting responsibilities for smooth conduct of training to each group.
3. Fostering participation by non formal education. Eg. Group exercises.

### Karnataka South

1. Installation of CC Cameras in the classroom & Biometric entries
2. Conducting Classes in the field & lab
3. Selection of teachers who have practical experience, rating/ ranking (on 10 point continuum) a teacher - who scores less than 7 points by input dealers will be avoided for future classes

### Kerala

#### RATTC, Thaliparamba, Kannur

1. Organised training on farm implements, its maintenance, repairs etc
2. Made awareness on various laws and rules in dealing with fertilizers and PP chemicals

#### KVK, Kollam and KVK, Malappuram

1. Continuous personal contact and guidance in using the ICT tools

#### RATTC, Vyattila, Ernakulam

1. Separate whatsapp group and separate mail and password maintained in each batch

## Madhya Pradesh

1. Eight extra classes conducted on the farmer field (ATMA, Chhatarpur).

## Maharashtra

1. Universal Biotech Kalmeshwar, Nagpur have taken up blood donation camp through input dealers, demonstrated on preparation of vermicompost and how to take soil sample in field.
2. KVK Babhaleshwar has demonstrated the seed treatment.
3. KVK Sakoli, Bhandara has taught the input dealers about SRI (System of Rice Intensification) method of paddy cultivation.
4. KVK Baramati has upskilled the input dealers with Hi-tech technology of growing floriculture in Green House.

## Odisha

### PD, ATMA, Subarnapur

1. Conducting classes through virtual mode during Covid-19 Pandemic with PPT presentation.
2. Regular checking of class notes and problem solution registers.

### PD, ATMA, Bargarh

1. Hands-on training to participants during field visit to retailer points, Soil Testing Laboratory, Seed Testing laboratory, Seed Processing plant and Godown, KVK, RRTTS.
2. Celebration of valedictory ceremony after receiving certificate from MANAGE to encourage the participants.

### RITE, Mahisapat, Dhenkanal

1. WhatsApp group among the participants for dissemination of information from time to time.
2. Sharing of soft copy of reading materials for reference.

### PD, ATMA, Balasore

1. A form of cohesion is created among the input dealers through this program which help them to regulate the supply chain system.

## Punjab

1. PAMETI, Punjab - Each batch is assigned to a different Dy. Directors.
2. ATMA, Faridkot - Inauguration of new batch and Valedictory functions of completed batch on same dates.

## Rajasthan

1. SIAM Durgapura, Jaipur- Seed treatment & soil sampling
2. KVK Danta Barmer- Seed treatment & soil sampling
3. ARS Sriganganagar- Literature Printing
4. KVK Sardarshahar, Churu- Distribution of medals to all participants having distinction in valedictory ceremony.

## All NTIs

1. Formation of WhatsApp groups. collection of pest, disease samples & weeds herbarium.

## Tamil Nadu

1. PD ATMA, Kancheepuram - Conduct of yoga classes before start of the session
2. KVK MYRADA, Erode- KVK technologies and extension services being shared and updated to the participants to improve their skill

## Telangana

1. Enable trainees to refer to the class room notes (NTI-Malayal, Mahabubabad Dist).
2. Making use of WhatsApp platform weekly questionnaire (10-12) Objective questions given to trainees (NTI-FTC, Warangal).
3. Enables in identification of weeds (KVK, Malyal).
4. Identification of Beneficial and harmful insects (FTC Warangal).

## Uttar Pradesh

1. Package of practices like seed treatment, balance fertilizer application, proper use of pesticide in good manner.

- ## Uttarakhand

1. Drip and sprinkler irrigation: Many farmers are adopting this technology and increasing water use efficiency.
2. Popularization of summer maize: Replacement of summer rice by summer maize with the view of depleting water table year by year.
3. Floriculture: Many farmers growing marigold, lily, etc. as cash crops and improving their livelihood.
4. Poultry: Many farmers are going for poultry as well as poultry + duck integrated farming system.
5. Sugarcane: Promotion of improved variety for increased yield and intercropping sugarcane with lentil and urd bean.
6. Integrated use of mechanical, biological & chemical measures. This practice reduces the pesticides used.

1. Arranged an awareness campaign throughout West Bengal in Peak-Paddy season.
2. Published study material in Bengali.
3. Published scientific paper on pesticide use.

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## MANAGE, Hyderabad

1. An activity wise flow chart has been designed along with a check list for avoiding problems in DAESI program implementation and fixing the accountability for persons and institutions with roles and responsibilities for seamless program monitoring and implementation.
2. Started the practice of issuing Fund release orders to SAMETIs after the commencement of CSPS DAESI Batches. This is done to compile the centralized information and to track the total release and expenditure of grants from MANAGE to DAESI programs.
3. Started the DAESI Samacahar-bimonthly e-Bulletin to spread the news, information and knowledge to DAESI stakeholders. The bulletin is hosted on DAESI portal of MANAGE website.
4. Organizing regular webinars and regional workshops to train and review facilitators.
5. Instructions/caution to candidates of DAESI program is uploaded on MANAGE website to ensure transparency.
6. Contact details of all consultants in-charge of all states given on DAESI portal of MANAGE website.

## Checklist for Monitoring and Evaluation of Daesi Programme

TP NUMBER		TYPE OF DAESI - CSPS/SF	
NAME OF STATE & SAMETI			
NAME OF THE NTI & PLACE			
NAME OF THE FACILIATAOR & CONTACT DETAILS			
Email Address of NTI		EmailAdress of Facilitator	
DATE OF INAUGURATION			
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT			
Sl. No.	Flow Chart/Activity Checklist	Institution/Person Responsible	Status
I. APPROVAL AND INAUGURATION OF PROGRAMME			
1	MoU of NTI with SAMETI to start DAESI Program	SAMETI	
2	Submission of request from NTI to SAMETI to start a DAESI Program	SAMETI	
3	Forwarding of request from SAMETI to MANAGE for approval of CSPS and Self-Finance Program	SAMETI	

Sl. No.	Flow Chart/Activity Checklist	Institution/Person Responsible	Status
4	Receipt of request at MANAGE for approval	Consultant, MANAGE	
5	Verification of request and AUC of previous batch (if applicable) and put up to DG for approval	Consultant, MANAGE	
6	Conveying of approval of DG, MANAGE to SAMETI	Consultant, MANAGE	
7	Conveying the approval of DG MANAGE to NTI	Consultant, MANAGE	
8	Mobilising 40 candidates and send list of candidates to MANAGE to generate TP numbers	SAMETI	
9	Allocation of TP number to the DAESI program	Consultant, MANAGE	
10	Conveying of TP Number to SAMETI, a copy to NTI	Consultant, MANAGE	
11	Selection and Appointment of Facilitator by NTI in consultation with SAMETI	NTI	
12	Entering the basic details of DAESI program in MIS Portal	Facilitator	
13	Verification of Application/ License/ SSC Certificate of Input Dealers	Facilitator	
14	Release of Funds from MANAGE to SAMETI	MANAGE/AAO	
15	Fixing of day of the week to start classes	NTI/ Facilitator	
16	Inauguration of DAESI Batch and Invitation to Consultant to attend Inauguration	NTI	
17	Photo session for candidates and uploading on MIS	NTI/ Facilitator	
18	Remitting of Monitoring charges by NTI to SMAETI (Self-Finance)	NTI	
19	Remitting of Monitoring charges of MANAGE by SMAETI to MANAGE (Self-Finance)	SAMETI	
<b>II. COMMENCEMENT OF CLASSES &amp; MONITORING</b>			
20	Tentative list of classes with Date of Class and Resource Persons	NTI/ Facilitator	
21	Formation of Whatsapp group of all participants with Consultant and Facilitator	Facilitator	
22	1st Week-Classes and Verification of Data in MIS portal	Facilitator	
23	2nd-8th Week- Classes and Updating Session details in MIS portal	Facilitator	
24	Assignment on presentation (after two months)	Facilitator	
25	9th Week- Classes, 1st Quiz- evaluation and result declaration	Facilitator	
26	10th Week-Classes/ Entry of Quiz marks and session details in MIS	NTI/ Facilitator	
27	11th -16th Week- Classes and entering session details in MIS	NTI/ Facilitator	
28	Verification of Problem solution register	NTI/ Facilitator	
29	17th Week-Classes, 2nd Quiz- evaluation and result declaration	Facilitator	
30	18th Week -Classes, Entry of Quiz marks and session details in MIS	NTI/ Facilitator	
31	19th Week to 24th Week – Classes and updating session details in MIS	NTI/ Facilitator	

Sl. No.	Flow Chart/Activity Checklist	Institution/Person Responsible	Status
32	25th week- Midterm Exam- evaluation and result declaration	NTI/ Facilitator	
33	26th Week - Entering Exam Marks Classes and updating session details in MIS	NTI/ Facilitator	
34	27th Week to 32nd Week- Classes and updating session details in MIS	NTI/ Facilitator	
35	33rd Week -3rd Quiz- evaluation and result declaration	NTI/ Facilitator	
36	34th week- Classes and updating session details in MIS	NTI/ Facilitator	
37	35th Week to 40th Week- Classes and updating session details in MIS	NTI/ Facilitator	
38	41st Week- Classes, 4th Quiz- evaluation and result declaration	NTI/ Facilitator	
39	42nd Week to 49th Week- Classes and updating session details in MIS	NTI/ Facilitator	
40	Final update of data in MIS Portal, Verification and request letter to MANAGE for conducting final exam	NTI/ Facilitator	
41	Request to DG MANAGE approval for conducting final exam	Consultant, MANAGE	
42	Deputing Consultant/ National Facilitator for conducting final exam	Consultant, MANAGE	
43	Request to DG MANAGE for approval of Tentative tour programme to conduct final exam	Consultant, MANAGE	
44	50th Week –Final Exam	Consultant	
<b>III. EXAMINATION</b>			
45	Verification of Name/10th /SSC, Necessary corrections in MIS	Consultant, MANAGE/ National Facilitator	
46	Verification of License (in case of CSPS Bathces)	Consultant, MANAGE/ National Facilitator	
47	Verification of Attendance Register	Consultant, MANAGE/ National Facilitator	
48	Verification of Problem Solution Register of Trainees	Consultant, MANAGE/ National Facilitator	
49	Submission of tour report of Facilitator/ Consultant	Consultant, MANAGE/ National Facilitator	
50	Submission of Verified MIS database prints (A. Program Details B. Session Details C. Financial Details Including Monitoring charges if it is Self-Finance D. Exam Marks) along with Signature of Facilitator of NTI, Coordinator of NTI and Director, SAMETI.	NTI Facilitator through SAMETI	

Sl. No.	Flow Chart/Activity Checklist	Institution/Person Responsible	Status
51	Submission of provisional UC to SAMETI/MANAGE	NTI/ Facilitator	
52	Submission of checklist to MANAGE	NTI/ Facilitator	
53	Receipt and Verification of Documents	NTI/ Facilitator	
		Consultant, MANAGE	
<b>IV. CERTIFICATE PROCESSING</b>			
54	Forwarding of request for approval of results by DG MANAGE and seeking approval for Certificate Printing	Consultant, MANAGE	
55	Printing of certificates	Consultant, MANAGE	
56	Submission of certificates for Signature of Principal coordinator DAESI & DG, MANAGE	Consultant, MANAGE	
57	Dispatch certificates to SAMETI with covering letter	Consultant, MANAGE	
58	Conducting valedictory function and distribution of certificates	NTI/Facilitator	
59	Writing to SAMETI for Audited UC and collection of audited UC	Consultant, MANAGE	
60	Remitting back unspent amount to MANAGE (CSPS) and SAMETI (SF)	NTI/Facilitator	
61	Date of Final Examination		
62	Date of Certificates Printing		
63	Date of Dispatch of Certificate		
<b>IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER</b>			
1.	The monitoring charges of MANAGE for Self-Finance batches should be remitted to MANAGE immediately after inauguration of the batch with a communication of UTR number		
2.	The problem solution register of all candidates must be checked by Facilitator every week/ Fortnight		
3.	Conducting two field visits once in a quarter has to be done by Facilitator		
4.	Weekly report submission of classes has to be done by Facilitator		
5.	The classes of DAESI Program must commence within 15 days of approval of batch.		
6.	The quiz and midterm exams are conducted along with classes scheduled on that week.		
7.	The final examination must be completed within a year from starting of the DAESI batch.		
8.	The request for approval of final examination must be sent one month before the last scheduled session		
9.	Facilitator must submit the results to SAMETI within 10 days after the completion of examination		
10.	SAMETI has to forward the results immediately after receiving from concerned NTIs without waiting to receive any other ongoing batches.		

## 4. Contributions/ Achievements Made by the Input Dealers as Para Extension Workers

The efforts and initiatives of input dealers as para extension workers in different states are compiled and provided below for others to follow and implement in their states.

### Andhra Pradesh

1. Shri K. Satyanarayana Promoting Soil Testing and adoption of green manure crops, which reduce the cost of cultivation by reducing the usage of dose of fertilizer in Kasimkota, Anakapalle (Acknowledgements: BCT-KVK, Vizag)



**Shri K. Satyanarayana**

2. Educating farmers to avoid mixing different pesticides for controlling a single pest by Shri B. A. Naidu at Kasimkota, Anakapalle, Andhra Pradesh.  
(Acknowledgements: BCT-KVK, Vizag)



**Shri B. A. Naidu**

3. Promoting low cost poly mulching technique for cultivation of high value crops such as chilli by Shri S K Baji in Pedaparimi, Thullur Mandal in Guntur District.

### Bihar

1. Developed new varieties of seeds introduced among the farmers. Thereafter seed replacement rate increases in 15-20% and also increases in yield 20-25%.
2. To introduce the new equipment among the farmers. Thereafter farmers save the expenditure to 40-50%.
3. Reducing the use of fertilizers by 30-40%.

### Chhattisgarh

1. Promoted cultivation of fruits and vegetables on terrace using organic methods.

Shri Jadunandan Prasad Verma, Bilaspur Daesi Batch  
2018-19



**Shri Jadunandan Prasad  
Verma**

2. Promoted vegetable cultivation in 25 acres of land.  
Shri Jitendra kumar Patel, Block – Baderajpur Dist.  
Kondagaon 2019-20



Shri Jitendra kumar Patel

3. Promoted organic farming in the entire Dhardeyi village through awareness campaign.  
Shri Ramsharan Singh, Block- Patharia Dist. Mungeli  
Batch 2020-21



Shri Ramsharan Singh

4. Motivated villagers to grow Mushroom in large number.  
Shri Prem lal chandrakar, Block Bilha, Dist. Bilaspur  
batch 2019-20



Shri Prem lal Chandrakar

## Gujarat

1. Due to DAESI course Improved their agro input sales & turn over due to skill development and capacity building training.
2. Due to DAESI course improved their ability to convince and learnt to use different Agricultural extension tools suitable to extension system.



Shri Anilbhai Chaudhary



Shri Dharmeshbhai N Patel

## Haryana

1. Input dealers played a vital role in farming communities in health crisis due to outbreak of COVID -19
2. Input dealers feel confident in convincing the farmers to use different agricultural inputs
3. Correct & time bound guidance is provided to the farmers

## Himachal Pradesh

1. Input dealers after getting diploma are also setting up additional business of Nursery raising.

Correct recommendation of dose of fertilizers and pesticides have increased their popularity as well as business.



## Jharkhand

1. Voluntarily helping DAESI participating dealers in Locust control through pesticide & labour

## Karnataka

1. Chandrakanth Vanamali Kalagi town in Chittapur taluk – KVK Kalaburgi has voluntarily purchased seed treatment material like Rhizobium 100 packets, PSB 100 packets, Trichoderma 100 packets from microbiology department of Kalaburgi and has supplied the same on free of cost to his clients in order to demonstrate the effects of Biofertilizers and biofungicides (Refer Annexure for success story published in E-bulletin published by MANAGE).
2. Shri Rajaskekher s/o Basavaraj from Gulbarga District has conducted seed demonstrations and was invited as a resource person in “Krishi Abhiyan”-a campaign on Agriculture organized by department of agriculture in the village Hasragundagi of Chincholi taluk (Refer Annexure for success story in E-Bulletin).



Shri Chandrakanth



Shri Rajaskekher

3. Sri Narayana Nagayya Kottaraki and smt Sarita Narayan Kottaraki share their class room experience with farmers who come to their shop for their needs. The series of lecture class on soil fertility, seed production, use of Bio Fertilizers, hands on experience in seed germination test, seed treatment methodology have increased their level of knowledge in these areas and Narayana says “Now I Am confident of advising the farmers to invariably take up soil test and seed treatment to minimize the cost of cultivation” (Refer Annexure for success story in E-Bulletin).



**Sri Narayana Nagayya Kottaraki**

Agricultural Extension Education Centre, Gadag has popularised the new varieties launched by the university with the help of DAESI trained input dealers and also recommends Scientific approach to reduce weed menace and heavy weed infestation was encountered due to heavy rainfall received during 2019-20 & 2020-21 in Gadag district. With the basic and advanced knowledge on weedicides the DAESI dealers helped the farmers to reduce the weed menace in kharif & rabi crops by encouraging farmers to go for timely application of weedicides



## Karnataka South

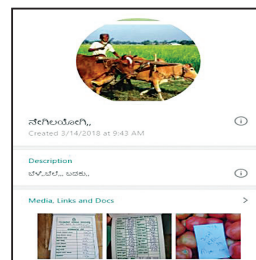
1. Established training hall with power point projector for conducting monthly training to farmers & established of Demo units in 5 acres on Guards, Taiwan Guava, Passion fruit, Coriander & other leafy vegetables. Running Passion fruit juice center & selling of fresh vegetables grown in the garden at the complex  
Surendra Priya Agro Centre Srinivasapura
2. Zavira Traders, Bhadravathi demonstrates on AMC enriched compost applied before planting in the rows & dipping ginger seeds for 30 min in AMC solution before planting to control Ginger Rot in his service area in shivamogga district



3. Gupta Traders, Bethamangala. Bangarpet (Tq), Kolar: Established 100 acres demonstration units on Tomato, capsicum & marigold and supply vegetables & flowers throughout year to Bengaluru, Chennai, Bombay, Hyderabad, Delhi, Kolkata. The knowledge & diagnostic skills learnt on vegetable production in DAESI class are experimented first in his farm & advocate the successful technologies to his clients Karnataka, Tamil nadu & Andhra Pradesh. His per day transaction in the shop is about 1 Core per day. Example Use of 40 micron nets in vegetable nurseries & protected cultivation o avoid entry of sucking insects into vegetable nursery green house & protected cultivation gardens to manage muruda disease in Tomato & Capsicum crops and Neem based insecticides 10 days before harvest of tomato, capsicum to manage fruit borer. INM & IPM practices.



4. Creating whatsapp groups by name Negilayogi by Shri Natraj Kumar Mysore district & giving advisory services to farmers on marketing, meteorology, Plant protection, crop production etc.& sale of subsidized paddy seeds supplied by KSDA & helping farmers uploading online information of Farmers PM kisan yojana & purchase of Tractor, tiller & other farm equipment's



5. Used Arka Microbial Consortia(AMC) Doctor soil & Copper based fungicide solution at specific interval (1 liter per plant) at the time of flowering in pomegranate to manage Blight disease & Use of silicon micro nutrients to get good fruit colour & keeping quality & earned 3 cores in 15 acres garden

Shri Shivareddy Sri Gurukrupa fertilizers, Nayakanahatti, Chitradurga District

6. Displaying yellow traps after establishing green house for 5 days to trap sucking insects living inside the green house & transplanting only on 6th day in the green house to manage Muruda disease

Maruthi Fertilizers Kolar

## Kerala

1. Rajeevan Parambath From Kozhikode District inspired from DAESI classes and started a Model farm and Agri Nursery with facilities for hiring out of modern machineries required for Agriculture.
2. The input dealers acquired the knowledge on scientific crop management. Calculation of fertilizers required for specific crop in specific area and to suggest suitable fertilizer accordingly instead of blindly recommending a brand.

## Madhya Pradesh

1. Improve agriculture technology forward to the farmer by Darwari Lal Kushwaha (Ack: PD ATMA, Chhatarpur).
2. The participants, input dealers are promoting the composting for better soil health (Ack: KVK, Lahar Bhind).
3. The trainees input dealers are advising the farmers to grow crop as per the availability of irrigation water (Ack: KVK, Lahar Bhind).



**Shri Darwari Lal  
Kushwaha**



**Shri Pratap Bhanu Singh  
Chouhan**



**Shri Saurabh Kant Jain**

## Maharashtra

1. Universal biotech, Kalmeshwar has promoted the organic farming in kalmesh taluka through para extension work by input dealers.
2. KVK Sindewahi, Chandrapur taught the input dealers to use the Urea Briquettes for Paddy crop.
3. RAMETI-Amravati achieved the use of bio fertilizer application by the para extension work done by input dealers.
4. RAMETI-Nagpur has bring out the soil conservation practices in agriculture field.

## Odisha

### 1. PD, ATMA, Bargarh

The BPH was a major issue and cause of crop loss in Bargarh district during 2017-18. Indiscriminate use of PP chemicals for pest control was a major reason for the BPH outbreak. Due to the contribution of DAESI input dealers, the problem is minimized nowadays.



### 2. Birendra Giri, M/s. Laxmi Narayan Enterprises, Kaptipada, Mayurbhanj

He is thorough in the e-licensing system, use of POS devices and different acts & orders after DAESI training. He has upgraded his fertilizer business as a wholesaler and helped other retailers in this regard. He is supplying pesticides to farmers through 50% Govt. subsidy utilizing the expert committee recommendations.



### 3. PD, ATMA, Subarnapur

The input dealers are utilizing the knowledge gained in DAESI Training for the benefit of the farming community.

### 4. PD, ATMA, Balasore

DAESI trained input dealers are well informed on FCO, 1985, Seed Control Order, 1983, Insecticide Acts & Rules which they utilize in creating awareness among the farmers for proper use of the Agro chemicals.

## Rajasthan

1. Voluntarily helped by DAESI participating dealers in locust control through pesticide & labour (Ack: KVK Jalore & KVK Danta Barmer).

## Tamil Nadu

1. Shri Karuppusamy from ICAR-KVK, MYRADA recommends chemicals for pest and disease attack based on Government's recommendation and also suggesting certified seeds to farmers and he also suggests Soil Test to reduce input cost and also improve the soil health

2. DAESI participants of KVK-Myrada act as “Krishi Mitra” (Farmers Friend) to KVK in extending technology dissemination to Farmers
3. Shri Santhanam, Elumathur Village of Modakurichi Block, Erode District/AGCASS Erode opened another fertilizer shop and started distribution of bio fertilizers & bio pesticides after acquiring the knowledge on usage of bio fertilizers & bio pesticides from DAESI programme

## Telangana

1. Delivering the learning subject to farmers in their jurisdiction.
2. Maintaining the proper problem solution records and advising the farmers on field problems.
3. Dealers are confidently able to advise the farmers on time of application of fertilizers, reducing the usage of complex fertilizers and also use of potash.
4. Delivering advises on soil test based fertilizer applications INM & IPM.
5. With the impact of DAESI course dealers are well versed with different pesticides, weedicides and also compatibility of different pesticides. Hence they are able to advise the farmers on correct/proper application of suitable chemicals.

## KVK,Malyal

- |                   |                   |                 |                    |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Pabba Srinivas | 2. Jeevan         | 3. Gaddam Anil  | 4. Podduturi Ashok |
| Introduced        | Introduced bio    | Introduced all  | customized         |
| VEDA SAAGU        | fertilizers & bio | IPM practices   | recommendations    |
| Dry Direct        | pesticides in     | in chilli crop. | to all farmers.    |
| sowing of Rice.   | paddy.            |                 |                    |



**Shri Pabba  
Srinivas**



**Shri Jeevan**



**Shri Gaddam  
Anil**



**Shri Podduturi  
Ashok**

## Uttar Pradesh

1. Prepare herbarium to identify disease symptoms, pest and weeds
2. Transfer latest agriculture information to farmers

## Uttarakhand

1. Many input dealers put the flex of emerging agricultural technologies i.e. HYVs, effective use of pesticide, bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticide etc. in their shop for its wide dissemination.

## West Bengal

1. Rupa Mandal (2019-20 batch) in Canning, South 24 Parganas - soil tested to get the correct recommendation on plant nutrients.



**Ms. Rupa Mandal**

2. Shova Roy Barman, Jalpaigury - Formation of FPC: under Brand name 'Basundhora' they produce Paneer and seed production and their marketing.



**Shova Roy**

3. Abed Mollick - oriented and demonstrated Farmers on ETL, Identification of harmful insect Vs. Natural enemy, net sweeping, installation of light Trap, Bird purcher etc.



**Shri Abed Molik**

4. Shri Amalesh Das - 'no-pesticide on betel leaf' is giving higher prices to the farmers.



**Shri Amalesh Das**

5. Khokan Kumar Raha - he has been given responsibility of crop-advisor for plants and crops within BSF camp



**Shri Khokan Kumar Raha**

6. Shri Prabir Kumar Bhadra - stopping injudicious use of pesticide, particularly against Yellow paddy Stem Borer



**Shri Prabir Kumar**

7. Mrs. Barnali Dhara - formed 35 women SHGs, and engaged in conducting monthly meetings on sustainable agriculture and livelihood options. Her activities were covered by DD Kisan.



8. Shri Tanmoy Biswas - disseminates low cost poly mulching technique for cultivation of high value crops.
9. Md. Nazir Hossain Shaik - taken initiatives for producing chemical free fruits and further selling them in local markets
10. Samar Naskar - produced More than 600 videos on youtube channel for Gardening along with roof top garden.

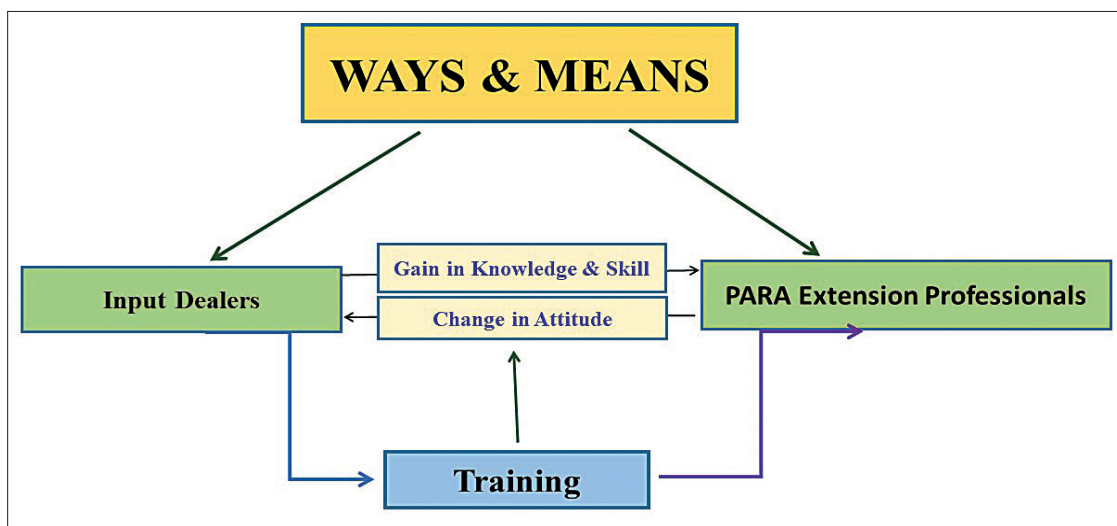
## 5. Ways To Convert Input Dealers Into Para-Extension Workers To Converge Into Mainstream Extension

Based on the four presentations by SAMETI Directors, the ways to convert input dealers into para extension workers are documented based on the experience and success stories of input dealers. SAMETI (North) - Karnataka, SAMETI- West Bengal, VANAMATI- Maharashtra, SIAET-Bhopal Madhya Pradesh representing four different regions of the country presented their experiences and ideas on the topic of discussion. Other SAMETI Directors and Nodal officers also contributed about their experiences and success stories during the discussion. The Session gave many innovative ways by which they can sensitise the NTIs and Input dealers in their States in the forthcoming DAESI programs. Key points shared by the different speakers are given below.

### SAMETI - Karnataka (North)

Dr. Ramesh Babu, Director, SAMETI (North) Karnataka gave detailed presentation on the successful cases of input dealers assuming the role of para extension workers in their region. The activities and experiences shared by Dr. Ramesh Babu, Director, SAMETI are given below.

1. Identifying & Grouping all DAESI trained dealers as Link Workers, coming under each RSK jurisdiction, as potential man power, for effective transfer of technology and feedback. (They will work as para extension link workers).



2. By utilizing the services of trained input dealers, the Department of Agriculture / SAUs will get additional man power to work for the farmers in general.
3. Identification of active trained DAESI dealers in each districts who can volunteer for extension service is to be done.
4. By arranging refresher training programme to input dealers, we can update the knowledge and better utilize their services in extension activities.
5. Making refresher training course as mandatory to the trained practicing input dealers for renewal of their license may be considered.
6. Input dealers have good credibility, access and contact with the farmers. So, they can be good resource persons in identifying beneficiary, arranging farmers meetings, demonstrations, field trials and other such programmes.
7. Input dealers are also governed by the quality control rules and regulation of the Department of Agriculture and they are answerable to the smooth and timely supply of quality inputs which is a social obligation / responsibility. So, along with this, extension activities can easily be assigned to them by the Department.

### Establishment of Information corner by Input Dealers in North Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of Input Dealer and Firm	Batch No.	Mobile Number	Extension corner details (Leaflets, Folders, Bulletins etc)
1	Md. Rafique Hallur Riyan Agro Sales, Mudhol	1	9845888697	Krishi Munnade, pesticide and fertilizer details, pop, leaflets etc
2	Mahadev Y Katti Panchmuki Agro Agency, Rabakavi	1	9980563192	Krishi Munnade, Leaflets and folders
3	V.C. Budhihal Jamakhandi	1	9448112648	Krishi Munnade, pesticide and fertilizer details, pop, leaflets etc
4	Nandan Handral Handral Seeds Centre, Mudhol	3	902114699	Krishi Munnade, Annadata sukhbhava, leaflets and folders, Live samples (Onion bulb)

## Good Practices in DAESI Implementation



(Input dealers joining hands in popularising chickpea and sorghum varieties in North Karnataka)



(Extension corner by Virupakshaiah Hiremath, Betageri)



(Inath Reddy in Bellari helping farmers with extension advisories in pest and disease management)



(Mahantesh Agro-agencies serving farmers through regular farm advisories.)  
(Some documented cases of Input dealers serving as extension agents for information delivery in Karnataka)

## SAMETI - West Bengal

Dr. Manas Ghosh, Director SAMETI, West Bengal presented the innovative ways adopted by SAMETI West Bengal and their NTIs to convert input dealers into para extension workers to converge into mainstream extension. The presentation points shared by Director SAMETI, West Bengal are given below.

What the trained input dealers are doing at present as Para Extension Worker in West Bengal?

1. Mobilizing farmers towards good practices (motivating farmers for soil test, seed treatment, judicious use of pesticide, bio-based input use)

2. Organizing training for farmers of their own
3. Organizing Training for KVK, ATMA , other Govt. schemes (making all logistics including demonstration field for training-practical/ practice as well as supporting resource person)
4. Advisory being at their shop in relation to their product selling
5. Field visits and advisory (pest/ disease identification & recommendation)
6. Soil Sample Collection, get tested and provide recommendations
7. Soil sample collection under UHC/ other Govt. scheme as contractual person (sample basis)
8. WhatsApp Advisory (pest/ disease identification & Recommendations, Weather forecasting, Agril. schemes)
9. U-tube channel for Agri-based technology video
10. Demonstration of different technologies of their own (new crop/ high-value crop, vermin-composting, micro- irrigation, application of new implement & machinery), conducting field Trial
11. Opening Information Kiosk ( keeping leaflet/ folder, magazines , recommendation/ advisory on demand)
12. Survey/ Data collection on different agricultural issues (pest, pesticide, farmers attribute/ perception.. ) on behalf of organization/ institution
13. Mobilizing Farmers towards formation of Farmers' Organization (FIG, Farmers Club, FPC)

### Nature of Extension Service by Trained Input-dealers

1. **Service by Passion:** without linking to business (Field visit & advisory, Demo on-Organic Farming, Composting, Soil Sample Test, FO formation, Whats App advisory)
2. **Service linked with existing business:** (Advisory at Shop, Conducting Farmers Training, Field visit & advisory, Organic Farming, Composting Soil Sample Test, FO formation, Whats App advisory, Youtube channel, Information Kiosk, Demonstration)
3. **Service as Contract:** Soil Sample collection under UHC or for KVKs etc., Survey/ Data collection, Support to organize Farmers Training/ Demonstration, selection of farmers

## SWOT Analysis

Strength		Weakness	
1.	Background with pesticide information	1.	Not standardly equipped with skill of extension worker in
2.	Minimum 'Agricultural Knowledge base' through DAESI formal course with Diploma	2.	All candidates are not of equal capability/enthusiasm
		3.	All are not with the habit / opportunity of continuous extension service
Opportunity		Threat	
1.	Many of them created examples of good extension performer	1.	There is no system of updating of knowledge
2.	Govt. schemes also sometimes involves them	2.	No recognized structural platform to perform
3.	Due to the established fact of automatic Farmers flow, there will be no dearth of Clients	3.	Relation between trained DAESI & Govt. system is still 'Informal'

## Futuristic Actions towards Mainstreaming input dealers

1. Components of 'How to be a good extension worker', is to be included more in the DAESI syllabus.
2. For developing skills of 'Extension Worker' in better way, activities like, Soil testing by farmers through Input dealers (motivation, collection, testing and recommendation), conducting farmers training, farmers field visit and advisory etc. to be included in DAESI curriculum as compulsory (may be as project work.: work & report preparation). Concept of conducting PRA in syllabus may support them in data generation and collection in different survey.
3. Refreshers Training as follow up for the trained DAESI at certain interval (3-4 years) to be regularized in 'DAESI System'.
4. The extension activities being conducted by trained DAESI-dealers 'by passion' to be made in professional way. Each 2<sup>nd</sup> year, the NTI may conduct Workshop with 2-3 year old DAESI batches on this aspect and guide those particular candidates. This is also to be included in DAESI system as follow up programme.
5. To continue practice on 'Extension service' for all trained candidates, some kind of responsibility (extension work) for them to be planned.

6. The Govt. guideline for different Extension Schemes, like, NFSM, ATMA, MIDH etc. should mentioned/ make some provision to utilize the trained DAESI candidate of the 'Implementing area (e.g, Block/ district say, 15% fund of Field activity like Training, Demonstration, IT-package, Farm School, FIG etc).
7. ICAR, by guideline, may mention utilizing the trained DAESI candidates for extension activities of KVKs and some special credit for that to the KVK (KVK-performance appraisal).
8. In ATMA programme, there should be some financial provision to NTIs , for utilizing the Trained DAESI candidates as extension persons. The fund will be with SAMETI and they will allocate the fund on submission of proposal by NTI to SAMETI (survey linked to different study on performance of schemes/ activities, Soil survey, conducting special awareness programme in the area of NTI etc) SAMETI may also formulate such programme to be channelized through NTI for extension activities of DAESI.

### **VANAMATI, Maharashtra**

Dr. Madhavi Khode, IAS Director VANAMATI, Maharashtra shared the details of progress of DAESI in Maharashtra and highlighted the measures initiated by VANAMATI to help the trained input dealers to take up the extension workers to support the department of agriculture in the State. She also promised of giving necessary directions to all the officials of State Department of Agriculture so that, the trained input dealers are used regularly to deliver the inputs and advisories to the farmers. Key points presented by Director VANAMATI are provided below.

- ❖ Presently 37405 Input Dealers are working in Maharashtra. Current pace of training is not commensurate with the total capacity building of input dealers hence for enhancing the speed of training/ capacity building of input dealers it is necessary increase the budget of DAESI course.
- ❖ Interaction of input dealers with CIG/FIG to promote and facilitate them regularly.
- ❖ For making the input dealers, capable, to deliver the extension services, need capacity building at least once/ twice in a year by NTI or Training Institute.
- ❖ MANAGE should form policy for bringing all input dealers on one platform.
- ❖ Need to update input dealers with latest technology/ govt. policy from time to time.

- ❖ Mentoring and Monitoring of input dealers by Taluka Agril. Officer, Sub Divisional Agril. Officer, and District superintending Agril. Officer for mainstreaming them into Agril. Extension works/ activities so that they will get handholding support from Dept. of Agriculture.
- ❖ Mainstreaming dealers through, involving them in technical demonstrations., guidance regarding various input product usage/application, awaring them to new technical information.
- ❖ They should be included as a stakeholder for ATMA institution.

### **SIAET- Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh**

Shri. K P Ahirwal, Director, SIAET explained the efforts of different NTIs in training the input dealers to take up the extension work and advisory services to farmers in Madhya Pradesh. He gave a brief account of some of the input dealers who joined hands with State Department of Agriculture and offered their services.

## 6. Constraints Faced in the Implementation of DAESI Program

In any program implementation, the constraints are experienced by stakeholders. Since DAESI program is implemented by multiple stakeholders (Ministry of Agriculture, MANAGE, SAMETIs, ATMA, Department of Agriculture, NTIs, agribusiness companies, etc) constraints are natural at different stages. It is important to identify, analyze and address them to ensure that program achieves desired end results.

SAMETIs were asked to compile and list the important constraints experienced by them (Including the NTIs under them) in program implementation. Going by the frequency of constraints listed by SAMETIs the results are shown below.

Most of the constraints experiences on cost norms especially for the lunch and refreshments, honorarium to resource persons, expenditure on field study tours, facilitators remuneration. Besides these, the edit option provision was requested for facilitators. It was explained as why it cannot be given to avoid any malpractices in replacing candidates or editing the session details, attendance etc. Hence, it was decided to stick to centralized edit option at MANAGE with additional fields for entry of data by the facilitators. Other constraints were discussed during the workshop and immediate answers were offered wherever possible and other problems were to be pursued for implementation with suitable approvals.

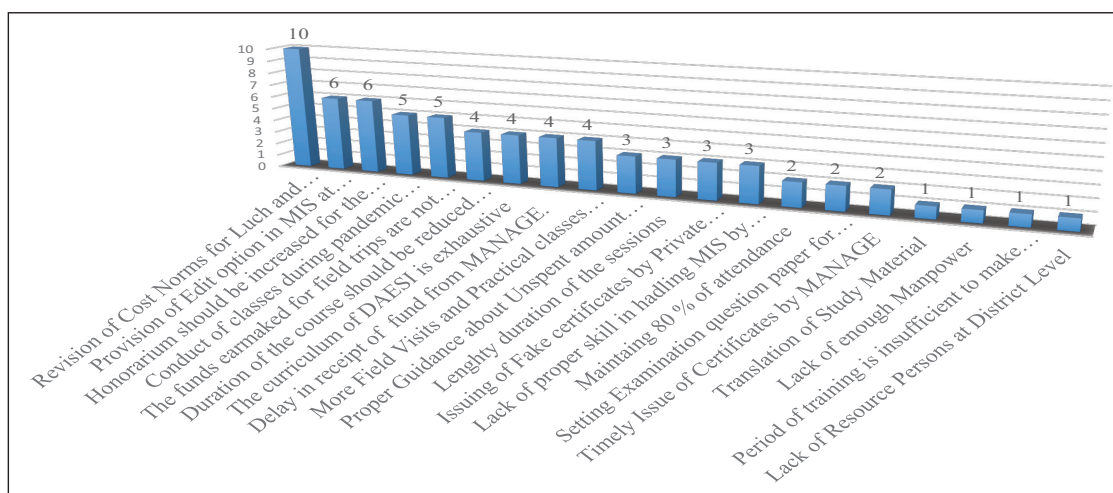


Fig.1 Constraints faced in the DAESI program implementation

## 7. Suggestions to Make the DAESI Program Effective

Suggestions were invited from SAMETIs (including the suggestions from NTIs under them) on what would make the DAESI program implementation more effective. Most of the suggestions are basically seeking to address the constraints experienced by them. In order of the frequency, the suggestions are listed below.

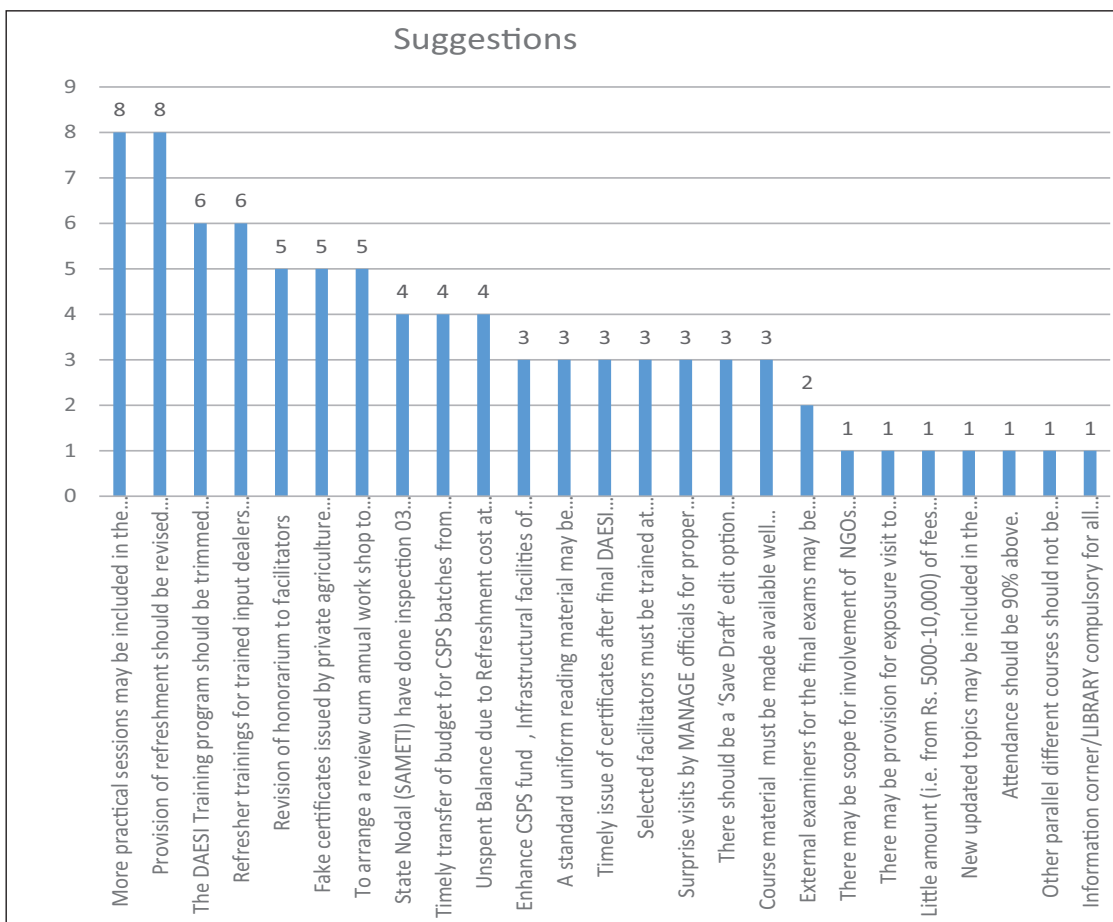


Fig. 2 Suggestions given by the SAMETIs (Including the NTIs) for implementation of DAESI

The suggestions offered were considered empathetically by the officials from Ministry and Director General, MANAGE and were decided to be taken on merit from time to time with necessary administrative approvals.

## 8. Amendment of DAESI Program Guidelines and Curriculum of DAESI

DAESI program being one year program with once in a week classes, there is ample opportunity to integrate the knowledge gained by the input dealers during the weekly classes into their profession on business days of the week.

The broad curriculum prepared by MANAGE (See annexure) is very comprehensive with inbuilt flexibility for SAMETIs and NTIs to finalise their sessions based on the demand of their local situations. During the discussion, the participants opined that, the practical component should be increased in the program. There was also a suggestion to reduce the duration of sessions as majority felt that 3 hours is too long. There was also a suggestion to give weightage for herbarium preparation, success story documentation and rationalise all the marks for practical components for self learning and using the knowledge to help farmers in their role as para extension workers. In view of the discussions and deliberations in the workshop, the following changes are made for the purpose of evaluation.

<b>Theory Exams</b>	Quizzes	20 Marks
	Mid-term Exam	30 Marks
	Final Exam	50 Marks
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>100 Marks</b>
<b>Records &amp; Assignment</b>	Field Record	10 Marks
	Record for Sketches	10 Marks
	Presentation of Assignment	10Marks
	Problem-solution-record	10 Marks
	Success story documentation	10 Marks
	Herbarium Collection	10 Marks
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>60 Marks</b>
<b>Practical Exams</b>	Spotting	20 Marks
	Viva-voce	20 Marks
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>40 Marks</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>200 Marks</b>

New evaluation norms will be applicable for batches approved from 2021 April onwards. DAESI programs of 2020-21 and batches of previous financial batches can conduct their examinations by following the old or the new pattern. The curriculum of DAESI enclosed as annexure.

## 9. Finance and AUC Submission

During the workshop a session on finance related issues in DAESI program was scheduled to address the problems that the SAMETIs are facing w.r.t receipt and distribution of grants in both CSPS and Self-finance programs, preparation and submission of AUCs etc. Since majority of the SAMETIs are yet to submit the AUCs, it was discussed in detail. Issues discussed during the session are given below.

- 1) The SAMETIs were apprised about the recent communications & reminders issued from MANAGE requesting to submit the pending audited UCs. Also, the status of submission of Audited Utilization Certificates by SAMETIs was reviewed as against the releases made during the financial years 2015-16 to 2019-20 under DAESI program.
- 2) Out of releases made from 2015-16 to 2019-2020 i.e Rs.26.93 Crores, AUCs received as per guidelines communicated are Rs.2.16 Crores only and pending AUCs is for Rs.24.78 Crores. Thus MANAGE has to receive AUCs worth Rs.24.78 crore, the same was informed to all the SAMETIs. All SAMETI Directors agreed to settle the AUCs within a month.
- 3) Though some of the SAMETIs submitted UCs to MANAGE, there are some issues due to which the UCs were not considered by MANAGE. The common issues were taken up and reasons for not considering are explained. Also, the points to be considered during preparing and submitting the AUCs, that were already communicated to SAMETI was once again explained in this workshop for the better understanding officials of the SAEMTIs. The SAMETIs are requested to have a check on the same before sending the AUC to MANAGE.
- 4) With respect to Unspent balances under CSPS and Self-finance schemes, Director General MANAGE in consultation with officials from Ministry has taken a decision to direct all SAMETIs to collect all the unspent amount from NTIs and remit entire unspent amount to MANAGE through SAMETIs. Hence, all SAMETI Directors are requested to take immediate action for collection of all the unspent amount from NTIs and remitting the same to MANAGE along with statement of year wise remittances by SAMETI to MANAGE.

- 5) The SAMETI-wise releases made by MANAGE for the FY 2020-21 i.e Rs.8.86 Crores was informed for taking up necessary action for implementing the DAESI programs during the year.
- 6) Thus all the SAMETIs were informed to pursue the following necessary actions without further delay.
  - A. Submission of Audited Utilization Certificates that are pending for the financial years 2015-16 to 2019-20.
  - B. All SAMETIs to remit entire unspent amount to MANAGE along with details of the year wise remittances.
  - C. Taking necessary action in conduct of the DAESI programs for the FY 2020-21 for which funds are already released by MANAGE.

## 10. Annual Action Plan

An action plan for the year 2021-22 has been submitted to Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA & FW) in consultation with the SAMETI Directors/ State Nodal Officers. A total of 297 CSPS batches were proposed to MoA & FW for the fund release. The State wise action plan for the year 2021-22 is given below. The self finance batches will be approved as per the demand from SAMETIs from time to time. Other states that are not included in the list may also propose DAESI programs to MANAGE for implementation.

S.No.	SAMETI	Number of batches approved for 2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	13
2	Bihar	39
3	Chhattisgarh	10
4	Gujarat	5
5	Haryana	2
6	Himachal Pradesh	8
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3
8	Jharkhand	13
9	Karnataka North	15
10	Karnataka South	1
11	Kerala	6
12	Madhya Pradesh	20
13	Maharashtra	61
14	Odisha	10
15	Punjab	4
16	Rajasthan	15
17	Tamil Nadu	4
18	Telangana	15
19	Tripura	1
20	Uttar Pradesh	51
21	Uttarakhand	1
22	West Bengal	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>

## 11. Recommendations

Based on the deliberations and discussions of the workshop for two days following recommendations are compiled for implementation subjected to the approval from Ministry/ MANAGE.

### Policy / Ministry Level:

- Action on Universities and NTIs for giving DAESI certificate without following any guidelines: Ministry may give directions to all DAESI implementing institutes to follow the guidelines issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare and implemented by MANAGE.
- The short duration Government schemes (INM, IPM etc.) are sufficient to renew their licenses. Many input dealers are resorting to such short courses for the purpose of renewal of their license instead of attending the DAESI program. With this they are losing the opportunity of understanding agriculture in totality.
- DAESI program implementation – As expressed by majority of NTIs, financially it is very difficult to manage the program for one year with present cost norms (framed in 2013). Needs immediate change in cost norms.
  - (i) Facilitators remuneration
  - (ii) Remuneration for resource persons
  - (iii) Cost of Lunch/ refreshments (Presently Rs. 75/-)
  - (iv) Support to infrastructure and support staff
- Pilot testing of pushing electronic content, educational videos to complement the theory and practical's during DAESI – Budgetary allocation is needed for improvements in the DAESI program.
- DAESI-II: Refresher training program to support already trained input dealers.

### MANAGE

- Timely release of amount to NTIs, conducting pending exams and issue certificates to completed batches after proper data entry and document submission from SAMETI.
- Initiate the refresher training programs to the already trained input dealers (DAESI-II).
- Curriculum and training module to be designed for refresher trainings.

- Merger of CSPS and self-finance batches- will address the issue of shortage of candidates in many districts.
- Encouraging Public-Private Partnership and ICT applications in program implementation.
- Regular workshops and capacity building of all stakeholders of DAESI.

### SAMETI

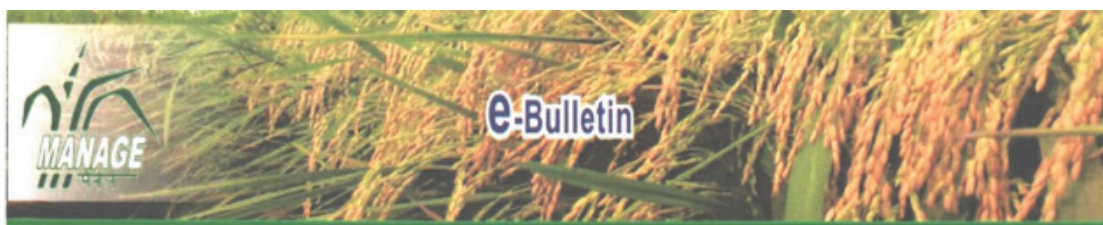
- Monitoring to be strengthened – state nodal officers /Director SAMETI alone impractical especially in MH, Bihar, UP and WB. Additional staff required.
- AUC and Expenditure statement – pending for all the previous financial years must be settled on priority.
- Remitting unspent balance – With respect to Unspent balances under CSPS and Self-finance schemes, Director General MANAGE in consultation with officials from Ministry has taken a decision to collect all the unspent amount from NTIs and remit entire unspent amount to MANAGE through SAMETIs. Hence, all SAMETI Directors are requested to take immediate action for collection of all the unspent amount from NTIs and remitting the same to MANAGE along with statement of year wise remittances by SAMETI to MANAGE.
- Promoting DAESI trained input dealers as Para Extension Workers: Engaging ATMA, and State departments to use their field experience and connect them with input dealers in service and information delivery to the farmers.

### NTI

Facilitators – Recruit experienced candidates who are willing to serve, passionate with agriculture development. The facilitators should be computer proficient and able to enter all data of program from time to time and submit regular reports to SAMETIs and MANAGE through e-mails.

- NTIs Heads – Active involvements from Heads of NTIs with time to time guidance to the facilitators and proper monitoring.
- Documenting success stories of Input dealers and communicating to MANAGE for compilation.
- Timely submission of results and updating MIS.
- Promoting para extension workers from the trained input dealers: Facilitate meetings with input dealers and officials of ATMA and State Department of Agriculture.
- Programs approved in 2021-22 to follow the new guidelines.

## 12. Annexures



### DAESI Input dealer as para-extension professional – Success story



Mr. Rajashekher, DAESI Input dealer demonstrating the Seed treatment to the farmers in “Krishi Abhiyan” campaign.

Mr. Rajashekher S/o Basavaraj, R/o Hasargundagi, Chinchol Taluk of Gulbarga District in Karnataka state, is one of the Input dealer attending DAESI program regularly on Sundays with Uniform at KVK Kalaburgi, UAS, Raichur under SAMETI-Dharwad. The regular travel of Rajashekher with uniform raised curiosity among teachers, villagers and panchayat members and hence they asked Rajashekher about the reason for regular visit to Gulbarga on Sunday.

Rajashekher explained them about his enrolment to DAESI program at KVK and technology he could learn during the training program such as importance of Soil testing, Seed treatment, Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management etc. In the month of September 2016, there was heavy infestation of ‘Maruka’ (Leaf Web

ber) on Pigeonpea (Tur), for which his advice and also recommendation of DDVP has given positive results in the farmers field. This resulted in increasing his business due to increased number of customers. Due to his popularity among the farmers, he was recognized by Panchayat authorities and invited him as resource person to Raitha Samparka Kendra (RSK) on 31-05-2017 in the



Success Story -

**HANDHOLDING SUPPORT OF DAESI INPUT DEALER IN CHITTAPUR**

Mr. Chandrakanth Vanamali is an input dealer from Kalagi town in chittapur taluk undergoing DAESI program at KVK Kalburgi in Karnataka. He is very enthusiastic DAESI candidate who shares a lot of information in whatsapp group “KVK-KLB-II.” He expressed that he has got much inspiration from DAESI program about Knowledge transfer, advocacy to the farmers of the area.

The series of lectures covered in DAESI program such as **soil fertility, seed production, use of bio-fertilizers, etc.,** have improved his knowledge. Besides this, the weekly feed back and interactive session in the class room has helped him to know more about control of black smut in sugar cane, wilt disease in ground nut. He regularly visits his clients' field once in a week and gives his suggestions. His suggestions have greatly worked in the area and farmers have expressed thanks to him for his timely suggestions.





### Success Story -

## IMPORTANCE OF BIO-FERTILIZER BY DAESI INPUT DEALER

Sri Narayana Nagayya Kottaraki and Smt Sarita Narayan Kottaraki are husband and wife, running input shop separately at Chincholi and Sulepet in Chincholi taluk of Kalaburgi District Karnataka. Both Narayan and Sarita have undertaken DAESI program at KVK Kalaburgi, both are very much enthusiastic to learn the subjects through the series of lecture class conducted every week at KVK Kalaburgi. Both Narayana and Srita are much interested in conducting awareness programs in their respective work places.

Narayana and Sarita share their class room experience with farmers who come to their shop for their needs. Narayana expressed 'I am much influenced and motivated by the classes covered on the topics such as seed treatment with Bio - fertilizers and Bio - fungicides'. They are extending this message to every farmer who is visiting their shop. Narayana thought it is appropriate to organize a training program on **"seed treatment"** to reach the knowledge to more number of farmers.

Both of them have discussed about conducting training with their clients and conducted the same at Chicholi village on **15-04-2018**. They have arranged Tricoderma, Rhizobium, PSB for demonstration of seed treatment. Tur is a major pulse crop in this area and considered to be the cash crop for the farmers. The Fusarium wilt locally called as **"Nete"** is a soil borne disease that cause damage to crop to an extent of 25% to 40% at different stages of crop. There is no control measures once crop get effected by the disease. Hence, Narayana and Sarita have demonstrated the method of seed treatment with bio-fertilizers like Tricoderma, Rhizobium, PSB ct., Farmers were happy and requested Narayana to supply these seed treatment material on cost basis during the ensuing sowing season-June 2018



## Broad Course Curriculum of DAESI

Module	Contents/Topic
Agro-ecological situations	Overview of agri production systems; agro-ecological situations & systems; weather parameters & their impact on agricultural production; suitable cropping systems; relevance of agrometeorological information for crop production;
Soil health management	Soil profile, types, characteristics, properties; importance of soil testing, method of soil sampling & its applications; problematic soils & their management; soil deficiencies(macro/micro); integrated nutrient management; liquid fertilizers, plant growth regulators;
Rainfed farming	Crop planning in rain fed areas; water management; natural resource management for dryland agriculture; climate change & adaptation strategies; integrated watershed management;
Seed & seed production	Difference between seeds & grains; importance of quality seeds; seed treatment; types of seeds; seed storage & maintenance; principles & practices of seed production; seed certification process;
Irrigation techniques & management	Basic principles; water use efficiency system & methods in irrigation; installation, management & budgeting (micro irrigation systems -drip/sprinkler);
Weed management	Importance of weed management, types of weeds, integrated weed management (physical, chemical, biological);
Farm implements & machinery	Scope & importance of farm mechanization; utility, source and cost of various farm implements & machinery; repairs and maintenance; custom hiring centres
Pest & disease control in agriculture	Importance; harmful vs beneficial insects; insect & disease symptoms; pesticides (classification, new generation); compatibility of agro chemicals, storage pests & their management; harmful effects of indiscriminate use of agri-inputs; integrated pest management; residual analysis; first aid;
Crop production technology of major local crops	Paddy; cereals (jowar, bajra, maize); pulses; oilseeds; commercial crops; vegetables; medicinal and aromatic plants; floriculture; landscaping and lawn maintenance (major crops grown in the district);
Acts, Rules & Regulations related to agricultural Inputs	Seed Act; Insecticide Act; Fertilizer Control Order; Essential Commodity Act; Consumer Protection Act; APMC Act; Sales Tax/VAT; benefits of above Acts, Rules & regulations pertaining to agricultural inputs to farmers and for traders;
Schemes related to the agricultural sector	Major flagship programmes of Central/State Governments related to agricultural development;
Extension approaches & methods	Communication skills; negotiation; motivation; counselling; extension reforms; cyber extension; market-led extension; extension methods (training, demonstration, exhibition, kisan melas) - purpose & procedure for organizing each;
Other optional areas (location specific)	Rural credit; crop insurance; use of plastics; nursery management; precision farming; system of rice intensification; ornithology; stress management; values & ethics in business; Kisan Call Centre.

Source: AESA - Good Practice Notes, No.2, June 2019. Authors: N. Mittal, R.Sulaiman and N. Balasubramani

### Status of AUCs submission by SAMETIs as on 16.06.2021

No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total	UCs received	Balance AUCs	Remarks/ Issues
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,140,000	2,280,000	4,560,000	4,940,000	6,080,000	19,000,000	12,920,000	6,080,000	Not submitted for 2019-20
2	Bihar	-	1,425,000	3,420,000	10,640,000	12,920,000	28,405,000	-	28,405,000	No AUCs submitted
3	Chhattisgarh	380,000	1,900,000	3,040,000	3,800,000	3,040,000	12,160,000	380,000	11,780,000	Consolidated UC not submitted for 2016-17, 2017-18 onwards no AUCs submitted
4	Gujarat	-	-	-	1,140,000	760,000	1,900,000	-	1,900,000	No AUCs submitted
5	Himachal Pradesh	-	380,000	2,242,000	2,660,000	-	5,282,000	5,282,000	-	
6	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	380,000	380,000	-	380,000	No AUCs submitted
7	Jharkhand	408,500	1,520,000	4,560,000	6,840,000	2,280,000	15,608,500	-	15,608,500	Not in 12A format, Not signed by CA
8	Karnataka - North	1,520,000	2,470,000	4,921,000	4,180,000	3,420,000	16,511,000	-	16,511,000	No AUCs submitted
9	Karnataka - South	1,520,000	2,660,000	5,700,000	3,040,000	2,660,000	15,580,000	-	15,580,000	Not included Input Dealers contribution, No Director Sign
10	Kerala	-	-	-	3,420,000	3,040,000	6,460,000	-	6,460,000	No AUCs submitted
11	Madhya Pradesh	-	1,520,000	4,940,000	13,680,000	1,520,000	21,660,000	-	21,660,000	No AUCs submitted

\*Amount in Rs.

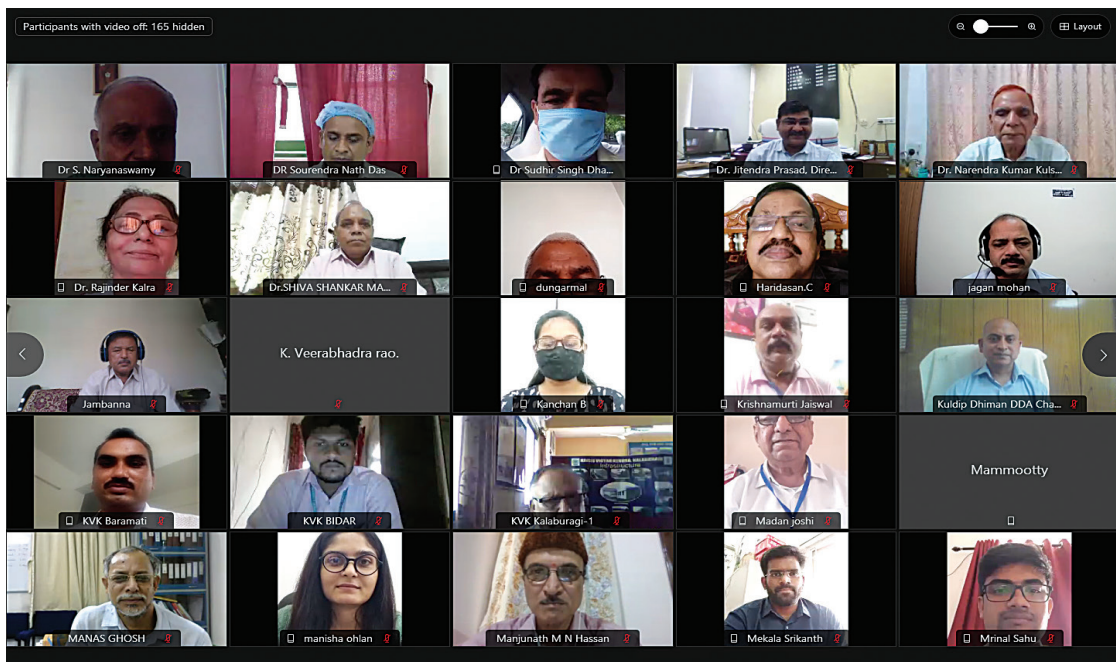
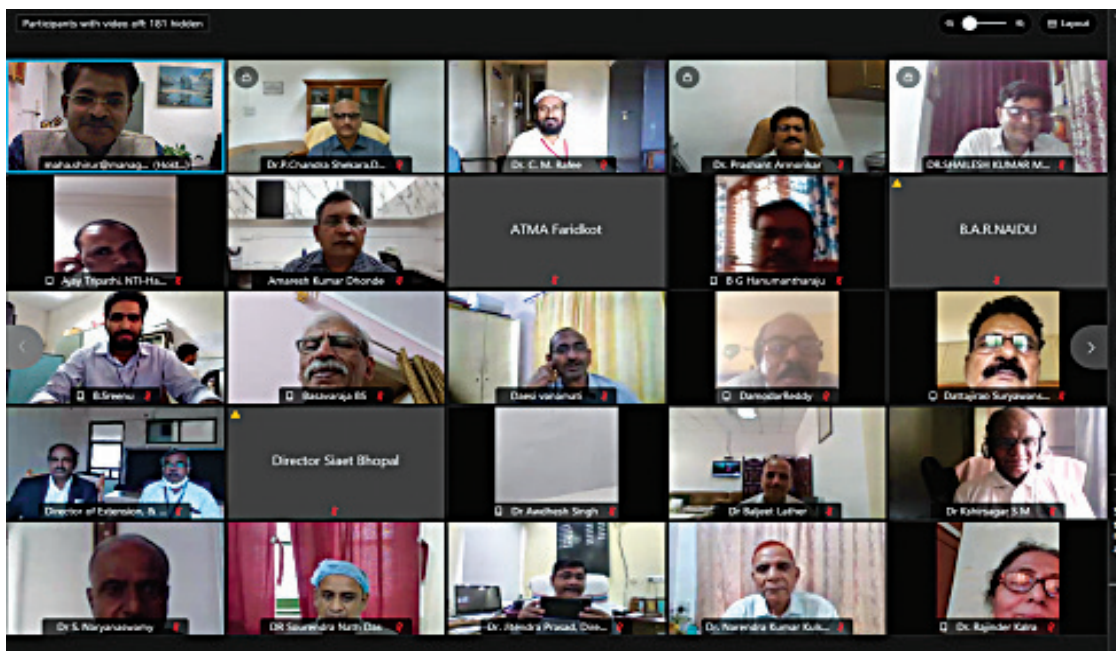
No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total	UCs received	Balance AUCs	Remarks/ Issues
12	Maharashtra	-	1,520,000	3,420,000	15,580,000	20,900,000	41,420,000	-	41,420,000	Submitted for 15-16 & 16-17 without Input dealers contribution & CA signature
13	Odisha	-	2,280,000	4,940,000	4,180,000	2,660,000	14,060,000	-	14,060,000	No AUCs submitted
14	Punjab	-	-	-	1,140,000	380,000	1,520,000	1,140,000	380,000	Not submitted for 2019-20
15	Rajasthan	1,140,000	1,444,000	3,344,000	5,320,000	760,000	12,008,000	-	12,008,000	No AUCs submitted
16	Tamil Nadu	1,140,000	760,000	1,520,000	1,140,000	380,000	4,940,000	1,900,000	3,040,000	Not remitted unspent amount to MANAGE, mixed Self-finance & CSPS in 17-18 financial year
17	Telangana	-	2,660,000	3,420,000	5,320,000	4,550,500	15,950,500	-	15,950,500	No AUCs submitted
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,900,000	1,520,000	4,560,000	13,300,000	7,220,000	28,500,000	-	28,500,000	No AUCs submitted
19	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	380,000	380,000	760,000	-	760,000	No AUCs submitted
20	West Bengal	779,000	1,520,000	1,900,000	760,000	2,280,000	7,239,000	-	7,239,000	Submitted AUCs upto 2018-19 without input dealers contribution
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,927,500</b>	<b>25,859,000</b>	<b>56,487,000</b>	<b>101,460,000</b>	<b>75,610,500</b>	<b>269,344,000</b>	<b>21,622,000</b>	<b>247,722,000</b>	

\*Amount in Rs.

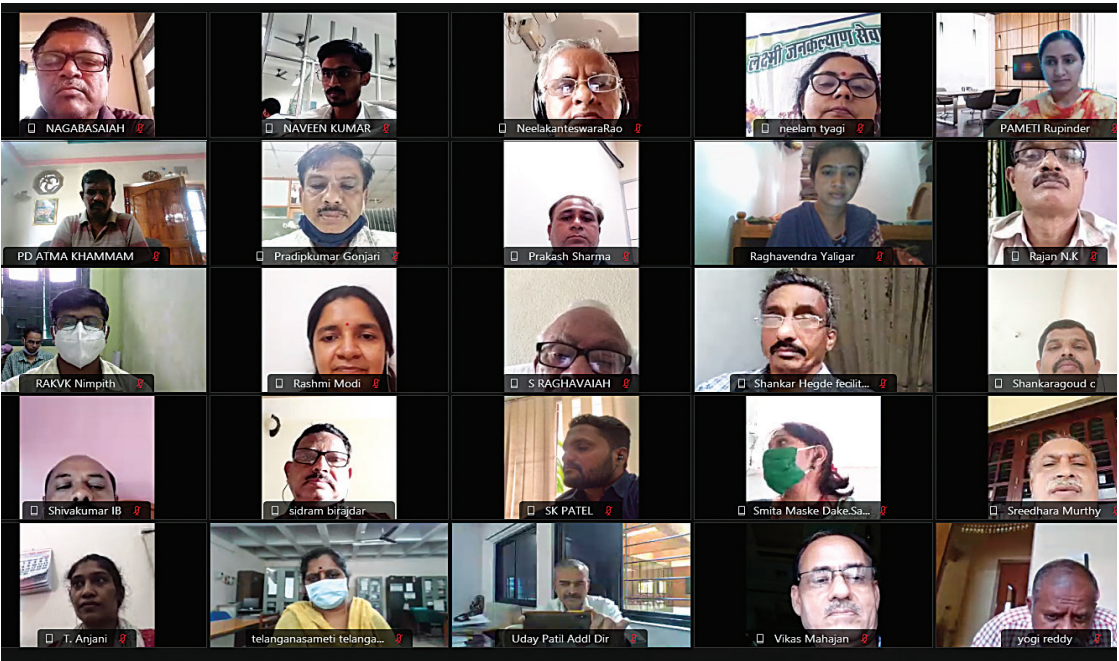
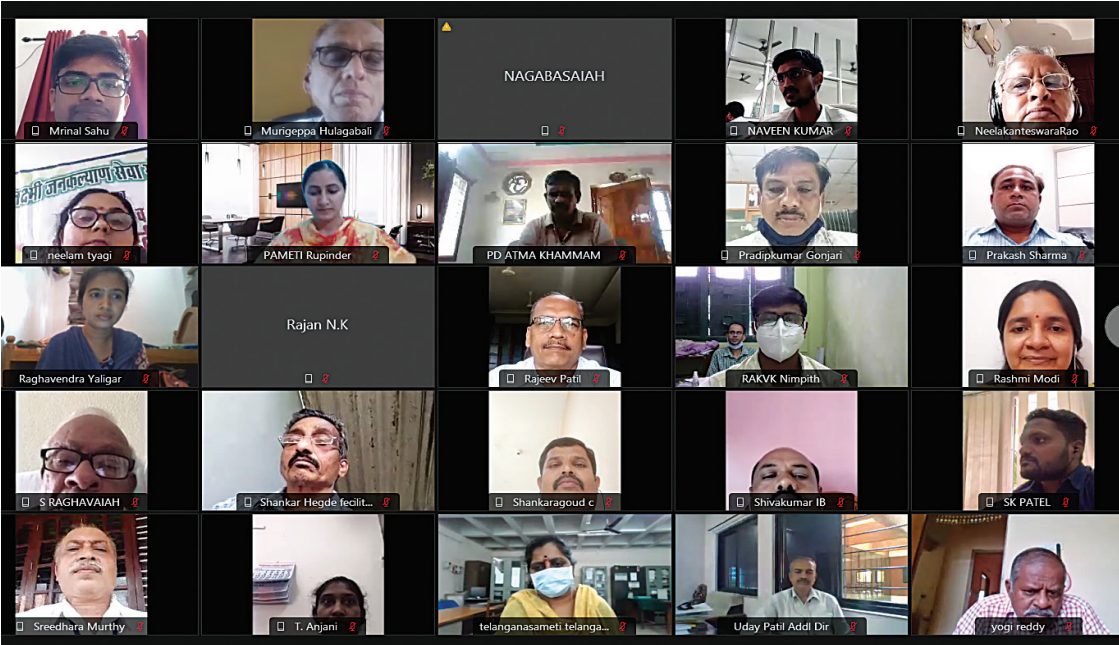
### List of Participants from SAMETI participated in workshop

No.	SAMETI	Name of the Person From SAMETI Participated in workshop	Number of candidates participated in the workshop
1	Andhra Pradesh	Smt. V. V. Vijaya Lakshmi, Director, SAMETI	8
2	Bihar	Dr Jitendra Prasad, Director, BAMETI	16
3	Chhattisgarh	Dr. Praksh Shinde, State Nodal Officer (DAESI)	6
4	Gujarat	Dr. Praksh Sharma, State Nodal Officer (DAESI)	4
5	Haryana	Dr. Sagu Singh, DD & State Nodal Officer (DAESI)	4
6	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Ashwini Dutta, Director, SAMETI	6
7	Jharkhand	Dr. Satyendra Singh, State Nodal Officer	15
8	Karnataka North	Dr. Ramesh Babu, Director of Extension Dr. M. Gopal, State Nodal Officer (DAESI)	70
9	Karnataka South	Dr. G.R. Pennobaliswamy, State Nodal Officer (DAESI)	64
10	Kerala	Smt. S. Sushama, Director, SAMETI	7
11	Madhya Pradesh	Shri K.P. Aharwal, Director, SAMETI Dr. Uttam Kumar Singh Jadon, State Nodal Officer (DAESI)	137
12	Maharashtra	Dr. Madhavi Khode, IAS, Director, VANAMATI Dr. Uday Patil, Additional Director, VANAMATI Shri Gajannan Kadoo, State Nodal Officer (DAESI)	170
13	Odisha	Shri Anurag Dasmohapatra, State Nodal Officer (DAESI)	20
14	Punjab	Rupindar Kaur, Dy. Director, PAMETI	3
15	Rajasthan	Shri K K Mangal, DD & SNO, SIAM	9
16	Tamil Nadu	M. Ibramsa, Asst. Director of Agriculture	11
17	Telangana	Smt.G Nareemani, Director I/c SAMETI	13
18	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. R.B. Singh, State Nodal Officer (DAESI)	9
19	Uttarakhand	Dr Anil Kumar Sharma, Director, SAMETI Dr. B. D. Singh, State Nodal Officer, DAESI	3
20	West Bengal	Dr. Manas Ghosh, Director, SAMETI Dr. Ranesh Topdar, State Nodal Officer. (DAESI)	22
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>597</b>

## Virtual group photographs from the National Workshop on Good Practices in DAESI implementation



# Annexures



## Notes

### About the Book:

Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI) is an important program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare which enables the agri-input dealers to acquire necessary basic knowledge on agriculture so that they can give correct advisories to farmers. The book on 'Good Practices in DAESI Implementation' is a compilation of some of the innovations, good practices, and achievements of agri-input dealers as para-extension workers. The contents of this book are primarily drawn from the discussions and deliberations during the National Workshop on Good Practices in DAESI implementation organised by MANAGE, Hyderabad in June 2021. Besides recognising the efforts of Nodal Training Institutes and input dealers on several good agriculture practices, the book serves as guiding material to all stakeholders in the effective implementation of the DAESI program.

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### Acknowledgments

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare,  
Directors & State Nodal Officers, SAMETIs,  
Coordinators and Facilitators of NTIs of DAESI,  
Trained Input dealers of DAESI program.



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